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OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The present number commences a new volume—a proper time for making new subscriptions, which the editor hopes, through the aid of his friends, may be numerous. He also indulges an expectation that the “essential oil” will not be neglected by his old or new customers.

☞ This sheet, like the last, is chiefly given up to record some of the last doings of the seventeenth congress, now dead and unlamented. Hereafter we shall have room to give to our paper a more miscellaneous, and perhaps, more agreeable character.

DOMESTIC GOODS. Mr. John R. Brinckle advertises in the Wilmington (Del.) Watchman, nearly 50,000 yards of different kinds of domestic goods on hand for sale. He receives from the weavers employed by him an average of about *nine hundred yards per day*.

MASTER AND APPRENTICE. A case was lately decided at New York, which goes to establish the law, that a minor cannot be bound and held to service for a longer time than his arrival at the age of 21 years, even though he himself, and his parents or guardians, may be privy to an imposition on the master in respect to age, to induce the latter to receive him. It was understood, however, that the master was competent to seek redress of the parent or guardian, if they had property to respond; but it was intimated, that minors bound out by overseers of the poor, would be generally held to serve the time stipulated though such overseers may have mistaken their ages, having availed themselves of the best information in their power to ascertain them.

GUNPOWDER. The export of this article is considerable, yet only 70,000 lbs. was imported last year. A few years since, ten times that quantity was received from Holland alone. There is *instruction* in this matter. It is worth an item in the memorandum books of those who expect that the government of the United States can be sustained by the receipt and consumption of foreign goods.

PAPER. The Philadelphia Columbian Observer says—it is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that some of the letter paper used by the senate of the United States, contains in its *water mark*, the motto—*Napoleon Empereur et roi—1813*.

☞ We venture to hope that this paper is some part of a considerable stock of the foreign article which was purchased for the use of congress some years ago—we are told that the supplies, for some time past, have been furnished by our own mills.

INLAND NAVIGATION. A boat, capable of carrying four hundred barrels, has arrived at Mobile after the following voyage: she was built at *Pittsburg*, took in a cargo for *Nashville* which she discharged, and thereat received orders for *New Orleans*—a part of this not coming to a good market, the owners proceeded with the boat down the Mississippi, came out above the Balize, and crossed over the gulf to *Mobile*, where they arrived all well. She

is about 65 feet long and 12 wide amid ships, with a slight roof over her for the protection of the cargo. The editor of the *Mobile paper* says “she has the appearance of being as unfit an instrument as a horse trough would be, to venture to *sea in*.” And adds, “A few years ago intelligent men would have been as likely to believe that a canal would be cut along the Alleghany ridge, and supplied with rum and molasses from the old lady’s rivers and lakes, to float barges upon, as that flour and bacon should be brought to *Mobile*, *all the way by water*, from the back of Virginia, as they now frequently are. Indeed, such wonders have been worked within a few years, in the way of steam power, canals, &c. that there is some probability of our being enabled, ere long, to make passages from the Mexican gulf, along the Atlantic coast to New England, in steam boats, and return, by way of the western states, in the same vessel we start in, without being subjected to a single mile of jolting.”

“HARD TIMES” in England—the late papers give us several accounts of persons selling their wives, with halters round their necks, at the public markets—some for 5s. others for more. One lady authorized a hostler to bid £20 for her, having some resources of her own: but this sale was interrupted by some officers of the law.

MARYLAND. Apportionment of the state tax for 1823:

Worcester county	\$1,964
Somerset	2,216
Dorchester	2,204
Talbot	1,656
Caroline	900
Queen Ann’s	2,252
Kent	1,686
Cecil	2,380
Harford	2,140
Baltimore city and county	19,468
Anne Arundel	3,924
Prince George’s	3,076
Calvert	964
St. Mary’s	1,580
Charles	2,696
Montgomery	2,044
Frederick	5,668
Washington	2,948
Alleghany	948

Caroline, Calvert and Allegany pay an average of 234 dollars for each member in the house of delegates; Talbot, Kent and St. Mary’s 410; all the rest, an average of about 600, except Frederick, which pays 1417, and Baltimore, whose rate of taxation is as 3244 dollars to one delegate; separating the city from the county, the former pays seven thousand dollars for each of its two delegates; or as much for one member as six counties pay for twenty four members. This is “political justice”—in Maryland.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. If the time of congress is to be valued at what it costs the people in their money disbursed at the treasury, it may be reasonably estimated, we apprehend, that more

than fifty thousand dollars worth of time is annually consumed in and about the concerns of the district, and yet its affairs, (as seems to be generally admitted), are badly attended to. The debates, &c. concerning the bill to extend the charter of the Mechanics' bank of Alexandria, and on that to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, wasted more time than was expended, perhaps, on the local concerns of half a score of the states.

If for this cost and inconvenience, the district presented a body of people so happily governed that domestic and foreign legislators should be compelled to esteem the laws as models for imitation, no one would be dissatisfied with the result—but when the fact is, that the citizens are disfranchised and without a code of laws of their own adapted to their peculiar wants and condition, there is nothing to ease off the incumbrance—no light to relieve the sombre picture that is offered to us. The people are able to take care of themselves, so far as it regards their own local matters, and we hope the time is at hand when they will be authorized to establish a territorial legislature, under such provisions as shall be thought expedient to restrain them from involving the right or property of the United States within the ten miles square. For the privilege of making their own laws for their own personal government, they would cheerfully pay the cost of a local legislative body, &c. and the nation would thereby be relieved of what is a serious expense and obstruction to business, both annually increasing as the population advances.

KENTUCKY. We should suppose, from the following singular notice, addressed to the president, directors and company of the Bank of Kentucky, that that bank has issued an order for the payment of the debts due to it, either in its own notes or some other bank notes, (or specie), as it is willing to accept. By the "currency of the country" we understand the bills of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and we cannot see how Mr. O'Bonnor, who is represented as having been a member of the legislature of the state, &c. can reconcile himself to the course that he has adopted, unless the paper loaned to him was of that description which he calls the "currency of the country;" the evils of which are to come, in its appreciating value, through fiery purifications. But this is necessary, that "even a remnant may be saved."

"Gentlemen—I am your debtor, and am entirely willing to discharge the same: provided you agree to take the currency of the country, such money as the state has made for the payment of debts: but so long as your present order exists I most solemnly declare, that I will not pay you one dollar, not even the interest, and thus publicly give notice to all sheriffs, constables, bailiffs, marshals and their deputies, that if they do serve any precept on me, preparatory to coercion, that I will as soon thereafter as I can, put a period to their earthly career—for I hold it as a right undeniable, that all improper, oppressive, or impracticable orders ought to be repelled with force."—*Russellville Weekly Messenger*.

GEORGIA. The legislature of this state, believing that "it does not comport with justice or expediency to deprive innocent and helpless women and children of the means of subsistence," have passed an act exempting from levies and sale, on account of debts contracted after the first day of March inst. the following articles, viz: "two beds and bedding, common bedsteads, a spinning wheel and two pair of cards, a loom, and cow and calf, common tools of

his trade, and ordinary cooking utensils, and ten dollars worth of provisions;" and vesting the property of the same in the inferior court, to be appropriated to the benefit and use of the family, as long as the defendant shall remain insolvent.

Amount of lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished in Georgia, since the articles of agreement and cession, 24th April 1802.

The title of the Creek Indians to 14,634,800 acres, besides a quantity by the treaty of June 16, 1802, the amount of which is not ascertained.

The title of the Cherokees to 995,310 acres has also been extinguished. Total acres, so far as the amount is known, 15,630,110

The Creek nation yet claims about 6,087,840
Cherokees 9,766,290

The cost of these lands, for annuities paid and otherwise, has amounted to about the sum of a million and a half of dollars—and the period of several of the annuities has not yet expired; but some of the treaties embraced considerable portions of land in Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina, and the amount paid specially for the cessions in Georgia cannot be stated.

WILMINGTON, DEL. in 1775, as appears by an old orderly book, kept by a British officer, contained 1172 white and 57 colored persons. The last census returned 4319 white and 954 colored people.

CONSUMPTION. A comparison of the bills of mortality for the several cities named below, gives us the following results:

	Whole no. deaths.	Of consumption.	Proportion.
Salem	225	33	1 out of 7
Boston	1,203	166	1 7
New York	3,231	624	1 5
Philadelphia	3,591	548	1 6½
Baltimore	2,319	296	1 8
Washington	296	44	1 6½
Charleston	925	156	1 6

BANK AT NEW HOPE, PA. We have the report of the committee appointed by the company to examine into the affairs of this bank—it exhibits as pure a picture of deliberate rascality as we have ever met with. The committee think it possible that the debts of the bank may be paid, but give out an idea that the stockholders will make a total loss! The whole of the funds of this institution do not appear to have been quite large enough for the private business of the president, William Maris by name.

THE SHAKERS were first known in England in 1747, and in this country in 1776. At present, as appears by an article in the North American Review, there are 14 or more societies in this country, and the whole number of Shakers is computed to be 6,000 in the United States. They devote themselves almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, and their lands, which are held in common, are valued at about \$800,000.

AARON CORDOZA, who resides at Gibraltar, is called "the king of the Jews" (of which sect he is one), on account of his munificence. He is represented as possessing a princely fortune which he disburses with unexampled benevolence, to distressed objects of all descriptions. He lives in the most elegant mansion on the rock, and is said never to have been excelled in the extent of his generosity.

THE FANNINGS. *From the Philadelphia Union.*—We have now before us the petition of Mary Fanning Hibbs, of Bucks county, in this state, which petition, after being presented to congress, referred and re-referred, according to all approved formulas of legislative practice, has finally been reported on unfavorably, with leave to withdraw the documents; though, from their tenor, it would seem that few persons have stronger claims on the country.

The petitioner states that she is the only child of capt. Joshua Fanning, who was killed in the service of the United States, while acting as lieutenant of the Randolph frigate, in 1778, in the memorable engagement with the Yarmouth man of war. In that gallant, but disastrous action, the officers and 400 men were, by "one common ruin," suddenly blown into eternity. At that period, the petitioner was a child of two years of age, resident with her mother in Philadelphia. In early life she lost her mother, and was obliged to depend for support and protection on her relatives, whom the incidents of the revolution had considerably reduced; for every male in her father's family entered into the service of their country, and all came thereby to untimely deaths. Her grandfather and his three sons engaged in the naval service as officers. The old gentleman died on board the Strombola prison ship. John Fanning, his eldest son, was lieutenant of the Trumbull frigate, and was drowned. Simeon Fanning commanded the tender to the Randolph in her engagement, and was soon afterwards murdered, on his way home from Charleston. The fate of her father Joshua Fanning, has already been announced. The three brothers were all under thirty years of age, and were cousins to capt. Charles and Frederick Fanning, of Norwich, Connecticut, who served as officers, in the land service, during the whole war; and to the late captain Nathaniel Fanning, the same who has published his memoirs, and who was so conspicuous as a volunteer officer under the celebrated Paul Jones, in his action with the "Bon Homme Richard." Her only uncle, on the mother's side, was the late capt. John Reed, who died in service with gen. Wayne, being wounded in his action with the Indians. Finally, the petitioner states, her grandmother died of a broken heart at the desolation and premature end of her family!

Mary Fanning Hibbs appears to be the sole representative of no less than five heroes who dedicated their lives to the service of their country, when it was much more hazardous to be "rebel officers," with certain suffering, and uncertain pay, than to bear the insignia, and receive the substantial rewards of rank now. But she was left an orphan to struggle with the world, and has never yet received anything from the country, while the families of those who die in their beds are amply provided for. We cannot understand these things.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. *Feb. 27.* Mr. Justice Washington delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Green's heirs vs Biddle, argued at the last term, by Mr. B. Hardin and Mr. Montgomery, for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. Clay and Mr. Bibb, for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Johnson delivered his separate opinion—Mr. Justice Livingston was absent from indisposition.

The court directed it to be certified to the circuit court of Kentucky, that the act of the state of Kentucky, of the 27th Feb. 1797, concerning occupying claimants of land, whilst it was in force, was repugnant to the constitution of the United States,

but that the same was repealed by the act of the 31st Jan. 1812, to amend the said act; and that the act last mentioned is also repugnant to the constitution of the United States; and that the opinion given on the first question rendered it unnecessary to notice the second question.

Feb. 28. Mr. chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Johnston and Graham's lessee vs. McIntosh. The court affirmed the judgment of the district court of Illinois, upon the ground that individuals could not derive title to lands by grants from or contracts with the native Indians, without the authority of government.

On the preceding decision, the Washington Republican observe—The case of the Lessee of Johnson and Graham against McIntosh, this day decided by the supreme court, from the great importance of the subject matter in controversy, seems to require rather a more detailed notice than it is usual, or even possible, in general to take of questions argued before that tribunal. The claim of the plaintiffs, it is understood, embraces a tract of land of upwards of fifty millions of acres, in the vicinity of the Illinois and Wabash rivers, and is founded upon two grants made by the Indians in the year 1773 and 1775. The principal question arising in the cause was as to the validity of the titles of individuals derived under such grants, against persons claiming by purchase under the United States. In the discussion of this question, many important subjects were introduced by the counsel concerned, and investigated with great ability.

In one of the most luminous and satisfactory opinions we recollect ever to have listened to, the chief justice went into an examination of the origin of all the titles of European colonists to lands in this country. He shewed that, without exception, they are referred to *discovery*, as the origin of their respective claims—that this had been recognized by the United States in all its acts, and whatever might be its abstract character, all title to land in the United States must now be considered as resting upon this basis. It was, therefore, a point not to controverted in any court of justice in this country. This right of discovery vested in the sovereign of the state by which it was made the exclusive and absolute right, as among other European nations, to purchase of the Indians, or to acquire the soil by any other mode. It was not incompatible with the Indian title, but superior to it, and no individual or country could acquire any interest in the soil, without the sanction of that sovereign. The conclusion, therefore, to which the court arrived was that, as the claim of the plaintiff never had received the sanction of the sovereign, it did not constitute a right which could be supported in a court of justice.

Other collateral points were introduced and discussed with the greatest ability, but the foregoing we consider as a brief abstract of the leading views of the court.

"NATIVE RACE OF CATTLE." *From a Boston paper.* Mr. Asa Rice, jun. of Shrewsbury, in Worcester county, has brought to the Brighton market the following cattle, all of his own raising and fattening, weighing, after being slaughtered, as follows:

A steer, 4 years old, Feb. 10, 1821 slaughtered on the 11th	<i>lbs.</i>
October, same year	1519
Slaughtered Feb. 2, 1823, a steer, 4 years old, the 12th April 1821	1091
do. A cow, 13 years old last Spring	1091
do. A Heifer, 3 years old the 14th May 911	

These cattle were wholly of native breed. The steers were weaned at 12 weeks old, and fed with nothing but hay and grass until they entered their

fifth year. The cow brought a calf at 2 years old, and every year since but the last. She was milked last winter, turned out in the spring, thin in flesh, and began mealing the 1st of October last. The heifer brought a calf at two years of age, and in the last spring; and was dried the last of July, and turned out, as thin as any other cow; and was fatted on account of a blemish which would eventually have spoiled her.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. A priest of the established church has been dismissed, because he allowed the rev Rowland Hill to occupy his pulpit. The king's private band of musicians at Brighton, costs 10,000*l.* a year. This is "paying dear for the whistle." It is thought that about 2,000 human bodies are annually raised in London for the use of colleges, &c.

Italy. It is stated that 100 *lbs* of the ashes, lately emitted by Vesuvius, have yielded three ounces of gold!

Turkey. A Greek paper is about to be published, entitled "The Trumpet of Christendom."

Egypt. The pacha is encouraging the cultivation of cotton—he has a packing machine from India; the quality is said to be fine. He is also raising indigo, which is reported as excellent.

Cuba. An extensive association, similar to that of the Carbonari in Italy, is said to exist in Cuba, and to hold many secret meetings. Its object is not stated.

Several of the pirates taken by the British sloop of war *Tyne*, and sent to Jamaica, have been tried and found guilty.

West Indies. Commodore sir E. Owen has arrived at Barbadoes from England, with a squadron consisting of the *Gloucester* 74, and four smaller vessels. His appearance there has caused much speculation.

Suppressed Document.

Report of the second committee of investigation on the suppression of certain parts of a document.

The committee, instituted under the resolution of the house of the house of representatives, of the 6th of February, 1823, ask leave to report, in part:

Thus far the attention of the committee has been chiefly directed to the performance of the duties required of them by the first member of the resolution. As the investigation was undertaken without any sanguine expectations of being able to designate the person who caused the suppression of the paragraph in letter A 5, they feel but little disappointed in not having made the discovery.

The committee requested the appearance of every person who, it was supposed, could make any disclosure, tending, in the least degree, to the accomplishment of the object for which they were appointed. The attendance of the witnesses was prompt, and all the depositions were made under the solemnities of an oath. That the testimony might be as explicit and intelligible as possible, interrogatories, deemed the most pertinent, were propounded to the witnesses, and the responses reduced to writing, in the language in which they were given.

The committee submit the following as the substance of the testimony which has been collected, in addition to that already reported to the house.

Mr. Cook, the member from the state of Illinois, deposes, that the documents, of which letter (A 5)

is one, were in his possession two or three days; that he believes no person, during that period, had access to them in his absence; that Mr. Edwards, a senator from the state of Illinois, inspected them in his presence; but whether the inspection extended to letter (A 5) he is unable to say; that he is impressed with the belief that Mr. Van Swearingen, late a representative from Virginia, was present; but thinks he did not examine the documents. Mr. Cook states it to be his impression, that he read letter (A 5), before the documents were printed; that he has no recollection of seeing the brackets, cross and underscoring, at that time, nor does he yet know by whom, when or where they were made; that he did not know, until the pendency of the former investigation, that the practice in the office of the Intelligencer was to omit printing those paragraphs which are included in brackets and crossed; that the documents were in his drawer, in the house of representatives, about a day before he moved to have them printed; and that he very rarely kept the drawer locked. See A E.

Mr. Edwards, a senator from the state of Illinois, deposes that, sometime last winter, the manuscript documents, of which (A 5) is one, were, at his request, brought to his room by Mr. Cook; that he inspected those minutely which had a relation to the bank at Edwardsville; that, having no motive to examine the correspondence between the treasury department and the bank of Steubenville, he did not see letter (A 5), nor did he ever see it until it was shewn to him by the committee; that he knows not by whom or when the marks, it now bears, were made; that, some time last winter, Mr. Cook intimated to him that there were such expressions in the documents as are contained in the suppressed paragraph. See B.

Mr. Dickens, a clerk in the treasury department, deposes that he had no intercourse with the printers, for the purpose of seeing, or in any wise altering the documents during their publication. See C.

It having been intimated that the underscoring was made with ink different from that used in the Clerk's office, the committee requested the attendance of Mr. S. Burch, chief clerk in the house of representatives. He states that age increases the darkness of the ink used in the office, whilst that which is furnished congress, having been in use sometime, fades and assumes a rusty appearance, such as is exhibited in the underscoring of the suppressed paragraph. He states that the underscoring is, in his opinion, made with ink of a character unlike that with which the body of the letter is written. See D.

Wm. R. Dickinson, esq. in a letter to Mr. Dickens, of the 10th instant, states that he had examined the letter book which contains A 5, and also conversed with the clerk of the bank on the subject, and that both are of opinion that no part of the letter was underscored or marked when it left the bank.

The committee cannot conclude this report without an expression of their conviction, founded as well on the character of the transaction to which the suppressed paragraph refers, as the circumstances under which it has been communicated to the house, that there does not exist the semblance of a reason for charging upon the secretary of the treasury any agency in its suppression, or for connecting him in any way with the mutilation of this document. The transfer from the Bank of Chillicothe to the Bank of Columbia, and thence to the Bank of Steubenville, of the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, which was held by the former institution as

a special deposit, was an ordinary banking operation, weakening in no degree the security of the government, and which has eventuated in no loss to the treasury. There could have existed, with the secretary of the treasury, therefore, no motive for this suppression. He had no end to attain, no purpose to subserve, by the practice upon the house of a fraud, alike insulting to its dignity, and creditable to the agent who should hazard its perpetration. The circumstance that the secretary of the treasury, in responding to the call of the house, communicated the *original letter*, of which the suppressed paragraph is a part, is decisive, in the judgment of the committee, to negative the idea, if ever indulged, that there could have been entertained by that high officer any intention to keep out of view any part of its *contents*, particularly as it is usual, in answer to calls from the house, to communicate the copies of documents rather than the original, which has been transmitted in this case.

The committee, after a careful examination of the pencil brackets and marks upon (A 5), and a close comparison of them with the marks upon other letters communicated to the house, acknowledged by Mr. Dickens to have been made by him, are unable to form any opinion of the probable authorship of this suppression. There is nothing in the marks themselves to indicate it, nor in the correspondence of the marks upon the one letter with those upon any other, to shew that they are the work of the same hand. In reference to the underscoring of part of the suppressed paragraph of (A 5), the committee have taken some testimony which they beg leave to submit to the house, with the remark, that neither the testimony of Mr. Burch, nor any other testimony they have obtained, will, in either apprehension, justify the opinion that any member of congress made the underscoring or the brackets, which induced the printers not to publish the paragraph. The letter of William R. Dickinson to Mr. Dickens, although not strictly before the committee as evidence, they have thought it not improper to bring to the view of the house.

An expectation that any further efforts to detect the person who caused the suppression of the paragraph in letter (A 5), must prove as unavailing as those already made, induces the committee to ask to be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the resolution as relates to that subject.

[Here follow several pages containing the examinations, &c. above referred to—but their substance is sufficiently given in the report, which, however, leaves us as much in the dark as ever as to whom or for what purpose, the strange marking of the document, (A 5), was made. But some good, will, probably, grow out of this matter, and prevent a recurrence of its like again.]

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the committee appointed on the above subject.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 24, 1823.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 6th of the same month, and requesting the communication of any information, not already communicated, as may be in possession of the department, I have the honor to observe, that when the bank of the United States went into operation, an effort was made to simplify the operations of the treasury, through the instrumentality of that institution. To give to this effort the greatest efficiency, it was agreed that the bank should have the selection, not only of the state banks in which the public money should be deposited, in places where

it had established no office, but of those whose notes should be received on account of the revenue; and that all money, so deposited, should be entered to the credit of the bank of the United States, in trust for the treasurer of the United States. It was further agreed that the treasurer might draw upon the bank, at any place where the public money was deposited, whether there were any public money at such place or not; with the understanding, however, that reasonable notice should be given to the bank, when it was intended to draw for any considerable amount beyond the sum on deposit at such place.

This project was generally carried into effect, in the course of 1817, after the state banks had resumed specie payments. The notes of all such banks, in the western states, were received by the land officers and deposited, as specie, in the offices of the bank of the United States, and in the state banks, employed as offices of deposit.

This plan of simplifying the operation of the treasury was, in the course of 1818, interrupted, on the one hand, by the complaints of the state banks, employed as offices of deposit, that the bank of the U. S. acted oppressively and capriciously towards them, by subjecting them to all the inconveniences incident to the relation they held and depriving them of most of the advantages which they had a right to expect from that relation; and on the other, by those of the bank of the United States, alleging that the state banks were desirous of appropriating to themselves all the advantages of their situation, without bearing any part of the burthens imposed upon it by its charter, or by the arrangement made with the treasury, one of the most onerous of which was the implied obligation it had incurred of guaranteeing not only the solvency of those banks, whilst they were employed as offices, but also of the other state banks, whose notes were received on account of the revenue. This state of collision and irritation continued increasing until the autumn of 1818, when the bank notified the department that it could no longer execute its arrangement, without sacrificing the essential interests of the institution. At the same time, it declared its determination to receive from the land officers nothing but its own notes, and the current coin of the union, except as special deposit. Shortly after this determination, many of the western banks stopped payment.

The experience of the bank had, about this period, led to the conviction, that it was impracticable to keep its notes in circulation in the western states, and orders were, consequently, issued in the course of the autumn, or in the early part of 1819, forbidding its western offices to issue their notes, even on a deposit of specie. The determination which it had formed in relation to payments on account of the public lands, was, therefore, practically, a determination to receive nothing but current gold and silver coin, which was nearly as difficult to be obtained, in the western states, as the notes of the Bank of the United States. At this time, there was due the United States nearly twenty million of dollars, by the purchasers of the public lands, a great part of which debt had been contracted during the suspension of specie payments, and in the years 1817 and 1818, when the notes of nearly all the western banks were receivable in payment. It was manifest, upon the slightest reflection, that this determination of the bank would greatly reduce the receipts into the treasury from that important branch of the public revenue, but that consideration would not, alone, have been sufficient to have induced the executive department to have assumed the respon-

sibility of the measure, which was, with great deliberation, adopted upon the occasion.

To have permitted the distress and ruin in which the purchasers of the public lands would have been involved, by the refusal to receive from them any thing in payment but the current coin of the union, and the notes of the bank of the United States, under such circumstances, without an effort by the executive department to avert them, would have excited feelings in a large and meritorious body of citizens, which no prudent government, even if despotic, could have seen with indifference. It is confidently believed, that, if no such effort had been made, the executive department of the government would have been charged with the most shameful imbecility and that the treasury department would have been loaded with the public execration. If an effort was to be made to afford relief, the alternative presented was to continue to receive the notes of the few banks in the west, which still continued to pay specie, and enter them to the credit of the treasurer, in the offices of the bank, as special deposite; or to deposite them in state banks, upon conditions which would make it their interest to return them into circulation as soon as practicable, on account of the government. In the first case, they would have accumulated in those offices, without the possibility of being put again into circulation on account of the government, as those offices would have had no inducement to make exertions to convert them into specie, or transfer the amount, by the purchase of bills of exchange upon New Orleans, or upon the Atlantic cities. To effect either of these operations, it was manifest that the employment of the state banks was indispensable. The arrangements proposed, were maturely considered and adopted, with the approbation of the president, who was fully sensible of the importance of the crisis which had arrived.

The inducements which were offered to those banks, to resume and continue specie payments, and to transfer the excess of the public revenue collected in the western states, beyond the expenditure, to places where it could be expended, were believed to be both justifiable and sufficient to ensure success, and the result has proven that nothing was necessary to the most complete success, but the want of integrity in those who had the direction of some of those institutions.* Against this contingency, the department availed itself of all the means within its reach, and confided in the representations of gentlemen who occupied high and responsible stations in the public councils, whose judgment and integrity were considered unquestionable, and whose means of information excluded almost the possibility of mistake. Notwithstanding the want of integrity, which has been manifested by the directors of several of those banks which have failed, it is still confidently believed, that, after making a liberal allowance for any loss which possibly may occur, by the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati, the banks of Vincennes, Edwardsville and Missouri, the benefits which have resulted from those arrangements will greatly preponderate over such loss.

It is impossible to state whether any loss will eventually be sustained by the government from

*This is proven by the fact that the banks of Illinois, of Madison and of Columbus, have fulfilled their engagements with fidelity, and still continue to fulfill them; and that the bank of Chillicothe faithfully fulfilled its engagements, as long as they existed.

either of those banks. No apprehension is entertained of loss from any other. The Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati is, therefore, the only one in which public money has been deposited, where the bank of the United States had established an office, from which there is any danger of loss.

That bank, in a very short time after it resumed specie payments, in conformity with its agreement with the treasury department, stopped payment, and has never made any return, or answered any of the demands which have been made upon it for information. The impression, in relation to it, has, therefore, been very unfavorable. A suit has been brought against it, in the federal court, for the amount of public money in its possession, which has not yet been decided.

The arrangements made with the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Cincinnati, the bank of Chillicothe, and the branch of the bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, where offices of the bank of the United States had been established, by which the public money collected at the land offices, in the vicinity of those banks, were deposited in them, were not communicated to congress at the next session after their date, from mere inadvertence to the provision of the charter to which the resolution refers. They were, however, matters of general notoriety, not only in the western states, but in the other parts of the union. Omissions of this nature have frequently occurred in the departments, and, it is presumed, will occur hereafter, with officers the most attentive. The notoriety, however, which attended these arrangements with the banks, it is presumed, will satisfy the committee, that there was neither a wish or intention to withhold from congress the fact of such deposites, and the reason upon which the measure was founded.

The papers which are herewith transmitted support the views presented in this letter.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. JOHN W. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of the select committee.

Seventeenth Congress--2nd session.

IN THE SENATE.

On the 21st of February the military committee made the following report to the senate, not before mentioned in the proceedings of that body--

Resolved, That the president be requested to cause to be laid before the senate, at the commencement of the next session of congress, the plan of the fortification contemplated to be erected at St. Mary's river, within the Potomac, with an estimate of the sum necessary to complete the same, and the number of cannon and mortars intended for the works; and, also, that he be requested to cause a survey to be made of the Patuxent river, to ascertain a proper site for a fortification, and to lay the same before the senate, with a plan of the same, the number of guns and mortars which may be requisite, and an estimate of the sum that will be necessary to erect and complete the works.

February 27. Mr. King, of N. Y. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the commissioner of the general land office be, and he is hereby, instructed and directed to prepare and lay before the senate at the beginning of their next session, maps of the several states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, and of the territories of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, which map shall contain plats of the public land within the aforesaid states and territories, which, before the first day of the year 1823, had been surveyed under the authority of the United States--marking upon the maps aforesaid the land, the Indian title to which, at the date aforesaid, was not extinguished; and distinguishing, by colors, upon the plats aforesaid, the land granted to the army, the land sold by the United States, the land granted to occupants, or confirmed to persons claiming under British, French, or Spanish titles, and also the land surveyed as aforesaid, which, at the date aforesaid, remained to be sold; stating, likewise, the computed number of acres of each of the enumerated classes of land and the number of acres which, at the date aforesaid, had been

surrendered to the United States, under any law passed for the relief of the purchasers of public land; together with a statement of the amount of debt, at the date aforesaid, due to the United States from the purchasers of public land within the respective states and territories aforesaid. [This resolution being altered so as to make the call on the secretary of the treasury, was agreed to next day.]

Many private bills, that had been ordered to a third reading, were taken up and disposed of—as will appear, (if they passed), in the list of acts.

A letter was communicated by the president to the senate from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the annual reports of the several banks in the District of Columbia.

The president also communicated to the senate the following letter from the secretary of state:

To the president of the senate of the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 27th February, 1823.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a supplementary return to the digest of the accounts of the manufacturing establishments and their manufactures which has been reported to congress, in pursuance of their joint resolution, of 30th March last. The imperfection of these returns, has been owing to various causes—among which, a principal one was, the unwillingness of manufacturers themselves, to give the information required for making the return. The inadequateness of the compensation allowed by law, for the performance of the service, has also been a subject of complaint, by many of the marshals, and of their assistants.

The supplementary return now made, is of omissions which occurred in making the digest, under the direction of this department, and which should have been included in the printed digest. A statement is added, of the several counties and districts from which no returns have been received.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Evening session. The bill for the relief of lieutenant R. F. Stockton, of the navy, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to authorize the adjustment of the accounts of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris, (formerly contractors for building the fortifications on Dauphine Island, now abandoned), was taken up.

A debate of considerable duration took place on this bill, and the various amendments offered thereto. The bill was, in the end, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the sale of salt spring and lead mine lands. But, after debate, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to provide for the gradual armament of the new fortresses of the United States, was indefinitely postponed.

Several private bills were passed. The senate adjourned at half past ten o'clock.

February 28. The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution proposed by the judiciary committee, relative to a collection of the laws concerning the judiciary; and, after some discussion on the necessity of such a collection, and particularly on the expediency of directing the duty to be performed by the attorney general, as proposed by the resolution, the resolution was disagreed to.

Mr. Smith, of S. C. submitted a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to inform the senate of the original amount of the judgment obtained by the United States against col. Wm. Duane; what credits have been allowed to the defendant since the date of the judgment; the dates of those credits; by whom allowed; and under what authority.

The senate having yesterday got through all the bills which originated there, and it not being competent, according to the rules of the two houses, to act on any bill of its own after yesterday, the bills which are stated below, were, of course, all of them, bills from the house of representatives, which were received yesterday, and referred to different committees, by whom they had been examined and reported to the senate.

The bill providing for clothing the militia of the United States when in actual service, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Noble made some remarks in support of the measure. Mr. Smith, of Md. opposed the bill, not on principle, because he was friendly to the principle, but from objections to the mode proposed by the bill; and, for the purpose of getting rid of the bill, he moved to lay it on the table. Mr. Noble replied to Mr. S. and answered his objections; when—

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to lie on the table—ayes 21.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1823, was considered in committee of the whole, amended, and ordered to a third reading.

The senate took up, as in committee of the whole, the bill in addition to the act, "for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury."

Several amendments were proposed to this bill, and discussed; all of which were, in the end, negatived; and considerable debate took place also on the merits of the bill itself. In these discussions Messrs. Holmes, of Maine, Barbour, Lanman, Eaton, Chandler, Ruggles, Smith of Md. Talbot and Mills, engaged. The bill was finally ordered to be read a third time, by yeas and nays—32 to 8.

The following bills were successively considered in committee of the whole, some of them a good deal discussed, and some amended in their details; and all of them ordered to be read a third time, viz:

A bill supplementary to the act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war;

A bill for the relief of James Morrison;

A bill to extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes, in certain cases;

A bill to alter the times of holding the district court of the district of Vermont;

A bill to confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria;

A bill for the relief of John B. Hogan;

A bill for the relief of Abraham Snyder;

A bill respecting stamps;

A bill for the relief of Henry Lee, one of the sureties of Ricaud, late a paymaster in the army;

A bill for the relief of James Reese;

A bill for the relief of Polly L. Campbell, widow of col. John B. Campbell, deceased;

A bill to amend the ordinances and acts of the congress for the government of the territory of Michigan;

A bill to extend the provisions of the act supplementary to the act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands;

A bill for the relief of captain Richard Hightower.

A bill to continue in force the act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.

A bill making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, receivable in payment on account of public lands.

A resolution requiring from the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, an annual statement of the contingent expenses of the two houses. [This was subsequently read a third time and passed].

A bill to amend an act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from adjacent territories.

A bill to transfer to the state of Virginia certain militia fines.

A bill making appropriations for the military service for the year 1823.

A bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823.

The bill further to prolong, for five years, the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia, was taken up.

And, after some objection, as to the time, also ordered to a third reading.

The president laid before the senate, a report from the secretary of the treasury, relative to loans or deposits made by the treasury to banks, from the year 1789 to the present time—rendered in obedience to a resolution of the senate; which report was, on motion of Mr. *Eaton*, ordered to be printed.

The senate took up the message from the house of representatives, announcing its disagreement to the senate's amendment to the bill, supplementary to the revolutionary pension laws.

[The amendment disagreed to by the house of representatives, was a clause inserted by the senate, to reduce all the revolutionary pensions 20 per cent].

Mr. *Noble*, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and, after some debate, the motion was lost—ayes 20, noes 23.

Mr. *Barbour* then moved that the senate recede from its amendment, which motion was agreed to, by yeas and nays—yeas 23, nays 21.

About 5 o'clock, the senate adjourned.

March 1. On motion of Mr. *Taylor*, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the senate, during the first week of its next session, the amount of interest received or receivable, in each state, on the public debt; the amount of dividends paid or payable in each state, by the bank of the United States; and the amount of duties on tonnage and imports, received in each port, during the year ending on the 30th September next; and the amount of the direct taxes still due and unpaid in each state of the United States: all in reference to the year 1823.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before the senate, during the 1st week of its next session, a list of the factories in each state, employed in manufacturing for sale, such articles as would be liable to duties, if imported from foreign countries; the said list to be extracted from the digest of manufactures, and such other sources of information as he possesses, or can obtain; and to specify, as far as possible, the capital of each factory, and whether it is incorporated or not by state laws.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before the senate during the first week of its next session, the number of revolutionary pensioners in each state, then on the pension list; the amount of money received or receivable in each state, on account of revolutionary pensioners; and the amount of the expense on account of the academy at West Point, for one year preceeding the 30th of September next.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. *Smith*, of S. C. relative to the judgment against Wm. Duane, was taken up and agreed to.

The report of the committee on the post office and post roads, adverse to transmitting the laws of the several states free of postage, was also taken up and agreed to. The senate spent the remainder of the day in examining and discussing, in committee of the whole, various bills from the house of representatives, the titles of which are inserted in the list of acts. On some of these bills, proceedings took place deserving a more particular notice; which are stated below.

The senate took up, in committee of the whole the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the the year 1823.

The committee of finance, to which this bill had been referred in the senate, amongst other items, reported an amendment making an appropriation of 50,000 dollars for the extinguishment of certain Indian reservations of land in the state of Georgia. [This is the same proposition, which was so fully discussed in the house of representatives when the same bill was under consideration, and was lost by a small majority].

On the question of concurring in this amendment, A debate arose, of considerable extent—Messrs. *Holmes*, of Maine, *Elliott*, *Macon*, *Van Buren* and *Chandler*, supporting the appropriation; and Mr. *Lanman* opposing it, chiefly on the ground that the act was, at this time, premature and unnecessary. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

The other amendments reported by the committee of finance having been discussed and adopted—

Mr. *Johnson*, of Louisiana, offered as an amendment, an additional section, authorizing the president of the United States to apply the unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1820 for the fulfilment of the Choctaw treaty, in obtaining a modification of that treaty, so as to remove the Choctaw Indians beyond the limits of the territory of Arkansas.

This amendment was supported by Messrs *Johnson*, of Louisiana, *Benton* and *King*, of Alabama; and it was agreed to without a division.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The bill to abolish the office of measurer in the collection of the revenue and assigning the duties thereof to the inspectors, was taken up.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, explained to the senate the grounds on which the bill was predicated, and which rendered it expedient. The main reason was, that the office was unnecessary, and had been so stated by the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Massachusetts, doubting the expediency of pulling down a system of thirty years standing, on such short notice, and questioning, altogether, from his present information, the propriety of the arrangement proposed by the bill, was opposed to it, and entered into some statements to shew why he deemed it inexpedient. He opposed it, however, principally on the ground that there was not time properly to investigate the subject now, and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, advocated the bill on account of the large amount it would save in the collection of the revenue.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Louisiana, moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion was negatived—ayes 17, noes 18.

Some further debate followed on the bill, in which Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine supported the bill, and Mr. *Parrrot* opposed it, who controverted, by calculations and reasoning, the facts and arguments urged in favor of the bill. Mr. *Lloyd* added some remarks to shew that, if the offices were united, the number of inspectors must be increased in proportion to the number of measurers abolished, so that no saving would take place. He also read a resolution, (subjoined), which he should offer, if the bill were postponed.

The question being taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, it was carried—ayes 19, noes 12

Mr. *Lloyd*, of Mass. then offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to cause to be laid before the senate at the commencement of the next session of congress, the amount received by every officer in the customs from his per diem and every other allowance to which he is entitled, in consequence of his official employment; and whether any offices may not be abolished, consistent with the public interest.

The last clause of the resolution was added at the suggestion of Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine.

The senate then, having agreed to have a recess, adjourned to meet again at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Evening session. A report was received from the secretary of war, rendered in obedience to a resolution of the senate, of the 27th February, exhibiting the number of officers and soldiers disabled in the service of the United States in the late war, who have been placed on the pension list since the last session, &c. which report was ordered to be printed.

The senate having taken up the bill making appropriations for the erection of fortifications, Mr. *Johnson*, of Louisiana, offered an amendment, for the purpose of appropriating the sum of \$29 178 for completing the barracks and other public buildings at Baton Rouge, in the state of Louisiana, and explained at some length the necessity of the appropriation, and earnestly enforced the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, and Mr. *Macon* opposed it. Mr. *Johnson*, of Louisiana, Mr. *Brown*, of Louisiana, and Mr. *Benton*, replied, and supported the amendment. Mr. *Smith* of Maryland, and Mr. *Fan Buren*, added a few words in favor of the appropriation. The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading as amended.

This being the last day of the session but one, and the joint rule of congress forbidding that any bill shall be presented to the president of the United States, for his approbation, on the last day, the senate continued in session until near three o'clock in the morning, considering the remaining bills from the other house; and in reading the third time and passing those bills which had previously, yesterday and to-day, been ordered to a third reading.

March 3. Having received official information that the president of the United States had approved the several bills presented for his signature,

The senate appointed Mr. *Macon* and Mr. *King*, of N. Y. to give the customary notice to the president of the United States, that they had completed all the legislative business before them, and were ready to adjourn.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and continued so occupied until half past 3 o'clock; when they adjourned to six o'clock, P. M.

At six o'clock the senate resumed its session, and continued with closed doors, (deliberating on executive nominations, it was understood), until a late hour, when

The senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 26. Mr. *Plumer*, of New Hampshire, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill respecting piracy.

[The object of this bill is to extend to the district courts of the United States, where there are no circuit courts, the jurisdiction and authority as is given to the circuit courts under the act of congress, passed in the year 1820.]

The bill was twice read and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

Mr. *Fuller*, from the naval committee, reported a bill for the relief of Benjamin King; which was read a first and second time, and was on its passage to a third reading, when a conversation on the merits of the petitioner to relief, took place, in which

Mr. *Cocke* and Mr. *Buchanan* opposed the bill, and Mr. *Little*, Mr. *Wright*, and Mr. *Fuller*, supported it. [The principle of this bill is to remit the interest on a sum of money held by Mr. King, and claimed by him for compensation for the time during which, after the destruction of the navy yard at Washington, the salary he enjoyed in that yard was withheld from him, for the principal and interest of which judgment has been rendered against him.] After an earnest debate of half an hour, Mr. *Campbell*, of Ohio, with an avowed intention to put the bill to sleep, moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. *Whipple*, from the committee on the library, to whom was referred the resolution for re-printing the journals of the old congress, reported it, with an amendment, requiring the same to be done "by contract." The amendment was agreed to, and, thus amended, the resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-day.

Mr. *Cushman*, from the committee on public buildings, made the following report:

The committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law, the compensation of the architect, the master carver, the master of the stone work, and of the clerk and manager of the public buildings in the city of Washington, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report:

That it appears, from the documents inspected, the architect of the capitol accepted the trust, with the understanding that he was to receive for his services a compensation of \$2,500 annually, and that the stipulation, though it may want some of the formalities, has nevertheless been pronounced *valid in law*, by the highest law officer under the government.

It appears, also, in reasoning and in fact, impolitic and unwise to deny to any class of public servants, in any vocation, adequate compensations for able and faithful services; nor can it be considered but an hardship, bordering on injustice, and not to be countenanced, to take from those artificers, whose skill and industry have been long, assiduously and beneficially employed for the public, and whose ingenuity and labors are unremittingly required, any part of the pay or wages which, heretofore, they have been accustomed to receive.

It further appears, that, from the commencement of the public buildings in the city of Washington, the commissioner of these buildings is the officer who has the power of appointing, under the president of the United States, such artists and superintendents as the work may require, and of agreeing with them for such compensation as their talents and services entitle them to receive.

The committee are of opinion that no injury or inconvenience has resulted, or is likely to result, from the practice, and therefore respectfully offer the following resolution: That they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The report not being approved by Mr. *Cocke*, he moved to lay it on the table, that time might be given to obtain a copy of the opinion of the attorney general.

On motion of Mr. *Allen*, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be directed to prepare and lay before the house, at the commencement of the next session, a digested index of all the information other than that of a private nature, which has been communicated to the house, by the president of the United States, the respective heads of departments, and the post master general, since the commencement of the fifteenth congress; arranging the same under distinct heads, designated by the name of the office or department from which it originated, and referring to the number of the volume and page of the printed documents.

In support of this motion, Mr. A. made some observations, shewing the thing proposed to be a measure almost indispensable to the due discharge of the duties of the members of the house.

Mr. Cocke proposed the printing of a very voluminous document, (to be laid before the next congress), giving a minute detail of every thing connected with the ordnance department. It was supposed that it would cost five thousand dollars, and the motion was negatived.

The bill about the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in the district of Columbia, occupied much time—[not worth an account of.]

Mr. Metcalfe made a successful motion to take up a report in the case of certain Florida Indians.

The report being before the house, and the question being to concur in the resolution appended to the report,

Mr. Metcalfe moved to amend the resolution so as to make it a joint resolution. This motion was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, substantially in the following words:

Resolved, &c. That the president of the United States be authorized and requested to commence a system of operations for the gradual and ultimate amelioration of the condition of the Indians in Florida, allowing him to exercise and pursue his own judgment as to the manner or mode of doing it, and to communicate to this house as soon as may be, after the commencement of the next session, the progress and result of his proceedings therein.

The bill to provide for the examination of certain titles to lands on the Rio Hondo and Sabine rivers, in Louisiana, was, (after some amendments), ordered to a third reading.

The bill about printing the journals of the revolutionary congress was laid on the table—62 to 48.

The following message from the president of the United States, was received and read:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 24th January, requesting the president to communicate to the house the number of persons and the amount due from each, whose compensation has been withheld or suspended in pursuance of the law prohibiting payment to persons in arrears to the United States; whether the amount withheld, has been applied in all cases to the extinguishment of their debts to the government; whether the said laws have been enforced in all cases, against securities who are liable for the payment of any arrears due; whether any accounting or disbursing officer, within the knowledge of the president, has given conclusive evidence of his insolvency; and if so, whether he is still retained in the service of the United States, I transmit to the house, a report from the secretary of the treasury, with the documents mentioned therein.

The report has been confined to the operation of the law. Respecting the circumstances of individuals, in their transactions without the sphere of their public duties, I have no means of information other than those which are common to all.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington city, February 26, 1823.

Thursday, Feb. 27. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the select committee appointed to inquire who committed the act of suppressing certain passages of

documents transmitted to the house, made a report in relation thereto, recommending that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry committed to it; which report and resolution were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee to which was referred the memorial of several banking institutions and insurance companies in the state of South Carolina, and a memorial of the president and directors of the bank of the United States, praying for certain laws in relation to the bank, and for certain alterations in their charter, made a long report thereon, concluding with a resolution that the committee be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill in relation to the bank of the United States; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house, on motion of Mr. Ingham, proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the employment of certain additional clerks for the different public offices therein mentioned. Several amendments were made to this bill, with but little opposition; when, on the question to engross the bill for a third reading—

Mr. Cocke prefaced a motion, to lay the bill on the table, with some remarks, indicating his opinion, that there was a want of necessary information on this subject, and questioning the necessity of making the tenure of these offices lawful, &c.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to lie on the table, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the committee of the whole house was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to place in the hands of the secretary of the treasury the disposal of the public lots, &c. in the city of Washington—and the bill was taken up in the house.

After some remarks from Mr. Floyd, to shew the abstract expediency of the change proposed by the bill, without reference to persons, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following bills were received from the senate:

A bill to establish an armory on the western waters;

A bill "to enable the holders of French, British, and Spanish titles to lands within the state of Louisiana, which has not been recognized as valid by the government of the United States, to institute proceedings to try the validity thereof, and for other purposes."

Which bills were read and committed.

The bill to amend the act establishing a territorial government in Florida was passed.

The bill about justices of the peace in the district of Columbia again came up, and was passed, as amended by the senate, on which the latter insisted.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill supplementary to the acts granting pensions to the soldiers of the revolution, and agreed to all of them, with the exception of the amendment which proposes a reduction of 20 per cent. from the amount of all the revolutionary pensions.

Much debate followed—the previous question was called for and sustained. The effect of the previous question is, to supersede all intermediate or pending motions, amendments, &c. and bring up the main question on the original proposition—this, of course, was on concurring with the senate in their amendment; and the question was taken on concurring, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:—yeas 56, nays 102.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

An engrossed bill "to authorize and empower the secretary of the department of the treasury to dis-

pose of all the public lots and other property belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia," was read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

The bill to establish and discontinue certain post roads was agreed to, with one or two exceptions. It was ordered to a third reading; as were several small bills.

After a variety of business, the house adjourned for two hours.

Evening session, at 7 o'clock. The engrossed bill "to establish an additional land office in the territory of Michigan," and a "bill to discontinue certain post routes, and to establish others," were read a third time, *passed*, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The engrossed bills "supplementary to the act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the state of New York," and the bill "to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida," and the bill amending and supplementary to the act "for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida, and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida;" a bill "to authorize the postmaster general to pay for certain repairs to the general post office, and to keep the engine house and engine and apparatus in repair," were severally read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for its concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *Plumer*, of New Hampshire, the house went into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Ball* in the chair, and took up the bill to carry into effect the ninth article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d of February, 1819.—The bill being reported in the house, the amendments were concurred in; and being engrossed, was ordered to a third reading, *passed* and was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then went into committee, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, on the bill for the relief of James Ross, a bill for the relief of James H. Clarke; a bill for the relief of John Coffee. These bills were passed in committee without amendment, though not without some warm discussion on them. When reported in the house, the bill for the relief of James Ross was laid on the table; the bill for the relief of James H. Clarke, and the bill for the relief of John Coffee, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day, and were read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house again went into committee, Mr. *Hill* in the chair, on the bill "to authorize the commissioner of the general land office to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois." The bill was reported, ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Rich* in the chair, on the bills for the relief of Thaddeus Mayhew, for the relief of Nathan Branson, for the relief Mahlon Ford's representatives; which were reported, ordered to be engrossed, and severally read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house again went into committee, Mr. *Walworth* in the chair, on the bills for the relief of John Jenkins, for the relief of Woodson Wren; for the relief of Jacintha Vidal, and others; for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William T. Nimmo. The bills being reported, the three first were ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing to-day, and were read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for concurrence; and the fourth bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then again went into committee, Mr. *Lathrop* in the chair, on the bill granting to the corporation of Mobile certain lots of ground; a bill for the relief of James Smith; a bill for the relief of James Royal; a bill for the relief of persons who have paid duties on goods imported into Castine. When these bills were reported, the three first of which were gone through in committee, the last being only partially acted upon.

The three first of the above preceding bills were severally ordered to be read a third time to-day—the latter bill being excluded from decision.

An unsuccessful motion was made by Mr. *Williamson* to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill for the relief of persons who have paid duties on goods imported into Castine.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting sundry statements, in relation to the operations of the mint of the United States, during the year 1822, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The following message was received from the president of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report from the secretary of state, made in pursuance of that resolution of the 21st January last, requesting the president of the United States to cause to be arranged and laid before the house, a digest, shewing such changes in the commercial regulations of the different foreign countries with which the U. States have intercourse, or shall have been adopted and come to the knowledge of the executive subsequently to the formation of the digest communicated to the senate on the 7th December, 1819. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 27th Feb. 1823.

The message was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bills for the relief of James Royal, a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Jacintha Vidal, Thomas Thompson, and Margaret Thompson, were each read a third time, *passed* and sent to the senate for concurrence.

[Previous to the reading of these last bills, it was ascertained that the senate had adjourned; and, on the question being put to the speaker, it appeared to be his opinion that no bill, now passed, could, under the rule, be sent to the senate.]

A third bill, (for the relief of the legal representatives of William T. Nimmo), being about to be read a third time, it appeared that a quorum of the members was not present; and

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Friday, Feb. 28. Several committees were discharged from the further consideration of subjects before them, and several bills were ordered to lie on the table, in the course of the sitting.

The bill to establish an additional land office in the state of Missouri, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Condict*, with a view of lessening the great number of private bills for the relief of individuals, now on the docket of the house, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, With the concurrence of the senate, That so much of the seventeenth joint rule of the two houses, as prohibits bills, originating in either branch of the legislature, being sent to the other for concurrence, upon this day, be dispensed with.

Mr. *McCoy*, Mr. *Tomlinson*, Mr. *Cocke*, and Mr. *Rhea*, each considering the rule which prevents bills originating in either house during the three last days of the session, being acted upon by either, as

one of the most valuable rules which had ever been adopted for the government of that body, opposed the leave asked for.

On the question to grant the leave asked, it was determined in the negative; and the resolution, of course, fell, leave not being granted to present it.

Mr. Fuller moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, as far as the public interest will permit, what measures have been taken to remove or annul the illegal and pretended blockade of the ports of the Spanish Main; to obtain restitution of vessels of the United States captured by privateers fitted out in Porto Rico and other Spanish Islands under pretext of breach of the said blockade; and to prevent such illegal and unwarrantable captures hereafter.

The resolution lies on the table one day.

Mr. Condict offered the following resolution, which, being of a character with the preceding one, must lie on the table one day.

Resolved, That the post master general be instructed to report, at an early period of the next session of congress, what further measures are necessary to provide for a more equitable compensation to deputy post masters, according to the duties and services rendered by them.

Mr. Mercer prefaced a motion, to take up the following resolution, with some remarks on the propriety and necessity of effecting the great and important national object contemplated by the adoption of this measure, &c.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

Mr. Mercer's motion of consideration was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 68.

After Mr. Mercer had delivered his sentiments at some length, with energy and feeling, upon the general subject of suppressing the slave trade, and on the policy of investing the president of the United States with the power proposed to be given to him by the resolution,

Mr. Woodson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On this motion, Mr. Mercer called for the yeas and nays; and this call was sustained.

Mr. Woodson, then, at the suggestion of a gentleman sitting near him, modified his motion so as to move to postpone the further consideration of the motion until Monday next.

Mr. Hooks moved to lay the resolution on the table—a motion which has precedence and which precludes debate.

The question was taken on the motion to lay it on the table, and negatived.

The motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution was renewed; and,

On the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Wright, of Maryland, then claimed the floor, and spoke at some length on the merits of the question involved in the resolution, strongly asserting the necessity of adopting some effectual measures for the total abolition of this odious traffic. Mr. W. spoke with considerable vehemence and zeal against the slave trade, but, being of opinion that no convention with other nations could make the engaging in this trade piracy, proposed an amendment to alter the phraseology of the resolution in this respect.

When Mr. W. concluded—

Mr. Burrows, of Connecticut, required the previous question, and in this call he was sustained by a majority of the members. The previous question was put and carried; and then,

The main question, (on agreeing to the resolution, as above stated), was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of Tenn. Barber, of Ohio, Bassett, Bateman, Bigelow, Borland, Brackenridge, Brown, Buchanan, Burrows, Cambreleng, Campbell, of New York, Campbell, of Ohio, Carter, Cassady, Chambers, Colden, Condict, Conkling, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Dane, Darlington, Denison, Dickinson, Durfee, Dwight, Eddy, Edwards, of Conn. Edwards, of Penn. Farrelly, Findlay, Forward, Fuller, G-bbard, Gist, Gorham, Govan, Hamilton, Hardin, Hemphill, Herrick, Hill, Hobart, Holcomb, Hubbard, Ingham, Jackson, Jennings, J. S. Johnston, Jones, of Tenn. Kent, Kirkland, Lathrop, Lettwich, Lincoln, Litchfield, Little, McCarty, McCoy, M-Duffie, McKim, McLane, McNeil, McSherry, Matlack, Matson, Mattocks, Mercer, Metcalfe, Mitchell, of Penn. Moore, of Va. Moore, of Alab. Morgan, Murray, N ale, Nelson, of Mass. Newton, Patterson, of N. Y. Patterson, of Penn. Phillips, Pierson, Pitcher, Plumer, of N. H. Plumer, of Penn. Poinsett, Reed, of Mass. Reid, of Geo. Rhea, Rich, Rochester, Rodney, Ross, Ruggles, Russ, Scott, Sergeant, Sloane, Arthur Smith, Alex. Stevens, Wm. Smith, John Speed Smith, Sterling, of N. Y. A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Stoddard, Swan, Taylor, Thompson, Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Ldwe, Upham, Vance, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Walworth, Warfield, Whipple, White, Williams, of Virginia, Williams, of N. C. Williamson, Wilson, Wood, Woodson, Wright—131.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Ball, Burton, Edwards, of N. C. Floyd, Hall, Hemphill, Rankin, Tattnell—9.

The bill for the relief of Nimrod Farrow, by a resort to the previous question, was passed and returned to the senate.

The bill from the senate extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys, was read a first and second time, and, being amended, was ordered to a third reading, and afterwards finally passed.

A bill from the senate to alter the times of holding the district court of the United States in Kentucky, was read twice and ordered to a third reading to-day and afterwards finally passed.

A committee of the whole took up, on motion of Mr. Newton, the bill for erecting certain light-houses, and constructing certain light vessels, beacons, &c.

A motion to strike out the first section failed, and a proposition of Mr. Farrelly, respecting the harbor of Presque Isle, was agreed to. Having gone through the bill the committee took up that from the senate to establish a national armory on the western waters, and some amendments were made thereto. Both of these bills were finally passed.

The house adjourned at half past 5 o'clock.

Saturday, March 1. Mr. Allen, of Mass. from the committee of accounts, made a report in relation to the state of the contingent fund of the house of representatives, under the administration of the late clerk, as to advances to contractors, deposits of money in banks, &c. From this report, it appears that advances have been occasionally made to the printers and other contractors for the house, on claims accruing for work performed; that nothing is due from the printers on account of these advances; and that, though the account of the deceased clerk is yet unsettled at the treasury, no loss will be sustained by the United States on the final settlement of his accounts. The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of captain Johnston Blakely, being under consideration, Mr. Walworth moved to insert an amendment for allowing a pension to Lydia Allen, the unmarried sister of the late Wm. H. Allen. After some debate, the previous question was required and carried, which precluded the amendment and in effect rejected it. The main objection to it was the entire novelty of pensioning the sister of a deceased officer, the case being without a precedent.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the committee of investigation respecting the sale of city lots, and the expenditure of the proceeds of such sales, &c. were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The house took up the resolution offered yesterday

day by Mr. Fuller, about the pretended blockade of the ports of the Spanish Main, &c.

Mr. Fuller said he regretted that the session was so near a termination, that it would not be possible for congress to adopt any measure in aid of the executive, which might be called for by the lawless depredations of the freebooters from Porto Rico, to which the resolution alluded. The blockade was proclaimed many months since, by some Spanish officers, without a semblance of power to enforce it, and with the obvious intent of giving a color of right to the indiscriminate plunder of our commerce in those seas.

Privateers had been fitted out at Porto Rico, during the last summer, immediately upon the blockade being announced, and several of our merchant vessels had been captured, sent in, and condemned or, in one or two instances, released, after being first plundered and subjected to cost, which required the sacrifice of vessel and cargo. The most notorious of these legalized pirates, the Palmyra or Panchita, was captured by lieut. Gregory, of the Grampus, and sent into the port of Charleston for adjudication. This prompt and energetic act, which was supposed to have been in obedience to orders from our government, and the appearance of the United States' ship Cyane, in the port of St. Johns, charged with a strong remonstrance from the president to the governor of Porto Rico, put an immediate check to these marauding expeditions. But, the Palmyra was released by the court in South Carolina, probably through some defect of the evidence in point of form; for, lieut. Gregory transmitted several depositions, proving acts of plunder, which would alone have warranted the detention. The moment the release of this vessel was known in Porto Rico, the marauding spirit was in action; and Mr. F. said he had in his possession letters from respectable persons, residing in the neighborhood of that island, stating that, from ten to twenty privateers were despatched, or in preparation to renew their depredations. These letters state the cases of the Essex, captain Davis, and the Adeline, captain Babson, as captured so late as the beginning of January. The former had been plundered, her captain and crew grossly abused, and in all respects treated as pirates treat their victims; except that, to plunder and abuse, were added the mockery of a trial in an obscure port, were a person, called a judge, had denied to captain Davis the right to read a paper, or to be even heard in his defence.

Surely, said Mr. F. such outrages call for prompt and vigorous measures; no other can afford any redress, or quiet the apprehension of our merchants and unarmed seamen, and put an end to this system of robbery, in a manner which comports with the safety of our commerce and the dignity of the nation. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The resolution, moved yesterday by Mr. Condict, for calling on the postmaster general to report a system of equitable compensation to postmasters, in proportion to the nature of their duties, was also taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Cocke submitted the following resolution for adoption.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to report to this house at its next session, the number and position of permanent fortifications, which have been, or are now erecting, for the defence of the coast, harbors and frontiers of the United States; distinguishing those on the seacoast in one class, and those on each frontier, in like classes; and showing, under proper heads, the state in which each is situated; when began and when finished; with the magnitude of each, if known; the aggregate amount expended in erecting such as are completed; the amount of repairs since made; the amount expended on those

now erecting, and the estimates to complete the same; to be made out by referring to the work actually done, and to be done; and not by merely subtracting the sums actually expended from the estimates formerly made; the number of guns, of every calibre for each fortification; the total cost of a complete armament for each; the force required to garrison each in time of peace; the same, in time of war; noting those actually occupied, and with what force.

The resolve was agreed to.

Mr. Garnett submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house of representatives, during the first week of its next session, the amount of money received or receivable in each state on account of revolutionary pensions; the amount of interest received or receivable in each state on the public debt; the amount of dividends paid or payable in each state, by the bank of the United States; and the amount of the expense on account of the academy at West Point, all in reference to the year 1823.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house of representatives during the first week of its next session, a list of the factories in each state, employed in manufacturing for sale such articles as would be liable to duties, if imported from foreign countries; the said list to be extracted from the digest of manufactures, and such other sources of information as he possesses or can obtain; and to specify, as far as possible, the capital of each factory, and whether it is incorporated, or not, by state laws.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to lay before the house of representatives, during the first week of its next session, the number of revolutionary pensioners in each state then on the pension list.

Objection being made to acting on these resolves this day, they lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Lou. it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury cause to be ascertained, during the present year, the limits and extent of a title granted by the Spanish government to John Filkial, in the parish of Ouachita, and state of Louisiana, and report the same to this house at the next session.

The report of the committee of foreign affairs on the subject of an act of the British parliament, of the 5th day of August, 1822, imposing duties on importations from the United States into Canada, was taken up, concluding with the following resolve:

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the president of the United States, and that he be requested to obtain, by negotiation with the government of Great Britain, such modifications of the act of parliament, of the 5th of August, 1822, as may remove all just cause of complaint.

The resolve was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of this house of the 8th May, 1822, a statement shewing the amount of money which appears to have stood to the credit of the United States, or its treasurer, in every bank in which the public money has been deposited at the end of each quarter since the first of January, 1817; which was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting the following report from the secretary of state:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 28th February, 1823.

The secretary of state has the honor of reporting to the president of the United States copies of several papers which should have been included among those reported on the 13th instant, in answer to the resolution of the house of representatives, requesting a communication to the house of all the correspondence between the government of the United States and Great Britain, relating to the negotiation of the convention of the 20th October, 1818, but which were then accidentally omitted.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The message and accompanying papers were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Metcalfe, from the committee on Indian affairs, made a report upon the subject of the execution of the act of the last session of congress for abolishing the Indian trading establishment; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fuller, from the committee on naval affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency

of extending the pension heretofore granted to the widow of the late lieutenant E. Smith, reported against its expediency.

The house went in and out of committee of the whole on the state of the union on a number of private bills from the senate, the greater part of which passed the house, though some of them met with strenuous opposition.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, to procure the consideration of the bill from the senate, concerning the Georgia militia claims. His motion to that effect was overruled by a large majority.

At a little after four, the house took a recess until 6 o'clock. Meeting again at six o'clock, the house sat until past two o'clock; the whole of which time was occupied in the consideration of bills, and amendments to bills, except that part of it which arose from a call of the house becoming necessary about midnight. This caused some warmth and perplexity. The doors of the house were locked, and the absent members sent for out of their beds. Finally, the doors being opened, and a quorum appearing, the proceedings in the case were dismissed. With this exception, the setting, long, arduous, and besides being the last evening, was more than usually orderly and harmonious.

A good deal of time was spent on a small subject—a resolution from the senate to re-print the journal of the old congress. An amendment was made in the house of representatives, to which the senate disagreed, the house insisted, the senate adhered, and finally the house also adhered, whereby the resolution was rejected.

In addition to the bills heretofore mentioned as being before the committee of the whole on Thursday evening, when it was announced that the senate had adjourned, were the bills for the relief of the unmarried sister of the late Wm. H. Allen, and a bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, which were not further acted upon, as it would have been useless, in consequence of the joint rule of the two houses. Many other bills were in the same situation.

Monday, March 3. Mr. Cocke submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to inform this house, at an early period of the next session, whether any member or members of the present or of the ensuing congress, are or have been concerned, either directly or indirectly, in contracts entered into with any of the departments or government; also, whether any members are in arrears to the government.

This resolution, from its nature, must lie on the table one day, unless the house unanimously agree to act upon it. Objection being made to acting upon it, the rule took effect, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Cocke moved to suspend the rule which has this operation; but the motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hill, of Maine, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be presented to the hon. P. P. BARBOUR, for the promptitude, assiduity and ability with which he has administered the duties of the chair during the present session.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. suggested the insertion of the word "*impartiality*" after the word "*assiduity*;" to which amendment Mr. Hill assented.

Thus modified, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. Whereupon—

The Speaker, (Mr. Barbour), rose and delivered to the house the following address:

To receive the approbation of our country is, at all times, the highest reward which can be bestowed

upon a citizen in the public service; to receive the expression of that approbation from the representatives of the people, with whom it has been my fortune to act, gives to it, in my estimation, an increased degree of interest; but when, in addition to this, I recollect that this is the second occasion on which I have received this high mark of confidence from the same house of representatives, from gentlemen with whom, for two successive sessions, I have been associated in legislation, it inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude. I have nothing to offer you, but my sincere thanks, in return for this renewed evidence of your good opinion, as well as for the kind indulgence with which you have supported me in the discharge of my official duties. There are few stations in civil life of a character either more important or more difficult than that of the presiding officer of this house. On your deliberations essentially depend the prosperity of this extensive and extending confederacy; in their progress, the most novel and perplexing questions are frequently presented for the instantaneous decision of your Speaker; and the duties which, in general, appertain to his office, involve, in themselves, the highest degree of responsibility. In such a situation, to be able to command success is the attribute of no man—to endeavor to deserve it is within the reach of all: that endeavor I am conscious of having earnestly made; and, to the pleasure arising from that consciousness, the resolution which you have just passed, adds to the gratification of believing that my efforts, in this respect, have not been altogether fruitless.

We are now, gentlemen, about to close the labors of the seventeenth congress. I trust that, upon a review of its measures, it will be found, by our constituents, that, however we may have differed in opinion in relation to the means, we have all had in view one great, one common end—the promotion of the general welfare.

We are soon, gentlemen, about to separate; many of you, perhaps, I may never meet again. May you long live to enjoy the rewards of your past services, and to render others to a grateful country.

After interchanging the usual civilities with the president and the senate, the Speaker adjourned the house, *sine die*.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the second session of the seventeenth congress of the United States.

An act for laying out and making a road from the Lower Rapids of the Miami of lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

Providing for the examination of the titles to land in that part of Louisiana situated between Rio Hondo and the Sabine river.

To provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Michigan territory, and for other purposes.

In addition to "an act to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy," and also making further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.

Concerning the disbursement of public money. Supplementary to, and to amend, an act entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed 2d March, 1799, and for other purposes.

To repeal part of an act passed by the state of Maryland, in the year 1784, and now in force in Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, entitled

an act for an addition to Georgetown, in Montgomery county."

Concerning the apportionment of representatives in the state of Alabama.

To revive and continue in force certain acts for the adjustment of land claims in the territory of Michigan.

In addition to an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury.

Making a partial appropriation for the support of government for the year 1823.

To amend the ordinance and acts of congress for the government of the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

For the better organization of the district court of the United States within the district of Louisiana.

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1823.

Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1823.

For the discharge of John Burgin from imprisonment.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823.

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, (for the Indian department.)

Making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1823, (for fortifications.)

To prolong the continuance of the mint at Philadelphia.

Further to extend the provisions of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands prior to the 1st July, 1820."

To continue in force an act entitled "an act regulating the currency, within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces.

Making the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

Extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases.

To amend an act, entitled "an act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory."

Vesting in the state of Virginia the right of the United States to all fines assessed for non-performance of militia duty during the late war with Great Britain within the said state.

To provide for the settlement of the accounts of Daniel D. Tompkins, late governor of the state of New York.

Making appropriations for the public buildings.

For altering the times of holding the district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont.

For carrying into effect the convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and France, concluded at Washington, on the 24th June, 1822.

Respecting stamps.

Altering the time of holding the circuit court in the districts of Maine and New Hampshire.

Respecting the punishment of piracy.

Authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy.

To confirm certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria in the state of Illinois.

Supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Entitled "an act to amend an act for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida," and for other purposes.

To authorize and empower the secretary of the department of the treasury to sell the public lots, and other property, belonging to the United States, in the district of Columbia.

To establish an additional land office in the territory of Michigan.

To discontinue certain post routes, and to establish others.

Supplementary to an act for the better organization of the courts of the United States in the state of New York.

To authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida.

Amending and supplementary to "an act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the territory of Florida," and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida.

To authorize the post master general to pay for certain repairs to the general post office, and to keep the engine house, the fire engine and apparatus, in repair.

To authorize the commissioner of the general land office to remit the instalments due on certain lots in Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois.

Supplementary to the act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war.

Supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana.

To extend the charter of the Mechanics' bank of Alexandria.

Appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the public road from Cumberland to Wheeling.

To revive and continue in force the seventh section of an act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana.

Extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon.

To alter the time of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

To repeal so much of an act passed April 18, 1806, as limits the price of certain lands in the state of Tennessee.

To regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports.

Concerning the lands to be granted to the state of Missouri, for the purposes of education and other public uses.

To continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the supreme court.

To establish a national armory on the western waters.

Supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

To authorize the purchase of a number of copies of the sixth volume of the laws of the United States.

To remit, to the state of Missouri, the postage on certain law books.

For the punishment of frauds committed on the departments of the government of the United States.

Providing for the accommodation of the circuit court of the United States for Washington county

in the district of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of said court.

Granting to the state of Alabama the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land.

For the erection of a monument over the tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late vice president of the United States.

For clearing, repairing, and improving certain roads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the United States' mail.

To enable the proper accounting officers of the treasury department to audit and settle the accounts of the surveyor of public lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office.

To authorize the building of light houses at cape Romain, in South Carolina, and placing floating lights in Delaware bay.

Acts for the relief of Richard Hightower; Abraham Snyder; James Reese; Henry Lee; Polly L. Campbell, widow of col John B. Campbell; Charles Carr; John B. Hogan; John Coffee; James H. Clarke; Thaddeus Mayhew; Nathan Branson; Woodson Wren; James Royal; the representatives of Jacintha Vidal; Ebenezer Stevens and others; John Byers; heirs, &c. of Alexander Montgomery; Amos Nichols; Robert Purdy; Eleanor Lawrence; heirs of Joseph Wilcox; legal representatives of James McClung; heirs of Johnston Blakely; Edward Evat; James Morrison; Nimrod Farrow; Richard Harris, and their securities; Robert F. Stockton; Daniel Seward; Samuel Walker and others; Samuel Hodgdon; and Samuel F. Hooker.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution requiring of the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives an annual statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the two houses.

Resolution concerning the Indians in Florida.

Resolution to direct the withholding of the compensation of certain prize agents.

Resolution granting to the Washington library a copy of the public documents.

CHRONICLE.

Gen. Jackson. It is intimated, in a New York paper, on the authority of a letter from Washington, that gen. Jackson has declined the mission to Mexico.

Red Jacket. the celebrated Indian chief, with young Cornplanter and major Berry, chiefs of the Seneca tribe, have arrived at Washington, on business with the government.

Prince Paul. of Wertemburg, has arrived at New Orleans, for the purpose of making a tour through the United States.

North West Coast. A Russian frigate and store ship have touched at England on their way to the N. W. coast, with the reported object of executing the famous ukase of the "magnanimous Alexander." The U. S. ship Franklin, an able negotiator, is in the Pacific.

The pirates. The brig Bowdoin, capt. Carr, has arrived at Newport, R. I. from Matanzas. Four hours after leaving the latter, capt. C. was approached by a piratical schooner from the land and full of men, rowing fourteen sweeps. On coming up, they hoisted the red flag, and called upon capt. C. to *strike or die*. He was not quite willing to do either, but waited until the scoundrels had arrived within range, when he let loose at them four car-

riage guns and a number of muskets. The deck of the schooner was completely raked, and she instantly hauled off with all possible speed, rowing, however, only three sweeps instead of fourteen. Capt. C. supposes that he might easily have sunk the pirates, had it not been calm, which enabled them to escape.

Fire. A house at Vandalia, Illinois, lately erected for the state bank, was consumed by fire on the 27th of Jan. with the books of the bank, the books and records of the auditor, and those of the land office, all kept therein. This affair must be followed by many unhappy events.

Fires. A cotton manufactory was lately consumed at Meredith, N. H. It originated from the picker. Of those who were at work in the third story, six females were compelled to leap from the windows—they were dreadfully injured, but neither was killed. The loss is estimated at 30,000 dollars.

At Cahawba, Alabama, a house took fire in which there was deposited 10 or 15 kegs of gun powder! The explosion was awful—not a window was left whole within a considerable distance; but no person was injured.

Earthquake. On the night of the 18th of Nov. last, all Chili is said to have been shaken to its foundations by an earthquake. Very few houses at Valparaiso were left standing or so little injured as to be tenatable. The people were living in tents. About three hundred had been taken out of the ruins, and every day other bodies were found! To add to this calamity, which seems to have been general, a famine was expected—provisions were selling at the most exorbitant prices.

A letter dated Valparaiso, Nov. 25, says—"I was sitting with some friends in my room when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and, on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotions. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor."

Salt water. A person at Wheeling, Va. has penetrated the rock seven hundred and fifty feet in search of salt water. He found a vein at the depth of 440, but not sufficiently large for his purpose.—He bores by horse power, at one fourth of the usual expense. At 500 feet deep, he passed through a thin strata of stone coal. The rock still presents the same appearance that it did near the surface of the earth.

Virginia. The legislature of this state rose on Tuesday the 25th ult. after a session of nearly three months. The Petersburg Intelligencer says—"A bill which contemplated an annual saving of 20,000 dollars was lost, it appears, in consequence of a disagreement between the two houses, concerning an appropriation of something less than 100 dollars, to one of the doorkeepers!"

Salem. There are 149 vessels belong to this port, whose aggregate tonnage is 29,025 tons.

Lexington, Ken. February 10. Exchange—170 to 176 dollars in bills of the bank of the commonwealth, for 100 in those of the bank of the U. S.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ A statement of the quantity of wool imported and the value of it when manufactured, (a very interesting paper), is postponed for the reason that all our figures are employed in the INDEX to the last volume herewith presented. The large supplement will be finished next week, price one dollar, and forwarded as directed by those wishing to possess it. It is a valuable collection of stock articles, for reading and preservation.

☞ Matters of "great pith and moment" have reached us from Europe, since the date of our last paper. The details are of such a character that we have given up much room to them, as well in the way of news as for reference. The declaration of the holy alliance, the reply of the Spanish government to the French note, the Russian note, and the proceedings of the cortes at Madrid, with the determined stand of Great Britain in respect to Portugal and her late treaty with Spain, will command serious attention.

Unless the unholy conspiracy of kings shall desert France, and unless France covers herself with utter disgrace, after bullying Spain in the manner that they have done, it seems impossible that there should not be a war, as extensive, in all probability, and as important in its effects, as any of those that grew out of the French revolution: and, if so, it is highly probable that we, ourselves, shall be somehow involved in it, disinclined as we are to a state of hostility. We sincerely deprecate these events, as well because of the general distress that they will occasion, as for the reason that they will be especially injurious to us, in diverting us from a reliance on ourselves, and retard the accomplishment of a condition of things suited to a state of peaceful prosperity.

The notes of Austria and Prussia have nearly the same tone as the Russian, and shall be given here after. The Spaniards have received the interference of France and the rest with the contempt that they merited. The ministers of each of them were on the point of leaving Madrid, and, no doubt, departed about the 14th of January, it being hinted to them that, if they did not *larry*, they might not escape the indignation of an insulted people. The British minister remains, and is on the best terms with the Spanish government. Portugal has made a treaty of alliance with the latter, for the common defence of the peninsula, and Britain, with a full knowledge of that fact, has openly guaranteed the safety of Portugal. The manner in which the probable occupancy of the island of Cuba by the British is mentioned, assures us of their intimate connection with Spain, and justifies us in supposing that they are determined to take a part in the grand quarrel of nations, as their custom is. It is well known that Great Britain has long felt uneasy under the all-grasping and enormous power of Russia, and it has been lately stated, with confidence, that Alexander thinks the time has nearly come when he should take possession of European Turkey; an event pregnant with evil to the commerce and power of Britain, one that will prove destructive to some of her now most valuable colonies, from the production and natural advantages of that large and fertile region. If it should so turn out, that the

people of Spain act with the same vigor that they exhibited against Napoleon, and Great Britain supports them, the "holy alliance" cannot break down their constitutional system, (the same they hitherto approved), but may have enough to do to take care of their own dominions. We cannot see how Louis of France is to retrace his steps—inevitable disgrace or ruin appears before him. His honor must be lost, or his throne put in jeopardy. His interference with the affairs of Spain is as impudent as it is unjust; and, we trust, will be punished. Every good feeling of our heart is now allied to the cause of Spain, though it is possible that we may get into a controversy with *her friend*, if the possession of Cuba shall be transferred as reported. This, however, may be averted by the people of that fine island establishing a provisional government for themselves; for which act, it is believed, they are pretty well prepared. It has long been a common subject of conversation there, and the idea of it is familiar to the inhabitants of the country. Its fortifications and internal strength, with the nature of the climate on its coasts, render it defensible, perhaps, against even the power of Great Britain—provided it shall be the determination of the people to reject or oppose a foreign occupation.

But—what is to happen, no man knoweth. If war does take place between France, (as the cat's-paw of the holy alliance) and Spain, and England takes part with the latter, we expect another flight of the king from Paris, a new government in France and the restoration of the race of Napoleon, great disturbances in the Netherlands and Germany, risings of the people and mighty events in Italy, the establishment of the Greek cross on the castle of the Seven Towers at Constantinople—a shaking of nations, rivers of blood and uncounted havoc. Europe seems ripe for revolution—and we revert to our old and oft repeated opinion, that the changes yet to be effected are greater than any of those that have heretofore taken place. When—we do not pretend to predict.

☞ P. S.—Another arrival seems to put it beyond a doubt, that France and Spain must needs now be at war. See page 28. It is also highly probable that there is an alliance between Britain and Spain. We may keep a look out for great events. We shall use all possible care to present our readers with a history of them.

Many will be astonished at the *insatiation* of the king of France. It seems impossible to reconcile his conduct with the idea of common prudence. From the moment that we were impressed with an opinion that France would make war on Spain, it seemed that the *secret motive* for it was the protection of the Bourbons on the throne of France. If the state of that country is fairly represented, it may be compared to a smothered volcano—plots and conspiracies had always been spoken of, and we know that a most austere *surveillance* has been maintained over persons and the press. Very despotic measures have been adopted to keep down public sentiment, but, evidently, without effect. It may then be, that the king finds himself incapable of maintaining himself without *foreign aid*, and the emperor Alexander has offered him 400,000 men. This is conclusive on my mind that an explosion in

France is expected—as surely, so great a force cannot be intended to act against Spain. A war with Spain then, is a pretence for the introduction of a foreign army to support the French king against Frenchmen. This opinion is much strengthened by the following paragraphs from the leading *ultra* paper of Paris—

“In this time of seduction, the French soldier ought only to be encamped in the enemy’s country.

“Nothing is more dangerous than to keep in garrisons an army which expected to march against the enemy.

“The French soldier is born for attack, and it is more than imprudence to let him remain inactive under the artillery of Liberalism.

“To dissolve the army of observation would be a defeat; to maintain it, an imprudence; to indulge the idea that war may be avoided, a chimera; to await it, a dishonor; to expect that revolution will reform itself, an illusion. What resource remains?”

“MUCH-ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—Passing along the street this afternoon, in a tooth-picking sort of a humor, to obtain my letters and papers at the post office, I was accosted by a friend, who inquired,—“Have you seen to-day’s National Intelligencer?” “No—but why? There’s nothing in it, I suppose, as congress has risen.” “Nothing!” echoed my friend—why, the editors have seized a grey-goose quill, with both hands, and given you the most abominable pounding that a fellow ever got.” “Heaven preserve me!”—said I—“but what for?” “I don’t know—but it is something about paper—Locke and Newton—deadly sins and rye coffee—tobacco, and poking things down men’s throats. But go and get your paper, and then to your desk and segar, with what appetite you may.” So I rushed on rapidly to the office, tore open the Intelligencer, and read as follows:

“*Surveillance*.—We observe that one of our journalists has discovered, that a letter has lately been written by a senator in congress on paper of British manufacture, which friend Niles denounces as if it were one of the seven deadly sins. Now, with great deference to the opinions of others, we are so far from considering it any sin to use English paper, that, if it were more agreeable or economical to us to write or print upon it, we should most certainly use it, just as we wear English fabrics, when they are better or cheaper than American.—This, however, is a question about which people may and do differ: there are, we know, some very worthy people, who think it their duty, at whatever inconvenience, to confine their consumption to the product of our own forests, fields, and waters. It is another question, however, whether this *surveillance* of the press over the private actions of men is decorous, or consistent with that freedom of opinion and action which we ourselves require. We conceive that editors of newspapers have the same right to control the consumption of food and raiment, as they have to supervise that of paper—and that by the same rule as they prohibit a particular paper, they may prescribe a form of dress or a code of culinary regulations. Nay, further, the use of paper of foreign manufacture being considered as an offence in the court of conscience, as it seems to be, editors who speculate upon this subject may, with just as much propriety, inquire what church a man frequents; or even forbid his frequenting any church, because all our systems of theology are imported from Europe. We shall presently be forbidden the study of Locke and Newton; the assertion of the doctrines of the one

and the belief in the Principia of the other, because they are not of domestic manufacture.

“For ourselves, we claim credit for a purely national feeling, which we have been even reproved for carrying too far. It does not, however, transport us into such an ecstasy of patriotism as to inspire us with a mortal hatred of every thing that is foreign. Whether a man drinks whiskey or wine at his meals, we shall never inquire; and, if we knew, we should not care—it being a matter of taste and convenience. Some people drink rye coffee, whilst others prefer the genuine grain.—Would our friend at Baltimore make a law to force the former down our throats; or, would he put us in print to produce the same effect? Maryland is fertile in tobacco of the best qualities: would Mr. N. therefore prohibit the consumption of the products of Havana?”

“The truth is, these are matters which best regulate themselves. When American fabrics are better; or, other things being equal, are cheaper than those of Europe, they will certainly be consumed in preference. Until they are, it is unreasonable to insist upon our using them. For ourselves, we use no English paper to write or print upon, because we see no reason for it: but we have used both Italian and German paper—and so, no doubt, has Mr. Niles. It must be the merit and value of our manufactures, after all, which insures their consumption—and, were competition taken away, we should soon find their quality deteriorate. The quality of the American papers has so much improved, and the price become so moderate, that we have no doubt the consumption of foreign paper will, in the natural course of things, soon cease altogether.”

Well, said I to myself, my friends Gales & Seaton, wanting something to say, thought they might as well use me to make a paragraph about as any one else—but why did they not put on their spectacles? I have not lately said any thing concerning “English” paper. In the last REGISTER, there was a little article extracted from the “Columbian Observer,” which mentioned it “as a curious fact, that some of the paper used by the senate contains in its water mark the motto *Napoleon Empereur et roi—1813*.” On which I ventured to hope that such paper was part of a stock purchased a considerable time ago—adding “we are told that the supplies are now furnished from our own mills.” What sort of “*surveillance*” is this over the “private actions of men?”—what want of “decorum” in mildly explaining a “curious fact”—indeed, of excusing what many would condemn? If it had happened that the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812, had been written on paper stamped with the name of “Napoleon, emperor and king”—what loyal adherent of the Hartford convention, what learned priest of the “nation,” would not have seized on the circumstance as conclusive proof

*The following is the whole article that I published:

“PAPER. The Philadelphia Columbian Observer says—It is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that some of the letter paper used by the senate of the United States, contains, in its water mark, the motto—*Napoleon Empereur et roi—1813*.

☞ We venture to hope that this paper is some part of a considerable stock of the foreign article which was purchased for the use of congress years ago—we are told that the supplies, for some time past, have been furnished by our own mills.”

that the "invisible hand" of Bonaparte" was to be seen in that transaction?

The editors of the *Intelligencer* have often complained about the use of *names* in political paragraphs and discussions—they thought it more "decorous" to refer to the titles of papers, &c. How will they answer for this? They have used my name three times in as many short paragraphs, and connected it with things not supported by facts.—But I do not complain of either—being entirely content that my name shall always be found on the side of national industry and national feeling. I believe that I am now about the *oldest* public writer—(as we editors are honorably called,) in favor of domestic manufactures in the United States. I commenced the *campaign* about eighteen years ago, with nearly the same views, and to help to bring about the same purposes that I now aim at. I have pursued the subject without "a shadow of turning"—an evidence, at least, of an honest belief in the correctness of the principle. It oftentimes seemed as if I stood alone—but, for several years past, men of giant minds have taken up the matter in which I served (and still serve,) as an humble *pioneer*. THE CAMPAIGN WILL BE CLOSED BY THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS. THERE WILL BE A POSITIVE MAJORITY OF AT LEAST FORTY-FIVE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF THE PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, AND THE SUBJECT WILL NOT BE TALKED TO DEATH, AS IT HAS BEEN. It is notorious, that a very large majority of the free people of the United States is in favor of a bill for the purpose just stated. It is a duty to themselves to see that it passes, and pass it will—and it is equally the duty of the minority to submit. They who *actually* are monopolizers, should cease to condemn what they are pleased to call a monopoly. When this state of things comes to pass, and the same degree of protection is afforded to the *grain-growers* and *manufacturers*, that is enjoyed by the *shipping interest* and planters, will the editors of the *Intelligencer* speak of "surveillance," "deadly sins," and forcing things down people's "throats?" *I guess not!* Indeed, before two years pass over our heads, I expect to find them as much in favor of *encouraging* domestic industry as they now are opposed to it—and for the same reasons.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton do not consider it a "sin" to use English paper—nor do I. Sometime ago, one of them spoke of importing paper to print the *National Intelligencer* on—when it was said that they ought to import *subscribers* also; and the subject was dropped. But I have always contended that it is the *duty* of these gentlemen, and of all others who live on the revenue of the United States—to use imported articles, if to be had on even worse terms than the domestic. It is hardly morally honest, perhaps, for a man who *subsists* on the revenue, to refuse the payment of a full portion of it. He should give a decided preference to an English hat (if not smuggled,) to one made by his neighbor—he should rather relieve an English parish of its paupers by affording them profitable employment, than prevent an accession of such persons in the poor house of his own country! It would be ungenerous to do otherwise; it would be worse than ungenerous, as well as silly—like a child quarrelling with his own bread and butter. Several hundred thousand dollars of the public money are disbursed in the "ten miles square"—and it is the manifest interest of those who live on it, that the domestic prosperity should be reduced to the lowest possible point at which the requisite quantity of foreign goods can be consumed,—the revenue

depending on such consumption. Their salaries, prices or emoluments, are of the same amount in dollars, surely paid, let who else suffer that may.—One thousand dollars are now worth as much as two thousand were some years ago, in the purchase of property, &c. Those then, every where, who have fixed salaries and permanent incomes, "hate their own flesh" if they do not do what they can to give all possible appreciation to the value of money: the greater the misery of the people, the more abundant are their own means. On my conscience, I believe that there are nearly a thousand men in the city of Baltimore, honest and good, and truly respectable—sober, industrious and capable, that would joyfully receive a permanent business to produce them one dollar per day, many of whom have made, or received, from 1 to 2,000 dollars a year—such is the pressure of the times, through the prostration of domestic labor for the encouragement of foreign production. How much then, are my friends Gales and Seaton, who handle 20 or 30,000 dollars a year of the public money, interested in keeping up a *system* that makes it as worth 40 or 60,000 dollars to them? I do not blame them for supporting the revenue; nay, I will commend them for aiding the treasury, whence they draw their supplies, for services rendered: but as I put my hand very lightly into it, receiving annually from the different departments very little, if any thing more, than I annually pay, they must not quarrel with me because my interest is not in opposition to my feelings.

The editors reprove severely; they charge me as for holding a *surveillance* over "the private actions of men," and doubt whether it is "*decorous*." "This is the very coinage of their own brain." I did not say one word about the "private actions" of any man—nor am I in the habit of doing so. They made out a case for themselves, and used it as they pleased. I do not suppose that this is consistent with the doctrines of "Locke and Newton."

They say—"Maryland is fertile in tobacco of the best qualities; would Mr. N. therefore prohibit the consumption of the products of Havana?" "Always harping on my daughter," says Polonius—because they know that I love a segar. But, in answer to their question, I say, no!—because I like the Havana tobacco better than I do that of Maryland; and for the reason that, with the island of Cuba, we have a vastly important and *reciprocal* trade, more valuable perhaps, in stamping a value on all the bread stuffs, &c. consumed in the United States, than our trade with *any other island or country whatever, and in every or any respect*. It is the use of our flour, &c. in Cuba and Hayti, that fixes the price of *every* barrel sold in our markets, whether for export or home use; and those two islands employ a greater amount of American *tonnage*, than England, Ireland and Scotland—more than the *whole* of our trade with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Norway, Holland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, about which so much fuss is made, and so much money expended in the pay of ministers and agents, and for the support of armed *protecting* vessels.

The editors say they have been "reproved" for carrying a "national feeling" too far. I suppose they allude to the encouragement of domestic manufactures. This is strange. I do not impeach their motives. It is a subject about which honest men may honestly differ, and yet be friends—but I have regarded Messrs. Gales and Seaton as of the most steady, severe, and inveterate opponents of domestic manufactures, of all those who have sur-

veillance over a printing press. They have a right to maintain and express their own opinions, which accord with those of a large number of the great and good men of our country; who, however, in my estimation, do not view the subject as they ought. We taxed foreign shipping out of our ports—has the American shipping “deteriorated” for the want of that “competition” which Messrs. Gales & Seaton so solemnly speak of? We give bounties and premiums to our inestimable fishermen—and fish is a valuable article of export! We have taxed coarse cotton goods out of the market, and the domestic supply is better and far cheaper than the foreign one was! Fish in the sea uncaught, are as iron in the mine unwrought—worth nothing, without the application of labor. And how is it, that what has been so successfully applied to *ships, fish and cotton goods*, may not apply to iron, wool and herap? Let the gentlemen take up the documents, and tell us why a million and a half of dollars should be annually drawn from the treasury for the PROTECTION of our shipping in the Mediterranean, the South Sea, and the West Indies, while *encouragement* is refused to the fifty times greater interest contained in the producers of food and raiment—a matter which *two thirds of the free people of the United States* are now seeking for? But the subject would lead to an inconvenient length, and I must relinquish it for the present.

Tuesday evening, March 11.

P. S. I observe by the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, that the editors have corrected their error in reading *Georgius rex*, for *Napoleon empe-reur et roi*.

PENNSYLVANIA. A convention of “democratic republican delegates,” from the several counties of this state, was held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, to nominate and recommend a suitable person for the office of governor at the ensuing election—present 131 gentlemen, all those appointed but two. Thirteen persons were named, several of them most estimable men—but the prominent candidates were J. Andrew Shulze, George Bryan and Samuel D. Ingham. The ballots were as follows:

	1st ballot.	2nd.	3rd.
J. A. Shulze	35	39	47
George Bryan	41	43	46
Samuel D. Ingham	25	26	26

The scattering votes, on the 1st ballot, amounted to 35. After the 3d ballot, Mr. Ingham was withdrawn, and on the 4th, Mr. Shulze had 95, and Mr. Bryan 36 votes—so the convention agreed to recommend and support Mr. Shulze, who is a very worthy, well informed and highly respectable gentleman.

MARYLAND. The legislature, at the late session, passed an act repealing the restrictions hitherto imposed as to certain subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, so far as that the treasurer shall take 250 shares when it appears that \$225,000 shall have been obtained from other sources, in addition to the amount authorized to be subscribed by the state of Delaware.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH, &c. A bill has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania appropriating 60,000 dollars to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna river; and a bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia bank, provided that institution will subscribe the sum of 100,000 dollars to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. It is believed that these bills will pass the senate.

WASHINGTON. It was worthy of remark, that not one of all the members of congress was dangerously ill, during the last session—irregular hours, and good eating, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding.

FLORIDA. The following gentlemen have been appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, to compose the legislative council of Florida, viz:

George Murray,	William H. Simmons,
William Reynolds,	Octavius Mitchell,
Joseph Noriega,	Peter Mitchell,
Richard K. Call,	John Bellamy,
William Barnett,	Zephaniah Kingsley, &
Gabriel Wm. Perpill,	Henry Younge,
Edward R. Gibson,	all of Florida.

COMMODORE PORTER, now looking to the loftiness of his hopes and his character, and then at the inglorious service in which he is employed, may well exclaim in the language of Horace,

“*Meliora probo, deteriora sequor.*”

I love good company, but I am in chase of rascals.
Charleston Courier.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN—expenditure on account of, for the year 1821, the amount and in what manner made—[Abstract].

At Wiscasset	\$55 27
Bath	812 09
Portland	834 67
Kennebunk	9 59
Portsmouth	620 62
Boston	6,148 84
New Bedford	10 10
Providence	557 09
Bristol	365 36
Newport	1,165 21
Middletown	155 06
New London	662 86
Sag Harbor	54 54
New York	9,641 35
Philadelphia	7,264 29
Baltimore	13,194 13
Annapolis	138 34
Georgetown, D. C.	125 13
Alexandria	597 48
Tappehannock	91 24
Richmond	24 24
Petersburg	6 06
Norfolk	3,541 33
Camden	518 64
Edenton	247 35
Plymouth	213 22
Washington	170 11
Wilmington	1,164 27
Charleston	1,172 37
Savannah	971 67
Darien	225 72
New Orleans	3,489 97
Mobile	458 73
St. Augustine	5 05
Pensacola	282 41

\$54,982 52

In the small ports, the sick seamen are generally boarded out at from 150 to 250 cents per week—medical attendance, &c. extra. At the large ports, they are received into hospitals.

636 were provided for at Boston for 6,184 84; 805 at New York, for 9,641 35; 384 at Philadelphia, for 7,264; 607 at Baltimore, for 13,194 13, exclusive of a reduction of 3,821 93, because the collector had transcended the authority of the se-

cretary of the treasury, in suffering the expenditure to exceed the amount of tax collected; number received at Norfolk not stated; at Charleston the moneys received are paid over to the city treasurer, the corporation having engaged to relieve them; 73 were received at Savannah, and cost 971 67; 188 provided for at N. Orleans, for 3,489 97, &c.

PIRATES. We have a particular account of the execution of ten pirates at Jamaica, captured by the Tyne. They all professed innocence, but several of them said they were forced to act as they had done. One of them, being a very heavy man, when the drop fell, broke the rope—his horror and intercession, when he saw his nine companions hanging, was most awful. Another rope was provided and he suffered the penalty of the law.

We notice several cases of piracy that have lately occurred. Com. Porter may be expected to check such depredations, though he may not have the good fortune to render justice to the miscreants.

THE MISSOURI, improperly called the Mississippi for a small part of its course, is the largest river in the world—its head waters descend nearly five thousand miles to the gulf of Mexico. For 3,000 miles, its size is not much diminished.

MOBILE. Exports of cotton, sawed lumber and staves, from the port of Mobile for one year, ending 30th Sept. 1822:

Cotton—45,423 bales, viz: to Liverpool 2496, to Cowes 928, to Havre 733—total to foreign ports 4,157; to New York 29,376, to New Orleans 7,059, to Boston 3,134, Philadelphia 1,219, Pensacola 474, Falmouth 4—total to domestic ports 41,266.

Lumber—to Cuba 807,839 feet; to other places, two-thirds to New Orleans, 656,739—total export 1,464,578 feet.

Staves—to Gibraltar 61,259; other ports, chiefly New York, 228,201—total 289,460.

Remarks from a Mobile paper. The [cotton] crop of 1817 amounted to 7,000 bales; 1818, 10,000; 1819, 16,000; 1820, 25,390; and in 1821, about 49,000—an increase of 700 per cent in five years. The cultivators of this cotton, however, came generally from cotton states; and it is but fair to predict, that the future increase will bear some proportion to the diminution in older states, where cotton lands are gradually becoming worn out.

The amount of exports from this bay, during the year, (to the 1st October last), of cotton, lumber, peltries, &c. if we add thereto the value of 3,000 bales of cotton which remained in this market and in the interior destined for this place, may be estimated at about two and one-fourth millions of dollars, all, (except about the value of one hundred thousand dollars from Mississippi), the growth and produce of Alabama.

CANADA. During the year 1822, there arrived at Quebec 612 vessels, amounting to 145,953 tons and navigated by 6450 men. The imports were of wines, sugar, coffee, salt, tea, &c. The exports chiefly lumber, provisions, ashes and furs—among them 141,538 cwt. of ashes, 147,285 minots of wheat and 47,267 bbls. flour, besides barley, peas, beans, meal, &c. The furs and peltries were as follows—233 lynx skins; 11,156 martins; 25,622 beaver; 1,360 otter; 4,688 minx; 1,892 fisher; 2,324 fox; 1,695 bear and cub; 148 deer; 284 cased and opened cat; 11,637 racoon; 37 elk; 5 wolves; 1 wolverine; 7 cancajouk; 45 badger; 11,329 muskrat; 13,627 hare

and rabbit; 72 seal; 3,062 lowpeerviver; 2 marmot; 33 squirrel; 5 weazle; 4 buffalo; 42 swan and 473 lbs. castorum.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES are rapidly increasing—through steam power and the use of labor-saving machinery, the work of millions is performed as it were on an acre of ground. One man, at a place called Hyde, has nine hundred power looms in operation, and he also spins more yarn than he weaves. He is erecting another house six hundred feet long and five stories high, to be filled with machinery and driven by an engine of ninety horse power! The looms are now so perfect that any kind of fancy patterns can be woven in them.

FUTURE TIMES. According to the calculation of Mr. Olbers, of Bremen, after a lapse of 33,000 years a comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then, if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and cause a second deluge. After 20,000,000 years it will clash with the earth.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 20th Jan.

A late arrival from England has put us in possession of many important papers concerning the interference of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia in the affairs of Spain. It does not appear needful to publish all those papers *in extenso*; yet the subject matter is of so much general interest, that we shall give up a large part of this sheet to afford a correct view of it.

An extraordinary sitting of the cortes was held at Madrid on the 9th of January, to deliberate on the letter from the French minister Villele, and on the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia, received through the ministers of those powers in Spain. Although these matters did not precisely come under the consideration of the cortes, yet it was deemed expedient that they should be unreservedly submitted, to shew the concord of the different branches of the Spanish government. M. de San Miguel, minister of foreign affairs, opened the meeting, and having read Mr. Villele's letter, he produced the following reply:

*To the minister plenipotentiary
of his majesty at Paris, &c.*

"The government of his catholic majesty has just received a communication of a note sent by his most christian majesty to his ambassador at this court, and of which your excellency will receive a copy for your information.

"The government of his majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but, in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed, as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue, under these circumstances, it has deemed it its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

"The Spanish government has never been ignorant that the institutions, spontaneously adopted by Spain, would excite the jealousy of several of the cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the congress of Verona. But, firmer in its principles, and resolved at every hazard to defend its present political system, and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of the congress.

"Spain is governed by a constitution, promulgated, accepted and sworn to in 1812, and recognized

by all the powers who assembled themselves in congress at Verona.

"Perfidious counsellors prevented his catholic majesty, Ferdinand VII, from swearing, on his return to Spain, to the fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed, by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognized it—but an experience of six years and the general will, engaged his majesty, in 1820, to conform to the views of Spaniards.

"It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of the year 1820. The courageous men, who, so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and, successively, in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion and the desire of the whole nation.

"It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected—it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

"The army of observation, which the French government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which afflict Spain. Experience, on the contrary, has proved that the existence of this sanitary cordon, (recently transformed into an army of observation), has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces, by cherishing the ideas of an immediate invasion of our territory.

"The principles, the views, or the fears, which have influenced the conduct of the cabinets, which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains, for the moment, from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the count de Lagarde, which immediately relates to the said congress.

"The days of calm and of tranquility, which the government of his most christian majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. Both being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverance, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

"The Spanish government appreciates the offer made to it by his most christian majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness; but it is persuaded, that the means and the precautions which his majesty adopts, can produce only contrary results.

"The aid which the French government ought, at the present moment, to give to that of Spain, is purely negative; it must dissolve its army of the Pyrenees, repulse the factious enemies of Spain who take refuge in France, and oppose itself in the most energetic manner against all those who indulge in defaming, in the most shameful manner, the government of his catholic majesty, as also the institutions of Spain and her cortés. This is what the right of nations demand, a right respected by those states in which civilization reigns.

"To say that France desires the welfare of Spain and her tranquility, whilst fire-brands like these, which feed the evils that afflict her, are kept continually flaming, is to fall into an abyss of contradictions.

"Whatever may be the determination which the government of his most christian majesty may deem it expedient to come to under these circumstances, that of his majesty will be to continue tranquilly in the path traced out to it by its duty, the justice of

its cause, and the character of firmness and attachment to constitutional principles, which eminently distinguish the nation, at the head of which it is placed; and without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expressions contained in the instructions sent to the count de Legarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to interest no power more anxiously than herself; that her motto and the rule of her present and future conduct, are constant attachment to the constitution of 1812, peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any power, whatever, to interfere in her affairs.

"Your excellency is authorized to read this note to the minister of foreign affairs, and to give him a copy, if he require it. Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you the firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you ought to pursue at this moment.

"Such are the communications which his majesty orders me to make to you.

(Signed) EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL."

M. San Miguel then read the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia, through their respective ministers Nesselrode, Metternich and de Bernstoff—we shall insert that of Russia. Those of the other powers are echoes of it—they all affect to believe that the king is not free, and pretend a great love for the Spanish people, whose tranquility they would insure by the destruction of the constitution—they speak of the "most venerable and sacred rights abolished" and shew much feeling for the "church"—declare against the licentiousness of the press, and cant the cant of "legitimacy" from beginning to end. The Russian note is as follows:

Despatch from the count de Nesselrode to charge d'affaires of Russia at Madrid, dated at Verona, the 14th, (26th), November, 1822.

The sovereigns and the plenipotentiaries assembled at Verona, in the firm intention of consolidating, more and more, the peace which Europe enjoys, and to prevent whatever might tend to compromise that state of general tranquility, were led, from the first moment of their assembling, to direct their anxious and serious attention towards an ancient monarchy, which had been agitated with internal commotions during two years, and which could not but excite, in an equal degree, the solicitude, the interest, and the apprehensions of other powers.

When, in the month of March, 1820, some perjured soldiers turned their arms against their sovereign and their country, to impose upon Spain laws, which the public reason of Europe, enlightened by the experience of all ages, stamped with its highest disapprobation, the allied cabinets, and particularly that of St. Petersburg, hastened to point out the calamities that would follow in the train of institutions which consecrated military revolt, by the very mode of their establishment.

These fears were but too soon and too thoroughly justified. They are no longer theories nor principles, which are now to be examined and proved. Facts speak aloud—and what feeling must they not inspire in every Spaniard who yet cherishes a love for his king and country? What regret must be experienced at the ascendancy of the men who have brought about the Spanish revolution?

At the moment when a deplorable success crowned their enterprize, the integrity of the Spanish was the object of the Spanish government. The

whole nation participated in the wishes of his catholic majesty—all Europe had offered him an amicable intervention to restore for him, on solid basis, the authority of the mother country over distant regions, which formerly constituted her wealth and her strength. Encouraged, by a fatal example, to persevere in rebellion, the provinces, where it had already broken out, found, in events of the month of March, the best apology for disobedience, and those which had yet remained faithful, immediately separated from the mother country—justly afraid of the despotism which was about to oppress its unfortunate sovereign, and upon a people whom rash innovations condemned to traverse the whole range of revolutionary disasters.

To the disorders of America were soon added the evils that are inseparable from a state of things, where the conservative principles of social order has been forgotten.

Anarchy appeared in the train of revolution—disorder, in the train of anarchy—long years of tranquil possession soon ceased to be a sufficient title to property—the most sacred rights were soon disputed—ruinous loans and contributions unceasingly renewed, soon attacked both public wealth and the fortunes of private individuals. As was the case at that epoch, the bare recollection of which makes Europe shudder, religion was despoiled of her patrimony—the throne of popular respect—the royal dignity was outraged—and authority was transferred to assemblies where the blind passions of the multitude seized upon the reins of government. Lastly, and to complete the parallel with those days of calamity, so unhappily reproduced in Spain, on the 7th of July, blood was seen to flow in the palace of the king, and a civil war raged throughout the peninsula.

During nearly three years, the allied powers continued to flatter themselves that the Spanish character, that character so constant and so generous, when the safety of the country was in question, and lately so heroic, when it struggled against a power produced by revolution, would show itself, at last, even in the men who had the misfortune to betray the noble recollections which Spain might proudly recal to every nation in Europe. They flattered themselves that the government of his catholic majesty, undeceived by the first lessons of a fatal experience, would adopt measures, if not to stop, by one common effort, the numerous calamities which were bursting upon them from all sides, at least to lay the foundations of a remedial system, and to secure gradually to the throne its legitimate rights, and its necessary prerogatives: also, to give to subjects adequate protection, and to property indispensable guarantees. But those hopes have been utterly falsified. The lapse of time has only brought with it fresh injustice; violence has been increased; the number of victims has frightfully augmented, and Spain has already seen more than one warrior, and more than one faithful citizen hurried to the scaffold.

It is thus the revolution of the 9th March went on, day by day, hastening the ruin of the Spanish monarchy, when two particular events occurred which excited the most serious attention of foreign governments.

In the midst of a people to whom devotion to their kings is an hereditary sentiment; a people who, for six successive years, shed the noblest blood to recover their legitimate monarch;—that monarch and his family were reduced to a state of notorious and almost absolute captivity. His brothers, compelled to justify themselves, were daily menaced with the

dungeon or the axe, and imperious commands forbade him, with his dying wife, to quit the capital.

On the other hand, in imitation of the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont, which the Spanish conspirators constantly represent as their own work, we hear them announce that their plans of subversion have no limits. In a neighboring country they strove, with unremitting perseverance to encourage tumults and rebellion. In more distant states they labor to create accomplices; the activity of their proselytism was every where felt; and everywhere it produced the same disasters.

Such conduct would, of necessity, excite general reprobation. Those cabinets which sincerely desired the good of Spain, intimated, during two years, their sentiments, by the nature of the relations which they maintain with its government. France saw herself obliged to confide to an army the protection of her frontiers, and probably she will be compelled, also, to confide to it the task of putting an end to those provocations which have rendered it necessary. Spain herself has rebelled, in some parts, against a system which is foreign to their habits, to her known loyalty, and to her entirely monarchical traditions.

In this state of things, the emperor, our august master, has determined to take a step which cannot leave to the Spanish nation any doubt as to his true intentions, nor as to the sincerity of the wishes he entertains in her behalf.

It is to be feared that the dangers arising from vicinity, which are always imminent, those which menace the royal family, and the just complaints of a neighboring state, will terminate in creating, between him and Spain, the most grave embarrassments.

It is this painful extremity which his majesty would avoid, if possible; but as long as the king is not in a condition to express freely his will, as long as a deplorable order of things facilitates the efforts of the artists of revolutions, who are united by one common bond with those of the other countries of Europe, to trouble its repose, is it in the power of the emperor, is it in the power of any monarch, to memoriate the relations of the Spanish government with foreign powers?

On the other hand, how easy would it be to attain this essential end, if the king recovered, with his perfect liberty, the means of putting an end to civil war, of preventing a foreign war, and of surrounding himself with the most enlightened and the most faithful of his subjects, in order to give to Spain those institutions which her wants and her legitimate wishes require.

Then, free and tranquil, she could not but inspire Europe with the security which she would herself enjoy; and then, too, the powers which now protest against the conduct of her government, would be eager to renew with her relations truly amicable and founded upon mutual good will.

It is a long time since Russia announced these grand truths to the attention of Spaniards. Never had their patriotism higher destinies to fulfil than at this moment. What glory for them to conquer revolution, a second time, and to prove that it can never exercise dominion in a country where ancient virtues, and indelible attachment to principles which guarantee the duration of society, and respect for a holy religion, will always triumph over anarchical doctrines, and the artifices employed to extend their fatal influence. Already one portion of the nation has declared itself. It only remains for the other to unite instantly with their king, to deliver Spain—to save it—to assign it, in the great

European family, a place so much the more honorable, because it would be snatched, as in 1814, from the disastrous triumph of military usurpation.

In directing you, M. le Comte, to communicate to the ministers of his most catholic majesty, the sentiments developed in this despatch, his majesty is willing to believe, that neither his intentions, nor those of his allies, will be misinterpreted. In vain will malevolence endeavour to represent them in the light of foreign interference, which seeks to dictate laws to Spain.

To express the desire of seeing a protracted misery terminate, to snatch from the same yoke an unhappy monarch and one of the first among European nations, to stop the effusion of blood, and to facilitate the re-establishment of an order of things, at once wise and national, is certainly not attacking the independence of a country, nor establishing a right of intervention against which any power whatever would have reason to protest. If his imperial majesty had other views, it would rest with him and his allies to let the Spanish revolution complete its work. Very soon every germ of prosperity, of wealth, and of power would be destroyed in the peninsula; and, if the Spanish nation can suppose these hostile designs to be entertained, they should look for the proof of their existence in the indifference and the inaction of the allies.

The reply that will be made to the present declaration must decide questions of the very highest importance. Your instructions from this day will point out the determination that you are to make, if the dispositions of the public authority at Madrid reject the means which are offered for securing to Spain a future tranquility, and an imperishable glory.

Having read these notes, M. de San Miguel, addressing the president of the cortes, said—

"The government of his majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes, because they are full of invectives, calumnies, and suppositions, directed, not precisely against the nation, but against those who govern, and against the individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

"The government of his majesty, having knowledge of the contents of those notes, has thought it becoming, (reserving, however, the right to publish its principles and the justice of its cause in a sincere exposition of the history of our revolution), to declare, in the most decided tone, that it neither recognizes, in any manner, the right of intervention, nor admits the necessity for any foreign cabinet to meddle with its affairs.

"I have now the honor to read to the assembly the note which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets."

"It would be unworthy the Spanish government to answer the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intentions.

"1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution which was solemnly recognized by the emperor of Russia, in 1812.

"2. The Spaniards, friends of their country, proclaimed, at the beginning of the year 1812, this constitution, which was abolished solely by violence, in 1814.

"3. The constitutional king of Spain freely exercises the powers vested in him by the fundamental code.

"4. The Spanish nation does not in any way interfere with the institutions and internal regime of other nations.

"5. The remedy for all the evils which may afflict the Spanish nation, only concerns itself.

"6. The evils which she experiences are not the effect of the constitution, but rather of the efforts of the enemies who endeavor to destroy her.

"7. The Spanish nation will never admit the right of any power to interfere in her affairs.

"The government will never deviate from the line traced out to it by its duties, the national honor, and by its unalterable attachment to the constitution sworn to in 1812.

"I authorize you to communicate verbally this paper to the minister of foreign affairs of the power to which you are accredited, and to deliver him a copy if he require it.

"His majesty hopes that the prudence, the zeal and the patriotism which distinguish you will suggest a firm conduct, such as is worthy of the Spanish name under present circumstances. This is what I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, by order of his majesty.

"I renew to you the assurances, &c.

(Signed)

"EVERISTE SAN MIGUEL.

"Madrid, Jan. 9

Several of the members of the cortes delivered their sentiments on the subject. An unanimous determination was manifested to reject all foreign interference and maintain the constitution, at every hazard. M. Galiano caused the following proposition, which he submitted to congress, to be read by one of the secretaries: I demand that, in taking for basis the communication which the government of his majesty has just made, the assembly address a message to the king, to communicate to him the decision adopted by the national representation, to support with all its means the independence of the constitutional throne of Spain, the sovereignty and the rights of the nation, and the constitution by which it is governed, and that, to maintain rights so sacred, the cortes is ready to vote all the aid that shall be required, certain that all possible sacrifices will be made with enthusiasm by all Spaniards, and that they will prefer to submit to any necessity rather than treat with those who would tarnish their honor and attack their liberties. (The deputies here all rose simultaneously, and uttered cries of—*Long live the free nation! The constitution forever! The national congress and constitutional government forever!* Which were repeated by the spectators in the galleries).

M. Aguelles, who appears, from some remarks made, to have been rather inclined to afford the king more power, followed in a speech to the same purport, and he called upon the cortes so to act as to render themselves "the rallying point of the nation." M. Galiano afterwards said—"let us follow the conduct of freemen, and say to the nations which threaten us—you hold up your hands, peace or war, choose!" At the close of the sitting, all the deputies rose and cried out—"live the constitution!—Success to the national independence!"

During this sitting of the cortes, the people of Madrid remained perfectly calm—like persons who had calculated the consequences, and determined to meet them. No foreign minister was present at the debate but the English ambassador. It is positively asserted that those of Russia, Austria and Prussia were to leave Madrid on the 13th or 14th of January. It was hinted to them that they had better depart speedily.

A Paris paper of Jan. 18, decidedly asserts that a treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain. It states that all the Spanish ports are to be opened to the allies of Spain—in the peninsula, South America and the West Indies—*that, in case of need, the island of Cuba shall receive from some ally forces sufficient to maintain the authority of government.* The French editor makes it out to be almost a *treaty of alliance*, and seems much displeased with the advantages which the British will derive from it. The French funds had already fallen considerably, and continued to fall.

On the night of the 18th Jan. after several sittings of the ministers, an express was sent from Paris, recalling the French minister at Madrid.

It is well known that France has long granted a refuge to the soldiers of the army of the faith, when pursued by the Spanish patriots—yet she complains of a late violation of her territory by the latter; who, it is stated, surprised Valcarlos, where a hospital had been established for the reception of wounded soldiers of the said "army of the faith," the Spanish rebels,—most of whom were put to death. Mina has been very successful in dispersing or defeating them. They seem to be nearly extinguished.

Sitting of the cortes, Jan. 11.—Senor Galiano stepped into the tribune, and read the draught of the message, which was to this effect:—"The cortes manifest to his majesty that they have heard with the greatest astonishment the assertions contained in the notes of the cabinets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Petersburg, because these diplomatic communications, besides being inconsistent with the established practice of civilized nations, are insulting to the Spanish nation, its cortes and its government, and that they have at the same time heard, with the greatest satisfaction, the judicious and decorous answer made by the Spanish government, which exposes the falsehood of the imputations cast on the nation, and expresses its determination to maintain its rights." After some further observations on these points, the message concludes by declaring to his majesty, "that the cortes are prepared to maintain, at every risk, the dignity and splendor of the constitutional throne, and of the king of the Spains, and the independence, the liberty and the honor of the Spanish nation, and to decree whatever sacrifice may be necessary for the preservation of interests so invaluable."

Many other members spoke to the same purpose. Sig. Canga said "there would be no disturbance in Spain, if the factious were not instigated by foreign powers." An immense crowd of people filled and surrounded the house; yet all was orderly.

When the cortes adjourned, they received the most flattering marks of the approbation of the people. A member of the Spanish cortes, in debate, said—"I predict that, from the day a foreign soldier sets his foot upon the Spanish territory, there will not be a single Spaniard in a state of revolt. All, even to *Mosen Anton*, (one of the royalist chiefs), will unite to repel the invader."

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Spain—the new levies of troops were every where making with the utmost regularity, except when groups of young men would present themselves, and cry "let us all march at once."

☞ The condition of Portugal may be seen from the following:

Lisbon, Jan. 3.—"In the sitting of the cortes on the 31st of December, the minister of foreign affairs presented a memoir upon the political relations of Portugal with the other powers of Europe.

It was ordered to be printed; and the minister afterwards gave the following exposition to the cortes:

"His most faithful majesty having required from the friendship of Great Britain a frank declaration—he doubts not that, with this guarantee, Portugal may dispense with contracting new alliances; but his Britannic majesty did not consider it consistent with the principles of his actual policy to make the declaration, required also by other treaties with other powers, and found it impossible to give to Portugal this new proof of friendship, and to all the world, an instance of his respect for the natural independence of nations.

"His most faithful majesty did not, however, consider that the commercial and amicable relations between the two nations, would be altered; but he saw himself obliged to seek, in fresh alliances, the aid which the peninsula requires at this moment, when it is menaced by the formidable league of great powers, which assert the right to decide, among themselves, as to the nature and form of the governments of Europe.

"To this confidential, sincere and amicable communication of his majesty, the British minister made the following reply: 'The English government having solemnly declared, in the face of the world, that it does not assume the existence of a right of intervention in the internal concerns of other states, *England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succour of which it may stand in need, as often as its independence may be menaced by any other power, in any manner whatever.* This promise, which is only the repetition of that which England has made under other circumstances and at various times, has no relation, and can have none, with our political institutions—its object being simply to declare, that those institutions have not changed, in any manner, the relations which heretofore existed between the two countries'

"Such, gentlemen, is the *ultimatum* of Great Britain. All Europe will see what we have to expect from that power, in the great struggle in which we may be engaged.

"His majesty's government, convinced of the dispositions of the cabinet of his Britannic majesty, in consequence of this explanation, so explicit, and of its preceding protestations, will always bear them in mind in whatever measures he may have to adopt to secure the independence of the Portuguese name. They shall be communicated to the sovereign congress, in proportion as the negotiations on which they depend, may proceed."

Treaty between Great Britain and Spain. The Spanish cortes have acceded to the demands of the British cabinet, relative to the restoration of the vessels and property improperly captured in the West Indies. The decree commences thus:—

"The extraordinary cortes having examined the proposition made by his majesty in consequence of various representations of the English government, have decreed:—

"Article 1. The decree of the cortes of the 27th of January, 1822, respecting the commerce of the island of Cuba, is extended to all the ultra-marine provinces, in the mode which is declared with respect to the said island, for the term of ten months, reckoning, in each point respectively, from its publication, with regard to all those nations for which government may think the extension proper; for which purpose it is fully authorized." The third clause says:—"The nation, from henceforth, recognizes, in the great book, the sum, greater or less, of forty millions of reals for the indemnities which

may result from the before mentioned adjustment; giving, hereby, a proof of the sincerity and justice of its principles, which always incline to the preservation of the relations of friendship with Great Britain, and to the reparation of any injury which may be done to the subjects of that country." Another clause runs thus: "6. The government will propose to the cortes, with as short delay as possible, the system proper to be adopted for the ultramarine provinces, as well with respect to those which are dissident as to those which remain united; and the alterations which are indispensably required in the laws of commerce and navigation with the Indies, whether by modelling those laws on national power, or combining them with the power of other marine states by means of treaties."

On regard to Cuba, the "Packet," newspaper, remarks—"Both Spanish and French journals refer to the occupation of Cuba by England, as a matter no longer to be doubted of; and the French royalist writers evince considerable dissatisfaction at the arrangement. We are willing to hope that our ministers have not neglected the duty of securing this important settlement; and we can endure, without much regret, the displeasure of the Gazette de France, and of the Drapeau Blanc. In truth, the French government itself is alone to blame for the alienation of Cuba from the crown of Spain, if it is to be alienated. In the present distracted condition of the peninsula, notoriously excited, and continued, by the intrigues of France, it is impossible for Spain to maintain her colonies in that state of peace and order necessary to the tranquility of the neighboring countries, and to the general security of commerce. Of this fact the refuge afforded to pirates by the island in question is abundantly sufficient proof. But this is not all. In the event of an invasion of the peninsula, what possible hope can there be that this island will remain a dependency of Spain? The question then comes to this, shall England occupy Cuba, or by permitting its acquisition by the United States, (which they have long desired), sacrifice her whole West India trade? There can be no hesitation as to the answer."

Declaration of the allied sovereigns.

The sovereigns of Austria, Russia and Prussia, assembled at Verona, have addressed to their ministers, at the several European courts, the following circular, the originals of which are signed respectively—viz. that to the Austrian minister, by prince Metternich; to the Russian, by count Nesselrode; and to the Prussian, by count Bernstorff. It is dated, at Verona, December 5. After stating the conclusions to which the allied monarchs have come respecting the Italian states, the circular proceeds as follows:—

"The object of the congress at Verona, as it had been fixed by a positive agreement, was accomplished by the resolutions taken for the relief of Italy; but the assembled sovereigns and cabinets could not but turn their attention to difficult and intricate affairs, the progress of which had incessantly engaged them ever since their meeting at Laybach.

"An event of the greatest importance had taken place before the close of that meeting. What the spirit of revolution had begun in the western peninsula—what it had attempted in Italy, it succeeded in effecting at the eastern extremity of Europe. At the moment when the military insurrection in Naples and Turin yielded at the approach of a regular force, a firebrand of rebellion was thrown into the Ottoman empire. The coincidence of the events could leave no doubt in the sameness

of their origin. The breaking out of the same evil in so many different points, and every where, though under various pretexts, yet accompanied by the same forms and the same language, too evidently betrayed the common focus from which it proceeded. Those who directed this event had flattered themselves that they would use it to confound by discord the counsels of the powers, and to neutralize the forces which new dangers might summon to other parts of Europe. This hope was disappointed. The monarchs, resolved to repel the maxim of rebellion, in whatever place or under whatever form it might shew itself, immediately pronounced their unanimous sentence of disapprobation upon it. Devoted, with unceasing attention, to the object of their common cares, they withstood every consideration which might have led them aside from their path; but, at the same time, they followed the voice of their conscience and a sacred duty, and spoke for the cause of humanity, in favor of the victims of an enterprize equally rash and criminal.

"The numerous confidential communications that took place between the four courts during this period, (one of the most remarkable in the history of this alliance), having led to a perfectly satisfactory understanding with respect to the affairs of the east, nothing remained to be done at the congress of Verona, but to confirm the result of this understanding; and the powers allied with Russia may flatter themselves with removing, by joint proceedings, the obstacles which still impeded the entire fulfilment of their wishes.

"Other events, deserving the entire attention of the monarchs, have fixed their attention on the deplorable condition of the eastern European peninsula.

"Spain now endures the fate which awaits all states that are so unfortunate as to seek what is good in a way in which it never can be found.

"It passes through the fateful circle of its revolution—a revolution, which deluded or illdisposed men would willingly have represented as a blessing, nay, as the triumph of an enlightened age.—All governments are witnesses of the zeal with which these men have endeavored to persuade their contemporaries that this revolution was the necessary and wholesome fruit of the progress of civilization; and the means by which it has been effected and supported, the noblest essay of generous patriotism. If it could be the object of civilization to overthrow the human society—if it were possible to suppose that the armed force, which has no other vocation than that of maintaining the internal and external peace of the state, might with impunity assume the supreme dominion over it, the Spanish revolution might certainly pretend to the admiration of all ages, and the military insurrection of the island of Leon serve as a model for reformers. But truth has soon asserted her rights, and Spain, at the expense of her happiness and her glory, has only furnished a new and melancholy example of the inevitable consequences of every transgression of eternal laws of the moral order of the world.

"The legitimate authority, fettered and changed into a forced instrument of the overthrow of all rights, and all legal privileges; all classes of people hurried away by the stream of revolutionary movement; violence and oppression exercised under the forms of law—a whole kingdom given up a prey to disorders and convulsions of every kind; rich colonies, which justify their separation by the very same maxims on which the mother country has

founded its public law, and which it would willingly, but in vain, condemn in another hemisphere; the last resources of the state consumed by civil war; this is the picture which the present state of Spain presents; such are the evils by which a generous people, deserving of a better fate, is visited; such, in fine, are the grounds of the just apprehensions which such an assemblage of elements of trouble and confusion must excite in the countries more nearly in contact with the peninsula. If ever, in the bosom of civilization, a power arose, hostilely alienated from the principle of preservation, from the principles in which the European confederation reposes, such a power is Spain, in its present state of dissolution.

"Could the sovereigns have contemplated with indifference so many evils heaped upon one country, accompanied with so many dangers to the others? Depending in this important affair only on their own judgment and their own consciences, they have been obliged to ask themselves whether they were longer allowed to remain calm spectators of an evil which every day threatens to become more terrible and dangerous, and even, by the presence of their representatives, to lend the false coloring of a tacit sanction to the measures of a faction which is ready to undertake every thing for the maintenance of its destructive sway. The decision of the monarchs could not be doubtful. Their legations have received orders to quit the peninsula.

"Whatever may be the consequences of this step, the monarchs thereby prove to Europe, that nothing can induce them to waver in a resolution which their most intimate conviction has approved. The more sincere the friendship is, which they feel towards his majesty the king of Spain, the more lively their interest in the welfare of a nation which has distinguished itself by so many virtues at all periods of its history, the more strongly have they felt the necessity of adopting the measures on which they have decided, and which they know how to maintain.

"The preceding view will give you the conviction that the monarchs, in their last negotiations, have not departed from the principles to which they have remained unalterably faithful in all the great questions relative to order and preservation, to which the events of our times have given such great importance. Their union, essentially founded on these principles, fostering its early character, obtains, from one period to another, more solidity and energy. It would be superfluous further to defend their upright and benevolent intentions against unworthy calumnies, which are daily refuted by notorious facts. All Europe must at length acknowledge that the system pursued by the monarchs is in the most perfect harmony with the well-understood interests of the people, as well as with the independence and strength of the governments. They recognize no enemies but those who conspire against the legal authority of the one, and the simplicity of the others, to plunge both into one common abyss of destruction. The wishes of the monarchs are directed to peace alone—but this peace, though fully established between the powers, cannot diffuse its blessings on society, so long as the fermentation is kept up, which, in more than one country, inflames people's minds by the perfidious arts of persuasion, and the criminal efforts of a faction which aims only at revolution and destruction—so as the heads and instruments of this faction, (whether they openly take the field against thrones and existing institutions, or whether they brood on their hostile plans in the dark, prepare plots, and

poison public opinion), shall not cease to torment the nations, with discouraging and lying representations of the present, and fictitious apprehensions of the future. The wisest measures of the governments cannot prosper, the best meant plans of improvement cannot succeed, confidence cannot return, till those promoters of the most odious purposes shall have sunk into utter impotency—and the monarchs will not believe that they have accomplished their great works till they shall have deprived them of the arms with which they may threaten the repose of the world.

"In communicating to the cabinet to which you are accredited the facts and declarations which are contained in the present document, you will, at the same time, call to mind what the monarchs consider as the indispensable condition of the fulfilment of their benevolent wishes. To insure to Europe not only the peace which it enjoys under the protection of treaties, but also that sense of internal repose and durable security, without which no real happiness can exist for nations, they must calculate on the faithful and persevering co-operation of all the governments. They here call on them for this co-operation in the name of their own highest interests—in the name of social order, the preservation of which is at stake—in the name of future generations.

"May they be all penetrated with the great truth, that the power confided to their hands is a sacred trust, for which they are accountable to the people and to their posterity; and they expose themselves to a serious responsibility when they fall into errors, or listen to counsels, which would, sooner or later, deprive them of the possibility of protecting their subjects from the ruin which they had themselves prepared for them. The monarchs have the confidence that they shall every where find true allies in those who are invested with the supreme authority, under whatever forms it may be—allies, who do homage, not merely to the letter and the positive precepts of the conventions, which form the basis of the present European system, but also to their spirit and principles; and they flatter themselves that the words here spoken will be received as a new confirmation of their firm and unalterable resolution to consecrate all the means intrusted to them by Providence to promote the welfare of Europe."

Great Britain and Ireland. Great bustle has taken place in the stock exchange, in consequence of the news from Paris and Madrid, received by various expresses.

France. There is a considerable accession of royalists in the new chamber of deputies.

Netherlands. An insurrection is reported to have broken out in Belgium, on account of a law relative to grain—some of the military corps had joined the insurgents; this, it is stated, will produce a concentration of the Prussian troops in the provinces of the Rhine.

Portugal. The Lisbon papers announce, that a regency for Brazil has been appointed—its residence to be fixed at Bahia.

Italy. It is thought that the arch duke Rodolph will succeed the present pope, on his expected decease. Austria seems disposed to possess all Italy; the probable successor to the kingdom of Naples being allied to the "imperial house."

It is stated that 50,000 Austrian troops are to form a cordon on the frontier of Savoy and France.

Russia. The Russian army in Poland is 100,000 strong.

Turkey. The Nuremburg papers assert it as being "impossible" that peace should be maintained between Russia and Turkey—whatever may be the appearances of things.

The Persians were advancing rapidly on Bagdad, at the last advices.

The surrender of the castle of Corinth, and of the fortress of Retino, in Candia, to the Greeks, is positively affirmed.

The destruction of a Turkish 74 and two frigates, by the Greek fire ships at Tenedos, is confirmed—and two more of the fleet were wrecked. The Greeks seem to have the complete command of the sea.

A battalion of German troops, 600 strong, has arrived at Corsica, on its way to Greece, to take part against the Turks. The money to recruit and fit them out was raised by subscription. The king of Wirtemberg gave 66,000 florins—three of the Swiss cantons furnished 13 pieces of artillery and 3 mortars. This battalion was to be joined by another 700 strong, and would then proceed to its destination.

The sultan has cut off the heads of all the captains of his fleet at Tenedos—which heads were exhibited over the great gate of the seraglio, with those of the grand vizier, the director of the customs, and other high officers! The state of things is very unsettled. Chourschid pacha has poisoned himself to avoid strangulation, but his head was sent to Constantinople. Many of his friends were arrested. The Janissaries govern. The new vizier is spoken of as their creature—an ignorant and incompetent person, and whose reign will be a short one.

The disasters of the Turks at Tenedos, have caused another slaughter at Scio, of many Greeks who had been seduced to return.

Algiers is about to make war on Spain, and several corsairs were fitting out.

Cape of Good Hope. The accounts from the colony "are of the most unsatisfactory kind."

Hayti. The loss sustained by the late fire at Port au Prince is estimated at six millions of dollars.

Buenos Ayres. There appears to be much stability in the present government of this country—commerce has revived and a disposition is manifested to pay particular respect to the people and trade of the United States. Monte Video, possessed by the Portuguese from Brazil, is said to be in a very unsettled and uncertain state. The price of flour had fallen to \$12 at Buenos Ayres.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—WAR.

From London papers to the evening of January 20—received at New York.

France has resolved to make war on Spain—see the king's speech, inserted at length below. The ministers of the allied powers have left Madrid in a rage. The official notes of the Spanish minister to them were of the most determined character—see the note of the Russian minister and the reply of San Miguel. The following is a brief summary notice of other things mentioned in the papers:

Great Britain and Ireland. The news from Paris created great bustle and confusion, especially on the stock exchange. Consols fell from 78½ to 74½, but rose again to 75½-¼. Spanish bonds fell from 40½ to 36½.

It is said that the ministers of Russia, Austria and Prussia, now at Paris, have addressed a joint note to the government of Great Britain, soliciting a declaration of what is meant to be done in regard to a war between France and Spain.

The intended neutrality of England is affirmed in the "Courier." It is strongly intimated, however, that lord Fitzroy Somersett has arrived at Madrid to prepare a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Spain.

France. The anxiety in Paris to be present at the opening of the chambers was so great, that 500 francs were offered for a seat.

It is understood that France has twice refused the offered mediation of Britain in respect to her affairs with Spain.

A letter from Paris says, the harmony between the French and English courts has been interrupted, on account of the designs of the former on Spain. It is stated that Russia has offered to support France with 400,000 men. The duke of Angouleme is commander of the French armies—we hope that he will really command them, that their defeat may be the more speedy. But the French papers say that the soldiers are ardent for the contest.

Spain. It is now given out that the "army of the faith" is still powerful. It is stated, that the chiefs have issued orders to receive the French as brothers and friends. The news of war was received by them with great rejoicings.

Mina has suggested the deadly plan of dividing his force into companies of 100 men each, to harass and destroy the French. At the last accounts from Madrid, every thing was tranquil, except for the "busy note of preparation."

The *Universal* of the 13th inst. after stating that the ambassadors of Austria, Russia and Prussia had received their passports, adds—"The thing is over: good bye, gentlemen; God grant good to either, and good roads to the diplomatic trinity.—May you be protected from the hands of the defenders of the faith, for if they scent your money, and know that two of you are not catholics, I tremble to predict your fate. But what is a consolation for so sensible a loss, is, the arrival of lord Somersett, who is hourly expected at Madrid, without speaking of the English general Roche, who arrived three days ago. A day will come when Europe, and particularly France, will speak out and censure the foolish and criminal conduct of the governments which have obliged Spain to draw closer the ties which unite her to England."

Portugal. It seems that the queen is to take up a residence in France. She would not take the oath to support the constitution.

Germany. Some of the people, on account of the intense cold, have suffered much for the want of water. A pitcher of it, at Augustsburg, sold for 1½d. and the washing of floors was prohibited under a fine.

Russia. The prospect that this power will speedily make war on Turkey is increased. In this event, a Prussian army, 30,000 strong, will enter Poland, to replace the Russians drawn off.

Turkey. The Greeks have finished the campaign in the defeat of the Turks by land and sea. The latter have suffered dreadfully. The Morea is tranquil. Napoli di Romania has surrendered to the Greeks. The provisional government has acquired steadiness. The liberation of Greece seems close at hand—*Laus Deo.*

There is a report of a great battle between the Persians and Turks, in which the army of the latter, 52,000 strong, was completely defeated.

The effects of the earthquake in Syria are horrible. To famine and disease, is added the stench of the vast number of dead bodies of those who perished, which obliged the people to leave the

camps which they had established in the neighborhood of the towns!

China. A fire broke out at Canton on the 1st November, by which, before it was stopped, between ten and twelve thousand houses were destroyed—as officially ascertained; among them most of the European factories, (sixty in number,) with great stores of goods, &c. About 60,000 people were deprived of their homes, and many Chinese perished in the flames. The English company's buildings burnt two days, in consequence of the vast quantity of woollens stored therein. The conflagration extended over a space two miles long. The Chinese made no efforts to stop the fire; they wanted means and thought it a judgment on them. The Europeans and Americans were active and desperately daring. The confusion, from the removal of goods and the crowds of people, was dreadful—many were trampled or crushed to death. The senior British officer on the station behaved well, granting all possible aid to the Americans and others. The loss of the British is heavy—that of the Americans not exceeding 100,000 dollars, though \$2,000,000 were at stake. It was saved by their united exertions, but a good deal of it was afloat. Only one life was lost at the factories, and that was of an American sailor. Among the sufferers were the security merchants Monqua, Ponkequa, Chumqua, and Futguas.

French King's Speech.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Opening of the session of 1823. After the usual ceremonies, an immense crowd of people being collected, the king delivered the following speech—

"Gentlemen—The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off, for a short time, the opening of the present. But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which were necessary for me to obtain it.

"The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved—the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity.

"I have concluded with the holy see those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new diocese of which the law authorises the establishment.

"Every where the churches will be provided with their pastors;—and the clergy of France, completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence.

"I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipt and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824.

"It results from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated—even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary—we enter upon the year 1823, with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of this reserve.

"France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the

return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives.

"I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve Spain from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions, sent to Madrid, have been rejected, leaves little hopes of peace.

"I have ordered the recall of my minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a prince of my family, whom it delights my heart to call my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV., to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe.

"Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced.

"If war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, dispel the just disquietude of France, and hostilities will, from that moment, cease. I here, gentlemen, before you, make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations—it was for me to deliberate; I have done so maturely, I have consulted the dignity of my crown and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall be always united in defence of such interests."

Foreign ministers at Madrid.

The Russian, Austrian and Prussian ambassadors each addressed a short note to M. San Miguel, in regard to the proceedings had upon their notes theretofore presented. As we have given in the preceding pages, the Russian note entire, the following, and the answer thereto, may serve to shew the character of and determination respecting the further interference of those powers:

The Russian note. The undersigned, chargé de affaires of his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, has seen, with real pain, that the answer of his excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication, made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place, in a still clearer light, the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of general notoriety. No reasoning can change them, and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering his first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding,

endeavor to extend to other states the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has, therefore, the honor to request that his excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the imperial legation at the court of his most catholic majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) THE COUNT DE BULGARI.
Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 9.)

Answer. I have received the very insolent note which your excellency transmitted to me yesterday, the 10th instant, and, limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused, (perhaps through ignorance), the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish government, I transmit, by order of his majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

Copy of the letter addressed by the count de Bulgari, the Russian charge de affaires, to M. San Miguel, dated Madrid, Jan. 13.

Sir: I have received the note which your excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday. The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making its contents known to my government. I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your excellency, for the eyes of the emperor, my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in his which imperial majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be, &c.

¶ A reply to this letter, if given, has not been received. It is probable that it was not answered. San Miguel sent his passport to the Prussian minister; his answer to the note of the Austrian minister, (similar to that of the Russian, just above inserted), was as follows:

"I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the government of his catholic majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the court of Vienna, I send you, by royal order, the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

"EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

"Madrid, January 11."

Island of Cuba.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER.

The following document was handed to us by captain Jackson, of the revenue cutter Louisiana. It will be distinctly seen by this paper, that, if the pirates, which were lately captured by the Peacock, carried into Pensacola and there released, had been taken to Havana, they would have been condemned. But there appears to be such technical niceties in the proceedings of our courts relative to this class of villains, that it is useless to bring them to the bar of justice in the United States:

Superior order.—The repeated complaints received by this government of the piratical depredations committed on the coasts of this island by armed crews, which, in long boats and small craft, attack the commerce of all nations when entering or leaving the different ports, have obliged me to examine into this matter, and to issue the following rigid instructions, in order to avoid evils of this nature, so contrary to the existing laws; the exact observance of which is to be kept by all the means which they prescribe.

1st. No vessel in the coasting trade shall obtain permission from the government to clear out, till the master finds a security to the satisfaction of one of the weekly inspectors in the enrolling office, at the time the said master takes out his license, and according to the form prescribed in said office; the person giving security shall be answerable for the object of the voyage, as well as for the ill use that may be made of the license; and the same is to be understood of boats or pinnances, from whencesoever they may proceed, or whatever be their destination. For this purpose, they shall be provided, in clearing out, with a list of the crew, and every individual with a certificate of enrollment; these shall remain in the possession of the master, who shall not deliver them to their respective owner as long as they are under his orders. No individual shall remain in the ports of arrival of the vessel, unless on account of sickness which may prevent him from continuing the voyage, in which case his certificate shall be returned to him with the name of the master inserted therein, and the cause of his remaining behind, and it shall be attested by the judge of the place where he remains—the master shall at the same time mention in his list of crew the deficiency of the individual who remains behind, and the motives he had for so doing.

In order to give effectual support to this proceeding and to avoid frauds, a book shall be provided with a margin, in which shall be inscribed the aforesaid security for the limited time, or, if otherwise, with mention of the vessel, which shall be signed by the person giving security, and one of the weekly inspectors; this document shall remain in all its force, till it be cancelled by petition from the person giving security, or from the master, if a third person should come forward, noting this latter circumstance on the margin, that it may be known, which shall also be authorized by the inspector, in order to prevent, in case of death or absence of the person giving security, any abuse of the security so given; and the master shall be bound to give notice of the same at the enrolling office, that the security may be cancelled; failing in which he shall incur the proceedings and penalties to which art. 9, subjects him. And it shall also be the duty of the master to give information, in the port of his arrival, to the competent authorities of the place, of the individual or individuals who, by desertion, are not to be found on board his vessel—and in defect of said authorities, to the persons mentioned in art. 4; noting the same in the certificate of enrollment of the individual, which shall be signed by the person taking cognizance of the affair; and the master shall deliver it, on his return, at the enrolling office, where a book shall be kept for enregistering all deserters.

2d. No licenses shall be granted but for a limited time, to be fixed at the discretion of the weekly inspector of the enrolling office, within which the coasting vessels, boats and other craft must return, unless some adequate cause may have prevented them; this they shall prove on their arrival, with the

opinion of the officers of the port, before a commission appointed for this purpose as well as for other purposes hereinafter mentioned; this commission shall be composed of one of the members of the town council, and of the sea inspectors; for their safeguard they shall enregister the day and the hour in which they sailed from their ports of clearance, and take notice that none of the vessels included in this ordinance, enter in the ports before the expiration of the time fixed by the inspector; shall undertake no other voyage before their license be renewed and further time granted them.

3d. The licenses granted by the government shall be shewn by the masters to the officers of the port before they sail, and these shall make no change whatever in the documents.

4th. Every master, immediately on his arrival at the destined port, shall shew his license to the constitutional alcalde, and, where there is none, to the district judge or military commander, that he may inscribe on it the day of his arrival; he shall keep it till the day of departure of the vessel, and then insert the same in the license; the said masters shall do, in the same manner, into whatever place they may harbor; it being well understood that the masters sailing for the express purpose of receiving cargoes from the planters, who, on various points of the coast have their produce deposited and ready for embarkation, may return without the above formality, in which they might lose time, much to their prejudice, having their cargo ready to load; but the secretaries, stewards or agents at the place shall insert in the register, the day and hour in which they depart, and the same with respect to their arrival, it being obligatory on the masters to see this done.

5th. The commission of the sea inspectors shall receive this document which the master shall deliver to them on his arrival, having previously shewn it to the officers of the port, who shall insert its presentation, or make any observations they may think convenient; and the said commission shall transmit it to the government with the observations they may judge necessary to be made, that government may proceed against those who have been in fault, or against the persons giving security for them, according to justice.

6th. All owners of boats, pinnances, scows, pirogues or large canoes, shall present themselves at the office of the special commission within three days, in order to receive the number which he is to carry on the upper part of both sides of his vessel and on the sails; the said number shall be of the largest possible size on the hull, and of a half a yard of the sails; this measure shall also be common to coasting vessels and fishermen of all descriptions, the number not being less than three quarters on the main and jib sails; and the said owners are notified that if, within three days, they shall not have appeared, they shall suffer the penalty that may be judged proper.

7th. Every master or owner, that may have been taken prisoner, shall appear and give information thereof on his arrival, in order to exculpate himself, on pain, in default of so doing, of being looked upon as a suspicious person, and of having himself and crew proceeded against according to law; and this article shall also include vessels lost, when such can be ascertained.

8th. The simple failure, in any of the requisites prescribed, although no bad use should be proved, shall suffice to suspend four months from the exercise of his profession, the person found in default,

and to arrest, for the same period, the departure of the vessel, if it should be his property.

9th. The want of a license to the masters for sailing, and the admission of individuals without certificate of enrollment, and who, with it, are not in the list of crew, shall be reputed a serious offence, and they shall be proceeded against according to law, that they may be punished as the case may require. And in order that the present ordinance may exclude all pretext of ignorance in such essential requisites, and be strictly obeyed and observed, it shall be three days published in the government journals, and likewise sent to all the city councils of this province and captainships of ports, by the respective chief, in order to fix it upon the wharves, that none may pretend ignorance; and it shall go into operation from this date.

Havana, March 10th, 1822.

(Signed)

MAHY.

A correct translation from the original.

OCTAVEUS MITCHEL,

Sworn interpreter.

Free People of Color.

Memorial of sundry masters of American vessels lying in the port of Charleston, S. C.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 19:

Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled.

The petition of the undersigned, masters of American vessels, lying in the port of Charleston, South Carolina, sheweth:

That the mariners employed on board of their vessels, are such persons as the laws of the United States require—native and naturalized American seamen; that many of these are free colored persons, native citizens of the United States; that, on the 21st day of December, 1822, the legislature of South Carolina, passed an act, which only deprives us of the services of our colored mariners, but subjects our vessels to a considerable expense and detention; and they have provided, by the said act, that, if any vessel shall come into any port or harbor of this state, from any other state, or foreign port, having on board any free negroes, or persons of color, as cooks, stewards or mariners, or any other employment on board said vessels, such free negroes and persons of color, shall be liable to be seized and confined in prison, until the vessel they were attached to shall clear out, and depart from the state; and, when said vessel is ready to sail, the captain or master of said vessel shall be bound to carry away the said free negro, or person of color, and pay the expenses of his detention; and, in case of his neglect or refusal so to do, he shall be liable to be indicted, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned not less than two months; and such free negroes and persons of color shall be deemed and taken as absolute slaves, and sold in conformity to the provisions of the act, passed on the twentieth day of December, 1820. That since the passage of the act of 1822, several vessels, under the command of many of your petitioners, have arrived in the port of Charleston, all of which had on board, as cooks, stewards, or mariners, free persons of color, native citizens of the United States; that, upon the arrival of the said vessels in Charleston, they were visited by the sheriff of Charleston district, or his deputies, and all free persons of color, native citizens of the United States, were seized, (without a writ or any crime alleged), and

forcibly taken out of the vessel and lodged in the jail of the state; that, thereupon, one of your petitioners, captain Jared Bunce, of the Georgia packet, a regular trader between Philadelphia and Charleston, did appeal to a court of the state of South Carolina for a habeas corpus, to inquire into the cause of the arrest and detention of Andrew Fletcher, (steward), and David Ayres, (cook), both free colored persons, and native citizens of the United States; that the said writ being allowed by the said court, and the sheriff having returned that they had been arrested and imprisoned, under the before-mentioned act, of 1822, and a motion having been made for their discharge, on the ground that the said act was contrary to the constitution of the United States, and the court having determined that the said act was not unconstitutional, the case in question was removed, by appeal, to the highest tribunal of the state, where, after argument, the said court being divided in opinion, the case was suspended, and the prisoners were deprived of the relief for which they moved; and do still remain in confinement.

The undersigned petitioners have therefore been induced to submit their grievances before the general government, to relieve them from the effects of an act which they believe is in violation of the constitution of the United States, and of the authority of the federal head.

That the act in question does destroy the liberty of freemen, and regulates commerce by interfering with the freedom of navigation, and the employment of seamen, must be apparent, when it is seen that the object of it is to expel from all vessels entering the ports of South Carolina all free persons of color.

Your petitioners pray that the government of the United States will interpose in their behalf, and will adopt such energetic measures as will relieve them from the situation they are laboring under, by exposing their free colored mariners to an unlawful imprisonment, and their vessels to an enormous and unnecessary expense and detention.

Charleston, S. C. 7th February, 1823.

Jared Bunce, William Brown, Nathan Cook, Stephen Perry, George I. Prince, C. Petham, Joseph Porter, Charles Votce, Daniel L. Kurtz, John Smith, John Allen, James W. Low, James Newell, John Taggart, Cyril Martin, Joseph Strout, jr. John Burrill, Nathaniel Foster, Wm. Morrill, Ezra Drew, Richard Girdler, James Church, Reuben Cousins, William Cole, Thomas H. Robins, Joel Johns, Beriah Waite, Phineas Drinkwater, Samuel York, Joseph Crawford, C. E. Hammett, W. W. Bentham, Thomas Bridges, Thomas Baker, Wm. Farnsworth, James Aney, jr. Francis Davis, Joseph Bowditch, Ozias Budington, Timothy Wightman, Elisha Beckwith.

[The laws of the state referred to in the memorial are annexed to the petition, to shew that their substance has been fairly stated therein.]

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Adams, secretary of state, has been presented, by some of the fishermen of Marblehead, with a codfish weighing eighty-four pounds, well packed in ice.

The steam boat *Tennessee*, on her trip from New Orleans for Louisville, with 16 cabin and 180 deck passengers on board, and a cargo estimated at 80,000 dollars, struck on a log in the Mississippi,

on the night of the 6th ult. and went down in five minutes! The night was dark, and we may imagine what a scene was presented—yet, by the cool courage and presence of mind of the captain, only 30 of the passengers were lost; but the survivors suffered severely, by exposure to wet and cold. This dreadful occurrence took place about 180 miles above Natchez.

Died, recently, at Lexington, Mass. Reuben Lock, aged 79 years—a prisoner at New York during the revolution, and who, in the midst of plenty, such was the mercy of the agents of "the bulwark of our religion," made the most delicious meal that he ever ate out of a roasted rat, which he had the good fortune to capture.

New York. A large sum, between 4 and 500,000 dollars, has been subscribed in this city, to build an exchange.

Massachusetts. Benj. W. Crowninshield has been elected from Massachusetts from one of the districts in which, at the former trial, no choice had been made. Mr. Sibley has been, in like manner, elected from Worcester south district; but, on the second trial, there was not any choice in Worcester north district—so there must be another election.

New Jersey state prison. According to the report of the legislature at its late sitting, there were 99 convicts then in confinement, of which 83 were natives of America, 8 of Holland, 5 of England, 1 of Scotland, 2 of France—99. Of these 68 were white men, 26 free blacks, 3 male slaves, 2 female slaves, 99.—21 were confined in cells, 68 in the yard at hard labor—1, was under the age of 15; 52 from 15 to 25; 60 from 25 to 50; 6 over 50. The loss of the institution to the state last year, is stated at 6,442 dollars and 45 cents.

Cincinnati. During the fall and winter of 1822, there were exported from Cincinnati 15,027 hogs, weighing 2,728,015 pounds, 42,000 barrels of flour, and 26,000 barrels of whiskey, exclusive of what was shipped in small quantities by the country people. Notwithstanding her peculiar embarrassments, that city is stated to be gradually increasing in population, wealth, enterprise and resources.

Travelling. We lately noticed a journey, in a stage, from Utica to Albany and back, 200 miles, in 17 hours, 28 minutes. This excited the zeal of some at Buffalo, and a party of seven persons performed eighty miles in six hours and twenty-six and an half minutes. It appears that there was some time lost on the road for the want of information—one set of horses had to make two stages in the day. Why the necessity of this waste of horse flesh? of travelling nearly thirteen miles in an hour on a party of pleasure, and, at every moment, in danger of running a-foul of other carriages on the road? But, it is well to recollect that Buffalo was in the wilderness twelve years ago. A place so distant, that an inhabitant of the city of New York would make his will and kiss his wife and children, as for the last time, before he ventured on such a journey—now, he puts up three or four changes of linen, and as many neck cloths, and goes and returns before they are soiled by use. Such is the effect of schools, roads, bridges and canals.

"Singular epitaph, in a grave yard at Epping N. H.—Here resteth the innocent Quintus Plummer, the fifth son of William and Mary Plummer, he was born on the fifth day of the fifth month of the fifth year of the nineteenth century, and drew vital air only five times in five days."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 3—Vol. XII.] BALTIMORE, MARCH 22, 1823. [No. 3—Vol. XXIV. WHOLE No. 601

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

¶ We now insert the remainder of the important papers received by the late arrival, in relation to Spain—that our readers may understand and deprecate, as they ought, the outrageous acts of the holy allies, and the wantonness of France in her illiberal and unjust proceedings against her neighbor. We think that no one can read these papers without being disgusted at the conduct of the great slave-dealers at Verona, the most foul conspirators against humanity that ever had existence on earth. We cannot appreciate the amount of disgust that ought to attach itself to the speech of old Louis—who, on the very brink of the grave, invokes the favor of the “God of St. Louis” on a sheer act of violence against a people who have not rightfully offended him, and over whose conduct he cannot have any rightful control.

That Spain will make a gallant resistance and destroy the French invaders, we have little doubt: What the mighty Napoleon could not effect, must be vain looked for from the imbecile Louis and his nephew, poor Angouleme. That Great Britain will take a part in the contest, must be expected—and it does not seem improbable that the “holy allies” have even calculated upon restoring her government to “social order!” A work was lately published at Verona on the *social system of Europe*, under the patronage of the emperor of Austria, and dedicated to him by permission, containing the following exhortation to the sovereigns: and when, to the facts just stated, we add a recollection of the *state of the press* in the dominions of the despot, we must believe that the sentiments therein expressed were sanctioned by him—

“Ye great and generous mortals, in whose hands the destinies of Europe are now placed, seize the moment, now so propitious for eradicating the principle of discord from Europe. God has every where confounded the enemies of order—a million of swords await your signal. Purify society from every discordant and destructive element. Establish every where a gradation of powers and interests, every where a simple hierarchical religion in subjection to the head of the state. The impediments on the continent are now few, and they will give way to the first attempt.—England in her oligarchy, in her sectarianism, and her situation, presents the most formidable obstacles, and a strong opposition may there be anticipated. *But to a united continent she must ultimately yield—The people themselves are nothing, but the fawning nobles will struggle hard to maintain their consequence. They will, however, look at each other with dismay, when the echo of your cannon is heard on the Manzanares; they will then become an object of contempt to those whom they have trodden under foot. Consider that the sword was not given to you in vain. The present moment is critical. Strike while you can! and the nations, restored to union and peace, will, through a long course of ages, bless the names of their greatest benefactors.*”

BALTIMORE VESSELS. The brig Thessalian arrived at Baltimore on Saturday evening last, in seventy-nine days from Lima, and twenty-four from in sight of the city of Pernambuco, in Brazil—a distance of

twelve thousand and fifty miles, or an average of 64 miles for every hour of the passage. This vessel, which has carried a cargo to Lima, which sold at a great profit, and returned with the proceeds, chiefly in specie, was, less than eight months before, on the stocks in this city.

Another vessel, the schooner Young Brutus, has performed a voyage to and from Jamaica, including delays in port, in the space of thirty-seven days.

NAVAL. A Philadelphia paper, the “Franklin Gazette,” says, that a court of inquiry has been commenced at the navy yard, at Brooklyn, to investigate ninety charges, preferred against captain Samuel Evans. The court is composed of captains Bainbridge, Macdonough and Crane.

The frequency of events of this sort, is truly deplorable. To be suspected of improper conduct, is a loss of moral force; which, in a free government, is a matter of great consideration, and every where, and under all circumstances, important to the accomplishment of whatever is designed to be done. Some severe examples are necessary to the well-being of the navy. We know nothing about the merits of the present case. The guilty should be punished; but the innocent ought not to be subjected to such harassments, and at so great a waste of the public money, as these prosecutions occasion.

BALANCE OF TRADE. We notice the following in several “commercial” papers, which, no doubt, is thought conclusive on the subject:

“In 1822, the town of — exported 1000 tons of ice, and brought back 250 tons of coffee, and the

Exports, cost	\$ 00
Imports	\$100,000

Balance against the town! \$100,000”

¶ “Every good rule works both ways,” and we offer a statement on the other side—

“In 1822, the town of — exported 1000 tons” of flour, all which was lost at sea—

Exports	\$448,000
Imports	00

Balance in favor of the town! \$448,000

FLOUR. The late news from Europe has had some effect on the price of this article—it has risen about 50 cents per barrel. The surplus quantity on hand is very small, else even this small advance might prove injurious. The fact is notorious, that wheat is just now much cheaper in England than in the United States, owing to the great extra production in that country, and the want of its cultivation in this, because of the diminished demand from abroad. There is hardly any people in the world seemingly more distressed than the agriculturalists of England, from the superabundance of their products, and the lowness of their prices—the taxes, tythes, and rates, remaining as before. This circumstance has seriously engaged the attention of the British ministry, and it would not be surprising if it should have had some degree of influence on their relations with Spain.

THE PIONEERS. "Who reads an American book?" was the late modest and liberal demand of the editors of the *Edinburg Review*. The "Pioneers," we venture to say, will be read by tens of thousands even in Great Britain. It does not appear to be second to the best production of the "great wizard of the north," as the author of the "Waverly novels" is called. The character and grouping is excellent, and will furnish many delightful scenes for the painter; and the great merit is, that there is *probability* in the highest wrought parts of the book—the chief things, indeed, seem as if familiar to us, and we have only to admire the satisfactory manner in which they are presented. We shall not particularize—for the book will be read, whether the receivers like it or not.

We wish that "Indian John"—no, no—we cannot wish it: but we were about to say, we should have been pleased if the author had made poor John utter as much *matter, half-Indian—half-English*, as would have filled up one third of the book, that we might the better have compared it with some of the "Scotch novels," that being about the proportion of certain of them that we get over so easily by *skipping*, on account of its barbarous jargon: but Indians are not talkative, and we should not have known John so conditioned, unless in supposing that he was always under the influence of that liquid, which some of his fellows have described as being made out of 'lions' hearts and women's tongues."

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON IN THE U. S. An estimate of the quantity of *raw cotton* spun in the United States, and the number of spindles in each state, extracted from official returns of the marshals employed to take the census of 1820.

STATES.	Pounds of cotton annually spun.	Number of Spindles.
Maine	56,500	3,070
New Hampshire	412,100	13,012
Massachusetts	1,611,796	50,304
Rhode Island	1,944,220	63,372
Connecticut	897,335	29,826
Vermont	117,250	3,278
New York	1,412,495	33,160
New Jersey	648,600	18,124
Pennsylvania	1,062,753	13,746
Delaware	423,800	11,784
Maryland	849,000	20,245
Virginia	3,000	
North Carolina	18,000	288
South Carolina	46,449	588
Kentucky	360,951	8,097
Ohio	81,360	1,680
Total	9,945,609	250,572

The preceding, we apprehend, was an imperfect return, and, if even otherwise, there has been an increase of *one third* since it was made out. The present amount of spindles, we suppose, is not less than 330,000, and their consumption of cotton about 12,500,000 lbs. equal to 41,666 bales of 300 lbs. weight; when to this is added the quantity of the material spun in families, it is highly probable that the whole domestic use is not short of 25 millions of pounds, per annum. Let thinking people calculate the effect of throwing such an extra quantity into the European market. It would probably reduce the price there not less than 20 per cent.

on the *whole quantity* received, and cause a greater loss to our planters than the *entire value* of that which is consumed at home. The operation of *scarcity* and *supply*, as to the value of commodities, is not regarded as it should be.

GREAT BRITAIN, in 1820, consumed about 140 millions of pounds, and France, in the same year, about 50 millions, received from all countries. The whole export of cotton from the United States during the year ending 30th September 1822, was valued at 24,035,053 dollars—and the value of the article for domestic use, was more than 3,250,000 dollars; the latter producing a mighty amount of goods, and employing in agriculture and manufactures, seamen in the coasting trade, &c. a great number of people, *subsisting*, perhaps, about 500,000 persons of all classes.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. A very warm election for governor of this state has just taken place. The candidates were judge Woodbury and general Dinsmoor, both professing the same political opinions. The last was nominated by a meeting of the members of the legislature, but the former has been elected by a large majority.

PENNSYLVANIA. The bill entitled "a supplement to the act incorporating banks"—which is for continuing the charters of many of those now established, has failed in the house of representatives—for it 48, against it 48.

If it should not be reconsidered, the intended application of 100,000 dollars for the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, as the bonus of the Philadelphia bank, will not be made.

PARDON. The New York American says—There is no want of mercy in this country, whatever be the amount of justice dispensed in it. The president has recently pardoned a man, by the name of Jones W. Farnsworth, who was convicted in Batavia, last July, of forging United States land warrants.

ELECTIONEERING!. The National Intelligencer, speaking about the canvass for governor in Massachusetts, says—It will hardly be believed, but is nevertheless a fact, that one ground of opposition to Mr. *Eustis*, the republican candidate, is, that he "is not directly interested in any manufacturing establishment whatever!"

BANKRUPTCY IN ENGLAND. The following, from a late London paper, affords us the *consolation* to believe that we, even in Baltimore, and under our *patent* insolvent laws, are not worse off than other people:

"It appears, from a report made by the house of commons in May last, that fifteen thousand, two hundred and forty-nine persons had been discharged from the insolvent debtors court under the present act, whose debts amounted to £11,000,000; and the whole proceeds paid into court was only £60,054, making a dividend of about five farthings in the pound!"

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In consequence of a memoir presented to the congress of Verona, by the philanthropist Allen, against the slave trade, and his eloquent addresses, the great powers, with the single exception of France, have adopted very vigorous measures on the subject. *Russia, England, Prussia and Austria*, have agreed that the commerce in slaves ought to be assimilated with the crime of piracy, and have, therefore, made it punishable by death.

MILITARY ACADEMY. The following is a register of the cadets who have graduated at the United States military academy at West Point, and received commissions in the army of the United States, from June 1802, to July 1822, inclusive:

Now in the military service	195
In the civil service	3

198

Killed in battle	9
Died in the service	24
Resigned or disbanded	93

324

Engineers, 38—artillery and ordnance, 211—other corps, 75—Total, 324.

BANK OF HUDSON, N. Y. From a report recently made to the legislature on the state of this bank, it appears that—

“There was due to the institution at the time of its failure, from certain of its officers, the sum of \$143,794; and the probable loss, upon loans to said officers, will be \$100,000. And from extracts from the statement shewing the present and probable state of said institution, it appears that the stock paid in and entered to account, is \$110,000; and that the notes of the institution, unredeemed or unpaid, are \$68,264; and that the total loss as estimated, upon closing this concern, will amount to 176,852 dollars.”

For the officers to have borrowed nearly one half more than the whole capital of the bank, is almost equal to the conduct of the president of the New Hope bank, noticed in our last—and it would be well, if the stockholders of every bank in the United States would adopt measures to ascertain the quantity of discounts obtained, and overdrawings made, by the officers of them; who, very generously, recollect the old saying—“*charity begins at home*,” and swallow a large portion of the “accommodation” designed to have been distributed for the common advantage. There has been and perhaps is, more sheer villainy in some of the banks than in any of the penitentiaries; but, by the “glorious uncertainty of the law,” it is the little rogues, the poor unsuccessful rascals who cannot pay for an escape, that are punished.

LARGE LOOKING GLASS. By way of novelty, the managers of the theatre at New York have prepared a large looking glass, which is sometimes used in lieu of the curtain on the stage. The effect must, no doubt, be pleasing. This glass, exclusive of the frame, is 34 feet in length, and 17½ feet in breadth. It contains 569 square feet of glass, and weighs nearly two tons.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS. The late correspondence between the ex-presidents, Jefferson and Adams, which has been so widely circulated in our American newspapers, has appeared in both the London Courier and London Morning Chronicle. The editor of the latter journal prefaces it with the following remarks:—

“What a contrast the following correspondence of the two rival presidents, of the greatest republic of the world, reflecting an old age dedicated to virtue, temperance and philosophy, presents to the heart-sickening details, occasionally disclosed to us, of the miserable beings who fill the thrones of the continent. There is not, perhaps, one sovereign of the continent, who, in any sense of the word, can be said to honor our na-

ture, while many make us almost ashamed of it. The curtain is seldom drawn aside without exhibiting to us beings, worn out with vicious indulgence, diseased in mind, if not in body, the creatures of caprice and insensibility. On the other hand, since the foundation of the American republic, the chair has never been filled by a man, for whose life, (to say the least), any American need once to blush. It must, therefore, be some compensation to the Americans, for the absence of pure monarchy, that, when they look upwards, their eyes are not always met by vice and meanness, and often idiocy; as it is a deduction from the advantages of those who possess *not kings*, that they cannot help despising the idols they worship.

COL. McREE. We have heard much of the talents, attainments and modesty of col. McRee, late of the United States army, (says the New York American), and as a proof, at least, of his possessing the latter quality, we publish the following letter, which may also serve as a lesson to the multitude of those who aim at every office, without possessing qualifications for any. Col. McRee has been chosen chief civil engineer by the board of public works of Virginia, an honorable distinction, which he declines, in the following letter to the governor of the state, who is, also, president of the board.

“SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 30th January, informing me that I was on that day elected principal engineer to the board of public works, for one year.

The duties of this office, I presume, are not confined to a specific undertaking, but embrace the business of civil engineering, in general, and its particular application to such objects of internal improvement as may be directed by the board. On their faithful and able performance, will, therefore, mainly depend the successful execution of any work, or system of works, which may be authorized by the legislature. Interests of so much importance to the present and future welfare of the state, ought not to be confided to untried abilities; nor can they be so confided, without hazarding consequences highly injurious to the progress of internal improvement, from a misapplication of the public funds.

With these views of the situation to which I have been appointed, and conscious that my experience, (to say the least), is far too limited to do it justice, and to fill it in the only way in which I would be content to fill it—I must decline its acceptance; and in doing so, I have to express my deep regret, that I cannot otherwise justify, in part, the confidence with which the board has been pleased to honor me.

I pray you, sir, to accept the assurance of my high respect.

W. McRee.”

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE. Joseph McMin, of Tennessee, to be Indian agent for the Cherokee nation.

Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, surveyor general of the public lands in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

John Coffee, surveyor of public lands in Alabama. William Rector, of Missouri, surveyor of public lands in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

Levin Wailes, to be surveyor of the public lands in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Henry Sherburne, to be naval officer for the district of Newport, Rhode Island.

William B. Barney, naval officer for the port of Baltimore.

Registers of land offices—*Samuel C. Vance*, at Fort Wayne; *James M. Bradford*, at St. Helena, Louisiana; *Jonathan S. Findlay*, in Lollar, Missouri; *Robert Clark*, southern district in Michigan; *George B. Damerson*, Jackson Court House; *William P. McKee*, Edwardsville; *John Biddle*, Detroit; *Shadrach Bond*, Kaskaskia; *Thomas Cox*, Saguemo; *Benjamin Mills*, Vandalia.

Receivers. *David L. Todd*, Opelousas; *Charles J. Lumman*, South district, Michigan; *William Oliver*, Piqua; *Joseph Holman*, Fort Wayne; *Elijah Clark*, St. Helena; *A. Bourne*, Chillicothe; *Samuel Quimby*, Wooster; *William Kinchin*, St. Helena; *P. E. Enos*, Saguemo.

Collectors of the Customs. *John Rodman*, St. Augustine; *Charles Jenkins*, Appalachicola; *John B. Esseltyon*, Cape Vincent; *Alexander Scott*, Pensacola; *Joel Yancey*, Key West; *William Pierce*, jun. Gloucester; *Richard Law*, New London; *Daniel Lane*, Belfast; *A. Netherclift*, Hardwick; *Edward S. Jarvis*, Frenchman's bay; *James Manney*, Beaufort; *H. Conant*, Miami.

Surveyors and inspectors. *A. W. Hamilton*, Pensacola; *Frederick Jenkins*, St. Johns; *John I. Westwood*, Hampton, Va. *A. B. Lindsley*, St. Marks; *James I. Boyd*, Portland; *Samuel Ayer*, Passamaquoddy; *William B. Tyler*, Dumfries; *Benj. B. Baker*, South Quay; *Samuel F. Dennison*, Stonington; *Joseph G. Swift*, New York; *William Hammond*, North Kingston; *John B. Jones*, Currituck; *Thomas Hance*, New Brunswick, N. J.

PERKINS'S STEAM ENGINE. The *Edinburg "Scotsman"* says—"We extracted lately from the *Edinburg Philosophical Journal*, a notice respecting an improvement of the steam engine, by which seven-eighths of the fuel and weight of engine might be saved, and a cylinder of two inches diameter be made to afford a power equal to that of seven horses. Effects so much transcending what can be accomplished by the properties of steam hitherto known, appeared to us scarcely credible; and as no authority was given, it struck us that the notice might be one of those mechanical delusions which are often imposed upon the editors of newspapers, by persons who are themselves deceived, and might be very innocently copied into the journal. We have since learned, however, that the notice rests upon the authority of a letter from Mr. Perkins himself, to a scientific gentlemen in this city. Mr. Perkins, we believe, is the American gentleman who gave evidence respecting the steam boats of the United States to the committee of the house of commons. Though not a professional engineer, he is evidently well informed upon mechanical subjects, and we readily admit, that however much the discovery may run counter to established opinions, the authority is sufficiently respectable to prevent us from pronouncing decidedly against it. We wait anxiously, therefore, to have all doubts removed by the communication of the details. Such a stupendous discovery, if realized, would change the whole system of practical mechanics, and open to us such a wondrous series of improvements as imagination can scarcely at present conceive. We observe that Mr. Perkins has taken out a patent for his invention.

ORIGINAL HISTORY. Proposals have been issued for printing, by subscription, a work, to be entitled "Notes on the settlement and Indian wars of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia;" by Dr. Joseph Doddridge. The work will be, at least, a curious one, and much more than curious to all the descendants and successors of the early settlers

of that part of our country. The following is given as a summary of the contents of the work:

Part 1st. Containing the aspect of the wilderness at the time of its discovery and first settlement—a dissertation on the antiquities of the country, and on the origin of its native inhabitants, with some notices of the changes which have taken place in the seasons, and state of the weather, since the settlement of the country, and the additions which have been made to our stock of birds and beasts, since that period.

Part 2d: Containing the character of the first settlers of the western country—their dress, cabins, and their furniture, forts, blockhouses, hunting and sugar camps—their sports, the dance, wrestling, jumping and foot-racing—the wedding, infare and house-warming, songs and music, with a great variety of anecdotes, exhibiting the state of society and manners, among our forefathers, not here enumerated.

Part 3d: Containing the history of the Indian war, which took place in the southwestern part of Virginia, and the then western part of North Carolina, after the war between the French and English, which ended in the cession of the provinces of Canada to Great Britain in 1763; the war of the earl of Danmore, in 1774, with the causes which led to that war—the battle of the Point, and other incidents which happened during its progress, until its conclusion at the peace of camp Charlotte. The renewal of the Indian war, in connection with the revolutionary war; the campaigns to Wapatomica, Coshocton, McIntosh's campaign, and the building of Fort Lawrence, Broadhead's campaign, the Moravian campaign, and the murder of the Moravian Indians, Crawford's campaign, attacks on forts, night attacks and ambuscades, with instances of personal bravery and suffering, during the Indian war, until the conclusion of the revolutionary war in '83.

CASE OF DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. In the present condition of "groundling" politics, one is hardly able to approbate or reprove the acts of distinguished persons, without becoming liable to the suspicion of having a secret view to the ensuing election of president—the workings and under workings about which, like the "plague of the frogs" in the land of Egypt, penetrate what should be the most cleanly places, and are to be found in the "kneading troughs"—the bread-making apparatus—of every set of politicians, preparing batches of manoeuvres to get themselves into power and profit, in the land of Columbia. The machinery put in motion, in regard to that object, is of so complicated a character, that it is well, perhaps, that the people are suspicious of the motives of men—but such suspicion checks liberty of remark in all not devoted to particular persons, and enlisted in their especial support. It also restrains the freedom of the press—for we printers feel the same right to take the side that will pay us the best, as is the practice of gentlemen of the bar; and also believe, that we may change our ground, with as much propriety as a clergyman leaves a congregation that pays him only \$1000 a year to take the "pastorship" of another that will yield him 2000. We are not any better than the lawyers or priests; and our profession, or "craft," should not be condemned for being directed by those motives which govern in others. Let us have fair play—why should we not sell our talents and types, as those of the "learned professions" dispose of their knowledge and books, or as the merchants vend their trunks of calicoes? When it shall

become *general* that lawyers will prefer small fees to large ones, and clergymen give up rich livings for poor ones, then—but not till then, let it be hoped that editors will adhere to principle in opposition to interest. We are men, with flesh and blood like other people, and as fond of being paid for our labor as any—with as good a right, too, as others to make the most of our means.

But what has this to do with "Daniel D. Tompkins," the "head" of this article?—Nothing at all, gentle reader. It is only to warn you that I am about to speak of him as a *man*—in grateful recollection of the past and without regard to the future: to express my pleasure because an act of justice has been rendered to him. This may be believed—for the reason that he is now too poor to buy me, even if I were worth purchasing, and because that he seems to have been dropped from the list of candidates for the presidency. If the latter were not so, I should feel some hesitation in speaking of him in the manner that I now intend to do. But he is one who has filled a large space in the momentous concerns of our country, and whose reputation forms no inconsiderable part of what I would call the national honor—materially affected by the acts and proceedings of individuals, vested with high and responsible offices by the people. Whether he will ever further advance in the estimation of his friends I cannot affirm—but he has already out-lived nearly all his enemies. The *fury* of party has subsided, and the conduct of persons is reviewed with an increased desire to find out the good and excuse the evil that they may have done—unless, indeed, such persons are candidates for office, and then ingenuity itself is racked to torture and pervert truth.

At the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, Mr. Tompkins was in easy, if not affluent circumstances—during the war, he performed most arduous duties and disbursed more money than, perhaps, any other individual—at the close of it, he was poor, then grievously embarrassed, next a bankrupt, deprived of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, and yet a reputed defaulter for some hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state of New York and the United States. This brief history should teach us much, when we are given to understand that Mr. Tompkins has always had the reputation of a morally honest man, not being either a speculator or a gambler, rather liberal than economical but not wasteful or wildly extravagant—and suspicion has not even fixed upon him for having followed the *leading fashion* of the day, in secreting, under any pretence whatever, a fortune for himself, in the hands of a friend, or in the name of his wife or children. "He gave up all," and, for some time past, may be said to have been dependent on others for bread, his salary as vice president having been stopped by the operation of a wholesome law concerning reported "defaulters." If he had acted otherwise; if he could have prosecuted his claims with full pockets, they might have been adjusted long ago. "Money gets money," as the old saying is, and the rich knave will succeed to accomplish what an honest man would fail to do. This is the way of the world—and a bad way it is.

Mr. Tompkins was re-elected governor of New York in 1813, under peculiar circumstances. In the preceding year, he had offended many, and especially a powerful monied interest, the most unprincipled of all interests, by the prorogation of the legislature, because, as he believed, that some of the members had been tampered with to incorporate certain banking institutions. This act, for its

states, and for its *force* and *purpose* will not suffer by a comparison with the declaration and support of military law at New Orleans, by which general Jackson saved the south and covered himself and his country with glory. Those proceedings equally resulted from the deliberation of honorable minds, resolved to effect a public benefit at every hazard, and meet the consequences of it thereafter. To this monied opposition was added the force of *party* in the state, "seven times heated" by the declaration of war, and mixed by the "*northern confederacy*," with as many foul things as the witches in the play of Macbeth are supposed to throw into their infernal chauldron. He was re-elected—an occurrence hardly less grateful to a large majority of the people of the United States than the events of the 8th of Jan. 1815. Who does not remember his anxieties on that occasion? It is sufficient now to say, that this demonstration of the opinion of New York, and the selection of Mr. T. (whose decided character and personal popularity were much counted on), was regarded by millions as conclusive evidence that the union would not be dissolved, as was plainly threatened—and as affording just grounds to believe that the war would terminate honorably. New York was, emphatically speaking, a *frontier* state; had she proved recreant and refused her support to the general government as *Massachusetts* did do, who can calculate our present condition? It is fearful to think on the subject.

Soon after his re-election, Mr. Tompkins entered upon the duties of his situation, with a full knowledge of their difficulties, but resolved to relieve or subdue them by a steady course of patriotic exertion—with an opinion also, that the *internal* was more dangerous than the foreign enemy. We should forgive, but must not forget the feelings of those days—we cannot help recollecting that even the massacre of the wounded at the River Raisin was a subject of exultation, if not of merriment—that they who lent money to government were denounced as sinning against heaven—that those who took up arms in opposition to the soldiers of "the bulwark of our religion" were accused as intended murderers; that tens of thousands were quite as much disposed to refuse aid to the cause of the United States during the late war, as the most inveterate of the tories were in the revolutionary contest—so much so, that many corps, marching to the lines, sometimes almost doubted whether they were not in an enemy's country! These outrageous doings had a powerful effect, for a considerable time; but, towards the close of the war, many who had been and still were opposed to it, felt the necessity of *defending their country*, and nobly came forward to support the republic.

The opposition, however, soon beggared the treasury by the refusal of loans, and the supplies needful for the subsistence of the armies on the northern frontier, and the forces afterwards collected for the defence of the city of New York, were, in a great degree, furnished by loans of the state and city, and the personal resources and responsibilities of Tompkins. He was the *immediate* agent in raising 1,098,000 dollars, pledging himself and certain of his friends for the repayment, at a time when, it must be recollected, that the credit of the United States was 10 or 20 per cent. below that of about two hundred filthy nasty *vag-shops*, called banks, scattered through the country. With the means thus obtained, he visited the frontiers—aided and comforted the officers, cheered and consoled the soldiers, and inspired all with confidence and hope. From general operations he often had

leisure to attend to individual cases; and there are yet several persons in Baltimore who delight to speak of some *personal* attention that they received from him.

Afterwards, in the fall of 1814, [see the report of the committee of the house of representatives on his case, in the REGISTER of the 1st inst.], he was feelingly called upon to "save" the armies of generals Brown and Macomb, the expense attending which he was ordered "to count as nothing," to use the language of the present president of the U. States, then acting secretary of war. Through their own valor and the means that he furnished, these armies were saved, and the campaign in the north ended honorably to us.

Soon after this, the dignified office of secretary of state was offered to Mr. Tompkins by president Madison. He consulted his own feelings and those of his friends, and it was concluded that it would be a great dereliction of duty in him to leave New York at that time, menaced by an attack from sea. The following is a copy of the letter of Mr. Madison in reply to his communications, assigning his reasons for preferring the high responsibilities of his of his own situation to the easy and honorable condition of secretary of state—

Washington, Oct. 18, 1814.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letters of the 6th and 8th inst. I cannot deny the cogency of the considerations, which have determined you to decline the station, which was the subject of mine (of 28th ult.), and that some of them, can by no one be so well appreciated, as by yourself. I was not unaware of the great value of your services within the limits of your particular state, under the circumstances attending it; but in looking to the nation at large, and the importance of drawing into the cabinet, at so critical a period, as much weight of character as possible, I thought I consulted my judgment, as well as my inclination, in the attempt to translate you from one sphere of service to another.

As your estimate of the public interest and of your duty, does not allow me the gratification I should have felt in a different result, I can only add my regrets to the assurances I pray you to accept, of my great esteem and friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.

His Ex. Daniel D. Tompkins.

Mr. Tompkins was now vested with the command of the military district by the president; and so great was the emergency, that the officers of the regular army, as well as the governors of the states within that district, all yielded up their claims and faithfully acted with him. This was no small matter, if the *punctilio* of military affairs is regarded; but it was laid aside, in a belief that "the country's good required it." The greatest numerical force that had been collected during the war, was gathered for the defence of the city of New-York, and supplied and sustained by his efforts.

The war being ended, it was soon believed that gov. Tompkins was deficient in his accounts of money disbursed. About two millions of dollars had passed directly through his hands—large sums, oftentimes, on the most pressing occasions, where delay might have been fatal. We have heard it stated that a fine body of militia, zealous for the fight, were really prevented from arriving at Bladensburg in season to have been useful, *by the time lost in counting out flints, &c.* Mr. Tompkins never acted thus—it was almost the letter of his instructions, at different trying moments, and always within the

spirit of them, to relieve his fellow soldiers or defeat the enemy, and then "to count the cost" in dollars and cents. Hence, much money was given out and faithfully applied, but without those cold forms which common occasions require, and which should not be generally neglected. Mr. T. was frequently conditioned pretty much as we were in Baltimore in the early part of September, 1814, and was compelled to act, on a large scale, as the late captain George Stiles did do, or would have done, in regard to the defence of this city. It is a well known fact, that he expended large sums of his own money, and gave up much of his private property to the public use, without a thought of keeping an account of either—though he was rather poor than rich. And all believe this,—that, if he had had a million of dollars in specie, and the fact could have been that it was expedient to charge the cannon with dollars that the enemy might be defeated, he would have brought them *in bulk* to the batteries, saying "fire away as fast as you can;" and that, if any person had attempted to waste time by counting them, he would have felt disposed to knock that person down. Mr. Tompkins had often to act on this principle—he held the largest military command in the union—had not only to disburse money for supplies, but also to obtain the money. He foresaw the consequences—he predicted his own ruin, as is proved by the honorable testimony of Rufus King, inserted in the report above alluded to—the treasury of the United States had failed to fulfil its engagements with him—he was aware of the sacrifice: yet he went on, "AND PERFORMED ALL THAT WAS REQUIRED, AND MORE THAN WAS PROMISED OR EXPECTED OF HIM."*

After a series of mortifying circumstances—(the people of New-York being divided into ardent parties, each honest, I have believed, but each, perhaps, possessing too much feeling to investigate truth, in all cases), the legislature of the state relieved Mr. Tompkins of the apparent deficiency as made out on one side against him, though they refused to pay a surplus as claimed on the other. They were satisfied that the money had been honestly disbursed, according to the intent of their appropriations. Yet Mr. T. was continued as a heavy defaulter on the books of the treasury of the United States, and this prevented the payment of his salary, as vice president, then actually necessary for the support of his family. His accounts could not be settled according to the forms of the offices, but the "justice and equity" of them might be shewn. At last, he prevailed on the proper officer to institute a suit against him for the recovery of the money claimed—the case came to trial, and was ably investigated by and before a highly respectable jury. It was soon manifest that he did not owe the United States one cent—but that, on the contrary, the United States were largely indebted to him. A general verdict was given for the defendant; but such was the nature of the law and of the case, that the jury could do no more than give a certificate, expressing their belief, (on their oaths), that the sum of \$136,759 97 was due to him from the United States. It is for the purpose of bringing before the accounting officers of the treasury the same testimony that operated on the jury, that an act has almost unanimously passed both houses of congress to provide for the settlement of his affairs, "according to equity and justice"—an act as popular as any other that ever was passed, and most pleasing to the people.

*See the report.

This sum, if obtained, we are told, will not do more than satisfy the claims yet existing against Mr. Tompkins, even if so much; and he will still be a poor man. But there is some satisfaction in the erasure of his name from the list of *public defaulters*, and great pleasure in the hope that, by the relief afforded, he will recover himself from his misfortunes, and become all that his friends and his country would wish him to be. He was exceedingly broken down and disheartened, but the verdict above noticed, had an evident effect on his spirits. His mind appeared to resume all its former strength, and, during the last session, in his attention to the duties of his office as president of the senate, it is the opinion of many of the oldest members, that no one ever conducted himself more satisfactorily, or with greater dignity filled the chair. It is not understood that he seeks a new public office; and some think it probable that he will not be continued in his present situation—but whether or not, “in weal or in woe,” we wish him well, being grateful to all who have filled up the measure of their country's glory—and faithfully served us in the time of our need.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The net produce of the revenue, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1823, was 50,122,994£ sterling.

A confectioner in London has made twenty thousand pounds a year, by the sale of his articles!

In the navy there are 818 post captains, 819 commanders, and 3724 lieutenants.

Germany. The duke of Sachsen-Sechsen lately died at Vienna, in the 84th year of his age. He was the richest subject of Austria, his estates being valued at eighteen millions of “silver florins”—the value of which we do not know. He was as munificent as he was wealthy.

The population of the kingdom of Saxony, is 1,530,000.

Prussia. The military department of the Prussian government, is in the best condition. The arsenals are full; the store of arms and munitions of war is abundant, and Prussia can, whenever she chooses, bring 300,000 well disciplined troops into the field.

Turkey. The Albanians are again in open rebellion against the Porte. They have raised a grandson of the late famous Ali Pacha to the dignity of pacha. Another powerful diversion in favor of the Greeks. Good.

The Turkish army consists at present of two hundred and fifty thousand men, whereof one hundred and twenty-four thousand are horsemen, chiefly Asiatics.

We have already noticed a plentiful cutting-off of heads at Constantinople. Seven other pachas have been decapitated in the provinces—one of them was a bloody persecutor of the Christians.—Three others had been invited to visit the capital, but they preferred rebellion, and are now at war with the Porte. The chiefs of the Turkish administration, at present, are a set of the most ferocious of Turks.

The Quakers in England have taken the lead in raising money for the succor of those Greeks who

*I have no authority for either of those remarks, save and except what seemed to be the opinions of many members of congress when speaking of Mr. Tompkins. How far their opinions are to be taken for facts, I am not qualified to say! nor is it my present purpose to examine.

were happy enough to escape the massacres at Scio—the survivors are not very numerous; the slaughtered were more than one hundred thousand.

Persia. The details of the great battle between the Persians and Turks, near “Toopruck Kullat,” are received. The former were commanded by the prince royal, Abbas Mirza. The army of the Turks was 52,000 strong—and appear to have behaved badly; they left their camp and its equipage, with 14 pieces of artillery, in the hands of the victors, who lost only about 30 men. The amount of the loss on the other side is not stated. But just after this affair, the cholera morbus broke out among the Persians, and in a few days destroyed 2,000 men—so that the army had to retire immediately, and the terror of the disorder was so great that large numbers went off without leave.

Egypt. Information has been received from Cairo, that the viceroy intends to send to Abyssinia for 40,000 blacks, and employ them in agriculture, in Lower Egypt.

Barbary states. The Moors, who, it is well known, were once masters of Spain, still consider that land their property. Many families in Morocco and Tetuan, preserve with great care, the keys of their old houses in Castile, Arragon, and Leon, and hope the time will come, when they shall again have use for them.

Brazil. The city of St. Salvador was still possessed by the Europeans on the 13th Jan. though closely besieged by the Brazilians. Many, on both sides, had been killed in different skirmishes. Provisions were very scarce in the city, and when a blockading squadron, expected from Rio Janeiro, should arrive, it was thought that the place must be surrendered.

Colombia. Col. Todd arrived at Bagota, on the 24th Dec. During his long journey, he was every where received with all possible marks of respect.

It appears that the late Mr. Zea, in his negotiations in Europe, transcended the powers with which he was invested; but his government seems disposed to fulfil the engagements he has made.

Peru. The brig Thessalian has arrived at Baltimore, in the very short space of seventy-nine days from Lima, a computed distance of 12,050 miles. The city and neighborhood appear to be in a most wretched state—the currency of the country had depreciated fifty per cent. and the roads were beset with bands of robbers and murderers, even the road from Lima to Callao. The government, if it deserves so to be called, was without energy and without means. The royal troops, under Contreras, were about forty leagues distant, and, it was feared, would soon be in possession of Lima—his force, joined to that of Valdez, is 12000 men. There is a congress, however, who have decreed that the empire shall hereafter be called the *Republic of Peru*. Large supplies of wheat are now brought to Lima from California, in which country the Mexican flag has been hoisted.

Treaty of Ghent, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 12th March, 1823.

All persons having claims of indemnity for slaves, or other private property, carried away from the United States by the British officers, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace of 24th Dec. 1814, between the United States and Great Britain, and in contravention to the stipulation in the first article of that treaty, are desired

to take notice of the following article, in the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July last; ratified by the president of the United States, and the ratifications whereof have been duly exchanged.

ARTICLE 3.

When the average value of slaves shall have been ascertained and fixed, the two commissioners shall constitute a board for the examination of the claims which are to be submitted to them, and they shall notify to the secretary of state of the United States, *that they are ready to receive a definitive list of the slaves and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification; it being understood, and hereby agreed, that the commission shall not take cognizance of, nor receive, and that his Britannic majesty shall not be required to make compensation for, any claims for private property, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, not contained in the said list.* And his Britannic majesty hereby engages to cause to be produced before the commission, as material towards ascertaining facts, all the evidence of which his majesty's government may be in possession, by returns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

And with regard to the evidence to be transmitted to the department of state, to be furnished to the commissioners conformably to the above article, all persons interested therein are referred to the notice heretofore given, from this department, and published in the National Intelligencer of the 23d of May, 1821, and also in the following newspapers, soon after that time—[Here follows a list of the newspapers authorized to publish the laws of the United States. The notice referred to was inserted in the REGISTER of the 9th June, 1821].

Wool—its import and product.

The following interesting article was submitted by a correspondent with liberty to use it as we pleased—we cannot think of any better way than to give it to our readers, word and letter, in the manner that we received it. It comes "home" to the understanding of every man.

Statement of wool imported into the United States, from 1st of October 1821, to 31st Sept. 1822—from the treasury report, January 1823.

From	Pounds.	Dollars.	Average price per lb.
Russia	8,045	880	cts 10
Prussia and Sweden	137,039	22,162	16
Denmark and Norway	62,160	9,047	14 1-2
Holland	406	159	39
Dutch West Indies	2,100	147	07
England	59,493	13,683	22 3-4
Gibraltar	1,970	1,503	75
Hanse Towns and Germany	137,375	32,855	23
French ports on the Atlantic	51,424	8,178	15 3-4
Do. on the Mediterranean	5,513	1,405	25
Spanish ports, Atlantic	218,431	102,913	47
Do. Mediterranean	9,843	3,199	32 1-2
Spanish South America	334,596	32,827	09 1-2
Portugal	364,596	109,210	29 3-4
Azores	88,267	26,191	29 1-2
Brazil and other Portuguese colonies	9,287	964	10 1-3
Italy	350	91	26
Triest and Adriatic ports	15,375	1,845	12
Turkey, Levant and Smyrna	209,420	20,053	09 1-2
	1,733,420	387,312	22 1-4

This wool paying duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem, paid into the treasury \$58,100 and more—as some of it was imported in foreign vessels.

The wool imported may be divided in three sorts, and for the sake of round sums say—

700,000 lbs. of superfine wool, cost	\$244,000
440,000 do. of common do. do.	86,000
590,000 do. of coarse do. do.	57,000

1,730,000 lbs.

\$387,000

It certainly would have been better for the country if the 1,730,000 lbs. of wool, for which we paid to foreigners \$387,000, had been raised in the country—and it would have been so much better for our farmers, if, by converting some part of their wheat fields into pastures, in order to raise that wool, they had so much diminished their crops of grain, as to insure a better price for their grain—but, as it is, what wool has been manufactured in the country has given the following result:

700,000 lbs. of superfine wool imported, have made at least 350,000 yards of superfine 6 and 7 1/4 cloth, which sold, at the low price of 4 dollars per yard, or for \$1,400,000
We paid for the wool to foreigners 244,000

Balance kept in the country 1,156,000
440,000 lbs. of common wool made at least 200,000 yards of cloth, at 2 dollars per yard 400,000
The wool cost abroad 86,000

Balance in favor of the United States 314,000
590,000 lbs. of coarse wool, manufactured in common casinetts, linseys and negro cloths, averaging 45 cents per yard, 3 wide, with cotton chains, have made 735,500 yards \$331,875
The wool cost 57,000
274,875
1,744,875

The manufacturing of the above goods has opened a home market and a new market, for upwards of 185,000 lbs. of cotton not wanted in Europe, where the same kind of goods are made altogether of wool, as coarse wool is cheaper there than cotton at 15 cents

28,750

Balance in favor of the industry and agriculture of the United States 1,773,625

To the first cost of the wool in Europe must be added the duties, the freight, the insurance and the profits of the importer; but as these items remain in the country, they do not interfere with our calculations, tending to prove the accumulation of wealth at home, from the importation of raw materials in preference of manufactured articles: By way of illustration, it can be shewn that, out of \$1,745,000 produced here by the importation of 387,000 dollars worth of wool,

The government has received in duties 58,100
The merchants 96,750
And the farmers, the mechanics, the manufacturers and the government 1,598,150
1,745,000

This last item was first received by the manufacturers, who paid it to the agriculturalists for their food and fuel, then to the mechanics for their wants, then to the merchants and government for profits and duties on the imported goods they consume, and also to the merchants for commission or profits on sales of said goods: not a cent of it went to Europe to feed and enrich the people there.

By the reports of the secretary, we <i>exported</i> , in 1822, in gold and silver coin	10,781,933
And in bullion	28,248
	-----10,810,181
And we imported in coin	\$2,958,402
And in bullion	411,444
	-----3,369,046

Deficiency in the United States circulating medium 7,441,135
Which would have been increased with 1,745,000

And made a total against the country of 9,186,135
had not the merchants imported \$387,000 worth of wool.

EDITORIAL.—(Hear the other side!)

My intelligent correspondent has not taken such a view of the subject as my friends, in the "ten miles square," and other consumers of the public money, would have done. As, however, from his perfect knowledge of the matter, we must needs admit, that the PEOPLE of the United States have saved \$1,773,625 by the importation of about as many pounds of wool, it may be well to examine what the government has lost by the operation.—"Here's the rub!"—for we must recollect, that it is the prosperity of the treasury that *establishes* every fact as to the prosperity of the country! "An armed people, and an unarmed magistracy," was once thought to be the best security for liberty—but now, we agree, that a full treasury and full *poor-houses* are certain indications of the nation's welfare!

The effect of our *system*—a system that belongs to the United States only, that never belonged to any other nation, and which is incompatible with the safety of any, has brought us to this point—that, even in this republic, what is good for the *people* is bad for the *government*. If a farmer makes enough cloth for his family, by the spare labor that he has, he is an opponent of the administration. If a man wears an imported coat longer than he *ought*, for the sake of economy, he may be suspected of disaffection!—for either of these things is an "overt act" of war against the treasury; and, whatever lessens the amount received therein, lessens the patronage of the government, and provokes retrenchment—reduces the amount of fat contracts and jobs, and curtails receivers' bills in charges for the "*thread, tape and buckram*" of office, on account of which enormous sums have been paid. Now, this is very unpleasant, and causes hundreds of those who live on the public to talk about the meanness of congress, and *so forth*. But to show the damage done to the government by this import of wool—

The *people* have made, or saved \$1,773,625 as above stated; but the *government* has lost 441,900 dollars—thus:

The duty on cloth is 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the sum just given, (with the usual additions at the custom-house, if articles of the same value had been imported), would have produced about

	\$500,000
Deduct duty received on the wool	58,000

Loss to government! \$441,900

Now, really, this is a most mortifying exhibit—the treasury has been *robbed of four hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred dollars*—but this robbery will not appear in the list of "public defaulters!" Still it operates to the same effect on the treasury—it is just as bad to *it*, to keep out, as to take out, a dollar. We would, therefore, recom-

mend the passage of an act, prohibiting the use of wool to make foreign cloth, for the present—and directing that the produce of our own sheep shall be exported, to be made up into goods in Great Britain! And, perhaps, after a little while, it might be well to prescribe that horse-shoes shall be imported ready-made! *The treasury must be supported!*

Spain and her enemies.

PAPERS, &c. CONTINUED.

We have already published the special notes of Russia—the following are those of Austria and Prussia:

Despatch of M. the prince de Metternich to the charge d'affaires of Austria, at Madrid, dated from Verona, the 14th Dec. 1822.

The situation in which the Spanish monarchy finds itself, in consequence of the events which have transpired in that state, during the last two years, was an object of too paramount importance not to have seriously occupied the attention of the cabinets assembled at Verona. The emperor, our august master, has desired that you should be informed of the view which he takes of this momentous question, and it is to fulfil his desire that I address to you the present despatch.

The revolution of Spain was judged for us from its origin—conformably to eternal decrees, good can never arise to states, any more than to individuals, from a disregard of the first duties imposed upon man in social order; the amelioration of the condition of subjects should not be commenced by criminal illusions, by perverting opinion, and by misleading the conscience; and military revolt can never form the basis of a happy and durable government.

The revolution of Spain, considered solely in regard to the destructive influence which it has exercised over the kingdom which has experienced it, would be an event worthy the undivided attention and interest of foreign sovereigns; for the prosperity or the ruin of one of the most interesting states of Europe cannot be, in their eyes, an indifferent alternative; only the enemies of Spain, if possibly she have any, could be capable of regarding unmoved the convulsions which prey upon her. A just repugnance, however, to meddle with the internal affairs of an independent nation would, perhaps, influence these sovereigns not to pronounce on the situation of Spain, if the evil, operated by her revolution, was concentrated, or could be concentrated, within her territorial limits. But this is not the case. This revolution, even before it arrived at maturity, had been the cause of great disasters in other states; it was this revolution, which, by the contagion of its principles and of its example, and by the intrigues of its principal partizans, created the revolutions of Naples and Piedmont; it was this revolution which would have excited insurrection throughout Italy, menaced France, and compromised Germany, but for the intervention of the powers which preserved Europe from this new conflagration. Every where the destructive means employed in Spain to prepare and consummate the revolution, have served as a model to those who flattered themselves that they were paving the way to new conquests. Every where the Spanish constitution has become the rallying point and the war whoop of a faction, combined alike against the security of thrones and the repose of subjects.

The dangerous impulse which the Spanish revolution had given to the whole South of Europe, placed Austria under the painful necessity of having recourse to measures which ill accorded with the pacific course which she would desire invariably to pursue. She has witnessed a portion of her dominions surrounded by sedition, and fettered by incendiary plots, and on the very eve of being attacked by conspirators, whose first efforts were directed against the frontiers. It was only by great efforts and great sacrifices, that Austria succeeded in re-establishing tranquility in Italy, and in defeating projects, the success of which would have been any thing but indifferent, as to the fate of her own provinces. Besides, in the questions relative to Spain, his imperial majesty cannot otherwise than support the same principles which he has always so decidedly manifested. Even in the absence of any direct danger to the people confided to his care, the emperor will never hesitate to disavow and reprove what he thinks false and culpable, in regard to the general interests of human society. Faithful to the system of preservation and peace, for the maintenance of which he has contracted inviolable engagements with his august allies, his majesty will never cease to consider disorders and subversions, whatever portion of Europe may be the victim of them, as an object of deep solicitude for all governments—and, whenever the emperor can make his views manifest amid the tumult of these deplorable crises, he shall think that he has fulfilled a duty with which no consideration can induce him to dispense. It would be difficult for me to believe, M. Count, that the declared judgment of his imperial majesty on the events which are passing in Spain, can be misunderstood or misinterpreted in that country. No object of private interest, no conflict of reciprocal pretension, no sentiment of mistrust or jealousy, can inspire in our cabinet an idea in opposition to the welfare of Spain.

The house of Austria has only to turn to the annals of its own history to find the most powerful motives of attachment, regard and good will, towards a nation, which may, with just pride, recall those centuries of glorious memory, in which her sun of grandeur never set; towards a nation which, powerful in respectable institutions, hereditary virtues, religious sentiments, and in love to her king's, has rendered herself illustrious in every age, by a patriotism always loyal, always generous and very often heroic. During a period still recent, this nation astonished the world, by the courage, devotion and perseverance, which she opposed to the ambitious usurper, who endeavored to deprive her of her monarch and her laws, and Austria will never forget how useful was the noble resistance of the Spanish nation at a time of great danger for herself.

It is not to Spain, either as a nation or as a power, that can be applied the severe language which is dictated to his imperial majesty by his conscience and his love of truth; it applies only to those, who have ruined and disfigured, and who persist in prolonging her sufferings.

On meeting his august allies at Verona, his majesty, the emperor, has had the happiness again to find in their councils the same tutelary and disinterested dispositions which have constantly guided his own. The tone of the despatches which will be addressed to Madrid, will vouch for this fact, and will leave no doubt of the sincere anxiety of the powers to serve the cause of Spain, by demonstrating to her the necessity of pursuing a different course. It is certain that the grievances which op-

press her have lately augmented in fearful progression. The most rigorous measures, the most hazardous expedients, can no longer give authority to her administration. Civil war rages in several of her provinces; her relations, with the greatest portion of Europe, are deranged or suspended; and her relations with France have even assumed so problematical a character as to justify serious disquietude respecting the consequences which may thence result.

Would not such a state of things justify the most fatal forebodings?

Every Spaniard, who knows the real state of his country, ought to feel, that, in order to burst the fetters which now bind the monarch and his subjects, Spain must terminate that state of separation which has been the result of late events. The relations of confidence and sincerity must be re-established between her and the other governments; relations which, by guaranteeing, on the one hand, her firm intention to associate herself in the common cause of the European monarchs, may, on the other hand, furnish the means of estimating her real will, and of rejecting every thing calculated to pervert and restrain it. But to attain this end, it is especially indispensable that her king should be free, not only as regards that personal liberty which every individual may claim under the reign of the laws, but that liberty which a sovereign ought to enjoy in order to discharge his high vocation. The king of Spain will be free from the moment that he shall have the power of putting an end to the evils which afflict his subjects, of restoring order and peace in his kingdom, of surrounding himself with men equally worthy of his confidence by their principles and talents, and, finally, of substituting for a regime, acknowledged to be impracticable, even by those whom egotism or pride still attaches to it, an order of things in which the rights of the monarch shall be happily blended with the real interest and legitimate views of all classes of the nation. When this moment shall arrive, Spain, wearied by long sufferings, may flatter herself with re-entering into full possession of the advantages which Heaven has allotted her, and which the noble character of her inhabitants insures to her; then will she be restored to those relations which unite her to all the European powers; and his imperial majesty will congratulate himself upon having nothing left to offer her but the wishes which he entertains for her prosperity, and all the good services which he may have in his power to render to an ancient friend and ally.

You will, M. the Count, make of this despatch a use the most appropriate to the circumstances in which you may find yourself on receiving it. You are authorized to read it to the minister of foreign affairs, as well as to give him a copy, should he ask it.

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Despatch from M. the count de Burnstoff to the Prussian charge de affaires at Madrid, dated Verona, Nov. 22, 1822.

SIR—Among the objects which fix the attention and demand the anxious solicitude of the sovereigns and cabinets assembled at Verona, the situation of Spain, and its relations with the rest of Europe, have occupied the first place.

You know the interest which the king, our august master, has never ceased to take in his catholic majesty, and in the Spanish nation.

This nation, so distinguished by the loyalty and energy of its character, illustrious from so many ages of glory, and virtue, and always so celebrated

for the noble devotion and heroic perseverance which made it triumph over the ambitious and despotic designs of the usurper of the French throne, possesses claims too venerable and too solid to the interest and regard of all Europe, to permit that its sovereigns can view with indifference the miseries that actually oppress it, and those with which it is menaced.

An event the most deplorable has subverted the ancient basis of the Spanish monarchy; compromised the character of the nation, and attacked and poisoned public prosperity in its very sources.

A revolution, which sprung from military revolt, has suddenly broken all the bonds of duty, overthrown all legitimate order, and dissolved the elements of the social edifice, which cannot fall without covering the whole country with its ruins.

It was thought possible to replace this edifice, by exalting from a sovereign, already despoiled of all real authority and of all free will, the re-establishment of the constitution of the cortes of the year 1812, which, confounding all elements and all power, and assuming only the single principle of a permanent and legal opposition against the government, necessarily destroyed that central and tutelary authority which constitutes the essence of the monarchical system.

The consequences have fully made known to the Spanish nation what are the fruits of so fatal an error.

The revolution, that is to say, the letting loose of every passion against the ancient order of things, far from being stopped, checked or modified, has developed itself in a manner at once rapid and terrifying. The government, powerless and paralysed, had no longer the means of either doing good or preventing evil. All its powers were found concentrated, accumulated and confounded, in one single assembly; this assembly presented only a conflict of opinions and views, of interests and of passions, in the midst of which propositions and resolutions, of the most heterogeneous kind, were constantly produced, resisted or neutralized. The ascendancy of the fatal doctrines of a disorganizing philosophy, could not but augment the general delusion, until at last, as might naturally be expected, every notion of sound policy was abandoned for vain theories, and every sentiment of justice and moderation sacrificed to the dreams of fallacious liberty. From that moment institutions, established under the pretence of offering securities against the abuse of authority, became merely the instruments of injustice and violence, and the means of covering this tyrannical system with an appearance of legality.

Without the slightest hesitation, the most venerable and sacred rights were abolished; lawful property was violated, and the church was stripped of its dignity, its prerogatives, and its possessions.—It may be thought that a despotic power, exercised by a faction only to the injury of the country, would soon have fallen to pieces, if delusive declamations from the tribune, ferocious outcries from the clubs, and the licentiousness of the press, had not kept down public opinion, and stifled the voice of that sound and reasonable part of the Spanish nation, which Europe was well aware, formed an immense majority. But the measure of injustice was filled, and the patience of faithful Spaniards appeared at length to be exhausted. On all sides discontents burst forth, and whole provinces became the prey of civil war.

In the midst of this dreadful agitation, the sovereign of the country was seen reduced to an abso-

lutely powerless state, deprived of all liberty of action, and of will, a prisoner in his capital, separated from all his faithful servants, who still remained attached to him, loaded with insults and contumely, and exposed, from day to day, to attempts, which, if the faction did not provoke them, at least they had retained no means of preventing.

You, sir, who have witnessed the origin, the progress and the consequences of the revolution of the year 1820, can testify, that there is nothing exaggerated in the picture of it which I have thus rapidly traced. Things have now reached that crisis, that the sovereigns, assembled at Verona, at length feel themselves compelled to inquire what are now, and what will hereafter be, the nature of their relations with Spain.

It might have been hoped, that the dreadful calamity, with which Spain was attacked, would have experienced crises of a nature calculated to bring back that ancient monarchy to any order of things compatible with its own welfare, and with relations of friendship and confidence between itself and the other states of Europe. But this hope has been hitherto frustrated. The moral state of Spain is, at the present moment, such, that her relations with foreign powers must necessarily be doubtful and uncertain. Doctrines, subversive of all social order, are openly preached and protected. Insults, directed against the principal sovereigns of Europe, fill with impunity the public journals. The revolutionists of Spain disperse their emissaries, in order to associate with themselves, in their pernicious labors, whatever conspirators may be found in foreign countries against public order and legitimate authority.

The inevitable effect of so many disorders has particularly manifested itself in the change of relations between Spain and France. The irritation which has resulted is of a nature calculated to create the most just apprehensions as to the maintenance of peace between the two countries. This circumstance alone would be sufficient to determine the assembled sovereigns to break silence upon a state of things which every day threatens to compromise the tranquility of Europe.

Is the Spanish government willing, or is it able, to apply a remedy to evils so palpable and so notorious? Will it, and can it, prevent or repress the hostile consequences and the insulting provocations which arise, with regard to foreign governments, from the position in which the revolution has placed it, and from the system which it has established?

We conceive that nothing can be more contrary to the intentions of his most catholic majesty, than to see himself placed in a situation so extremely painful with respect to foreign sovereigns; but it is precisely, because this monarch, who is the only authentic and legitimate organ of communication between Spain and the other powers of Europe, finds himself deprived of his liberty and restrained in his will, that those powers consider their relations with Spain to be compromised and deranged.

It is not for foreign courts to judge what institutions would harmonise best with the character, the manners, and the real wants of the Spanish nation; but it does indubitably belong to them to judge of the consequences which experiments of this kind produce with regard to themselves, and to regulate by those consequences their future determinations and their future positions with regard to Spain.—Now, the king, our master, is of opinion, that, in order to preserve and re-establish on solid foundation his relations with foreign powers, the Spanish government cannot do less than give to these last

unequivocal proofs of the liberty of his catholic majesty, and an adequate guarantee of its ability to remove the causes of our regret, and of our too just inquietude respecting it.

The king orders you, sir, not to conceal this opinion from the Spanish minister, to read to him this despatch, to leave a copy of it in his hands, and to request him to explain himself frankly and clearly upon the points to which it refers.

Note of the Austrian minister at Madrid.

The allied sovereigns, assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned, chargé d'affaires for Austria, has had the honor of making known to colonel San Miguel, secretary of state for foreign affairs to his catholic majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to this verbal communication proves that the intentions of his majesty have been mis-interpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning. Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest, would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, the undersigned, therefore, informs the secretary of state for foreign affairs that his mission is terminated, and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency the homage of his high consideration.

[Signed] Count BRUNETTI.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

Answer.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say that the government of his catholic majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the court of Vienna, I send you, by royal order, the passports which you have required. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

Note of the Prussian minister at Madrid.

The observations which the undersigned, chargé d'affaires of his majesty the king of Prussia, had the honor to submit, on the 6th current, to his excellency senior col. San Miguel, secretary of state to his most catholic majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the king, his master, by declaring to the Spanish minister that his Prussian majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the king has invariably manifested towards his catholic majesty.

In obeying this order, the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the king, his august sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which his

majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged in all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request your excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurances of my high consideration.

Answer.

I have received the note which your excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th; and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the government of his most catholic majesty for the happiness of the Prussian states are not less ardent than those manifested by his majesty, the king of Prussia, towards Spain, I transmit to your excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated at the palace, Jan. 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities).

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

☞ We have already given the note of the Russian minister and the reply to it.

Madrid, Jan. 13. The following is a complete and accurate translation of the address presented by the cortes to the king of Spain on the notes of the allied powers, Russia, Austria and Prussia:

"SIRE.—The extraordinary cortes on hearing the notes of the cabinets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Petersburg, which your majesty ordered to be communicated by your ministers to them, have unanimously resolved to direct their voice towards the august throne of your majesty, in an expression of the feelings by which they are animated. The cortes would fail in their first duty—they would inadequately express the wishes of the people whom they represent—if they did not declare their surprise and indignation which they felt at the strange doctrines, the manifest falsehoods, the calumnious imputations, which these documents contain, particularly the three latter, as vicious in their substances; as contrary in their form to the principles established among civilized nations; monstrously insulting to the Spanish nation, to its most distinguished children, to its cortes, to its government, and even to the throne of your majesty, which, supported by the constitution, does not suffer less than it from the attacks directed against it—in fine, to your sacred person, whose good faith and whose love for your people they endeavor, by an impious temerity, to call into question. The cortes, sire, have heard, with singular satisfaction, the frank, honorable and energetic answer which your minister has made to these notes, and which you have communicated to the cortes. They cannot but approve of the noble disdain with which your government, without descending to refute assertions notoriously false, and which, had they been otherwise, they had no right to prefer against it, confined itself to a statement of the principles which direct it—principles which the legislative body loudly proclaims, which all Spaniards repeat, and which they will support with the constancy of a people faithful to their promises, and which nothing can shake while they defend their honor and independence. It does not belong to the cortes to inquire into the real motives of the conduct observed towards Spain by the cabinets of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Petersburg, any more than to anticipate the results of the answers returned by the government of your majesty; but, whatever may be these motives and results, the road which the legislative body must follow, is marked out for them by the constitution itself—by the avowed and unanimous

opinion of their constituents, and by the sentiment of national honor which, being felt so strongly by all Spaniards, must more particularly animate the assembly of their representatives. The cortes, in a crisis so memorable, are called upon to exert themselves, and are, in fact, exerting themselves, to draw closer the ties which unite them to the royal power, and to proclaim, as they do now proclaim afresh, in the face of the nation, of the world, and of posterity, their determined resolution to sustain the glory and the independence of the throne of your majesty, and of your constitutional authority, the sovereignty and the rights of the heroic nation which they represent, and the constitution by which they exist. The cortes are bound to assure your majesty, and they do assure your majesty, that, to attain so sacred an object, they are ready to decree every species of sacrifice, certain that the Spanish people will bear them with joy—with enthusiasm; and that they will resign themselves to all possible evils, rather than enter into terms with those who would pretend to taint their honor or to attack their liberties. Such is the declaration of the cortes; and they hope that the national power, thus fortified by the union which exists between the throne, the cortes, and the people, will be sufficient to impose respect on the enemies of Spanish independence and liberty—to secure, perhaps, peace, and certainly the glory of the nation—to consolidate its future welfare under the empire of the constitution which promises to our country the most flattering destinies.”

The Laudaburian Club.

There is a powerful political club at Madrid, called the Laudaburian, which seems to have a powerful operation of public opinion. At one of the late meetings, citizen *Floran* thus addressed the assembly:

“Citizens! The rumor, which I shall never believe—the rumor that France has resolved to make war on us, is the subject of every conversation.—France, divided by numberless parties, none of which is disposed to support a throne that has blasted the glories of so many years; France, which has not forgotten its triumphs and its misfortunes; this France it is which we hear has determined to declare war against us.—[*I am glad of it*, exclaimed a voice from the crowd, and the words were applauded with singular enthusiasm. They were often repeated, and applauded afterwards during the evening.] My soul overflows with joy when I witness this noble enthusiasm of the people of Madrid; thus the Spaniards replied to the accents of the sons of Padilla—thus they reply to those of the conquerors of Napoleon. Your voices answer, in a manner worthy of you, to those rumors, propagated, by the very men who are about to be buried in the ruins which they are endeavoring to prepare for us.

“Citizens! war is inevitable, and if France does not declare it, we shall.—(*Shouts of Applause*).—Base wretches! souls of women under the garb of men! Hide your hearts for shame!—Preach no more about the transaction: the answer of the Spanish people proclaims to that France, that millions of men are determined to sustain their liberties; and if Europe should come and take part in the struggle, it would only be the shout of union amongst all the people, and then those monsters would see themselves hurled from the seats of power which they so unworthily occupy, into the abyss which they deserve. The Spaniards, ever brave, will not be checked in their career by your threats. Remember the year 11. You will see old men expire

cheerfully in the combat; while the young men are preparing to avenge them—you will see women resist the efforts of the barbarous invaders. Let France, then, come on—let the whole world come on—you will see them fly back in terror! If the thrones involve themselves in this mad, and unjust war, they may hear the first cannon, but the authors of the invasion never shall hear the last one.”

He was followed by the citizen *Morales*, who spoke in the following terms:

“My heart beats with joy when I observe the enthusiasm of this heroic people. Let the miserable agents of that unjust government run and tell their friends that the rumors of war have excited only satisfaction among the Spaniards, who never will be conquered. Would to God that this war should be declared! All France is our friend and ally, and wishes for nothing more anxiously than to come to the banks of the Manzanares, (the river that runs near Madrid), to assist us. Our stupid enemies seem not to have yet discovered that this war will cause the ruin of many thrones.

“It appears that the French government have forgotten the unburied bones of Frenchmen which cover our plains; that they have forgotten the fierceness of the Spanish lions: let them come to us again, and they shall receive fresh proofs of our courage.—(*Applause*).—If this war shall be verified, we, after having secured our rear, shall say to the French soldiers, ‘What is your object? Is it to aggrandize the tyrant who oppresses you, or to form a grand confederation of the south? If the first, tremble! Do you not know us? From the Pyrenees to Cadiz, the trench is open which will serve for your sepulchres.—(*Applauses*). But if you wish to be free—if you wish to gain that happiness of which despotism has deprived you—unite yourselves to us! let us rush forward together, and we shall not leave a white cockade in the world!

“Then, citizens! the whole human race will hope for their freedom from our united arms. The brave, the enlightened of all nations, will call us their brothers; and if we fall, at the very moment of expiring, we shall boldly look in the face of our enemies, and tell them—‘Base slaves! still there are men who will avenge us!’”

The chief object of citizen *Poei*, in ascending the tribune, was to recommend the people to revive the song called “*Tragala*” (or swallow it), which was prohibited in Madrid during the late ministry.—This recommendation had such an effect that, before he came down from the tribune, the assembly joined him in singing the song.

¶ The foregoing papers added to the preceding, accounts, appear to us amply sufficient to shew the state of Spain and her enemies—and, indeed, embrace many things of importance that had happened at the date of our last advices.

The queen of Portugal.

The following is the letter of her majesty, the queen of Portugal, to her august spouse, relative to the oath of allegiance to the constitution of the cortes:—

“Sire—I received last night, through the hands of one of your ministers, the order to quit your states. So then it was for the purpose of sending me into exile, that you induced me to descend from the throne to which you raised me! I pardon and I compassionate you from the bottom of my heart. All my contempt, all my hatred, shall be reserved for those by whom you are beset and deceived. In exile I shall be more free than you in your palace. I carry with me liberty. My heart is not enslaved.

It has never crouched upon those rebellious subjects who have dared to impose laws upon you; and you wished to force upon me an oath which my conscience rejected. I yielded not to their menaces; I obeyed a voice from Heaven, which announced to me that, if the period of greatness was passed, that of glory was commencing; for the world would say, 'The queen has preserved unsullied the majesty of the diadem—she has not consented that its splendor should be damned; and, whilst monarchs, (*hommes couronnés*), who hold the sceptre and the sword, succumbed, she remained unsubdued, and without reproach.'

"As your obedient wife, I shall obey you, sire, but I shall obey you alone. To you alone will I say, that my illness and the rigors of the season at this moment render my departure impossible. They have not yet required of you to order my being put to death. I shall soon depart; but to find a place of repose, whither shall I direct my steps? The country of my birth, as well as yours, is a prey to the spirit of revolution. My brother, like yourself, is a crowned captive! And it is to no purpose that his youthful queen asks permission to mingle her tears with mine in pious seclusion! You will not refuse permission to my children to accompany me. Among the laws you have imposed, there is not one which tears children from their mothers; and though my right, as a queen, may be despised, those of a mother, perhaps, will be respected.

"At the approach of spring I shall quit these states, the land in which I reigned and in which I have done some good. I will go to share the dangers of my brother, and I shall say to him—"they could not force me to yield!" I am exiled, but my conscience is pure, for I am mindful of the blood that flows in my veins. Adieu, sire; I leave you, old and infirm, on a tottering throne. In leaving you, my grief is extreme. Your son is not with you, and the evil disposed keep you from him more studiously than they do even mothers. May he who reigns over kings watch over you and confound your enemies! Wherever that wife, whom you exile, may be, she shall pray for your majesty, she shall beg of God to grant you long life, and finally to bestow upon that country, whence I am exiled, peace and prosperity. THE QUEEN."

Proclamation of Morales.

We have already published the protest of captain Spence, of the United States navy, against the sanguinary doctrines laid down by the royal general Morales; and now give the address of ninety-five foreigners, dated at Bagota, Nov. 22, 1822, to the president of the republic of Colombia.

TO SIMON BOLIVAR PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA.

"Excellent sir—We, the undersigned foreigners, Colombians by adoption, and residents in this city, approach your excellency with the most profound respect, to express to you our unalterable determination to espouse the just cause of Colombia.

"During our long residence in this country, we have had frequent opportunities of knowing the means and resources at the disposal of the government; and we are well convinced, that, if they have failed to supply the objects for which they were designed, it should be attributed to circumstances inseparable to a growing state, and which human power could neither foresee nor remedy. We, therefore, solemnly declare our firm confidence in the good faith and honor of the government, and are ready to sacrifice our lives and property for its maintenance.

"We have seen, with the greatest surprise, the decree of general Morales, of the 15th of September last, published at Maracaibo, in which he condemns us to death, or to work on the public roads, and a confiscation of property! Can he, or any one else, for a moment, presume that we, who have been found, in times of distress, in days of uncertainty, of horror and calamity, taking an interest in the emancipation of these beautiful regions, can he, we repeat, presume that now, when the glorious struggle is drawing to a close, we can be intimidated by the ostentatious and insignificant threats of a villain, of a blood-thirsty impostor, who is puffed up with pride in consequence of a casual success? No! we are identified with the causes of Colombia, and declare to your excellency and the whole world our unalterable resolution to accompany her in prosperity and to follow her in adversity.

"The proclamation, if it deserve the name, of the Spanish chief, should excite the attention of every liberal government; and whilst we would resist with valor, and behold, with a serene countenance, his impotent attempts, we would at the same time submit his proclamation to the judgment of every civilized society. The career of this chief has been for a length of time distinguished for the most deliberate acts of cruelty, and for atrocities at which human nature shudders.

"Great Britain, the United States, and other powers, have declared the commerce with this country legal: and they are obliged to protect it on every principle of justice, sound policy, and national honor. We are convinced that none of those nations will recognize the paper blockade, nor the principles, proper only to barbarous nations, which the Spanish chief attempts to introduce as one of the common laws of nations. They well know how to respect the laws of this powerful republic, at the head of which you are placed.

"We flatter ourselves, your excellency, that the time is not far distant when tranquility will be restored to this extensive country, and when the only strife of Colombians will be, who shall excel in contributing to the felicity and prosperity of the republic."

The editor of the Caracas Iris adds the following remarks to the above address:

"Behold Spaniards, the effects of your barbarity and cruelty. Continue in your criminal course.—Colombia has not yet attained the high station to which your iniquities will necessarily elevate her. The greater tyrants you are, the more united and active will we be: the more enemies you create, the firmer will we be linked together. Despise the law of nations, and then cordiality and universal interest will anticipate you in crowning our works with success, and in confounding you in the abyss of destruction and universal execration."

Expedition to Porto Rico.

Copy of a letter to a member of congress.

CURRACOA, JAN. 12, 1823.

Dear sir: You may easily suppose the indignant concern with which I lately perused the sketch of a debate in your house, on Mr. Colden's motion for papers relative to *Decoudray's* bubble. That a man of Mr. Colden's respectability should stigmatize, as pirates, a handful of persons who would show no mercy to pirates, but shed their blood to extirpate them, is a proof of great precipitancy or uncharitableness. I presume the former—I presume he was surprised by various fabrications circulated industriously by characters interested in maintain-

ing the present corrupt and despotical system in the West Indies.

Without running over a long narrative of Decoudray's "noisy nothing," I will submit a few facts and reflections to your candid judgment; not doubting your readiness to use your influence to rectify the errors in vogue at head quarters.

Decoudray had received several letters, sent by AGENTS, from the friends of independence in Porto Rico, which invited him, in pressing terms, to aid them with arms, and the *cadre* or nucleus of a military organized force. Satisfied of these facts, and hearing a high character of this man, as to military knowledge and capacity, I naturally concluded that a proper person, who could draw up a well digested project on paper, must also possess ability to give it effect. His political principles are liberal. In a word, I believed that he had practical talents, as prudence, foresight and firmness. Yet nothing was more erroneous than my conclusion. Of all these qualities he is completely destitute.—Hence I am here. But why should public scandal be superadded to deception and failure? Why should the congress of North America open so greedy an ear to calumny, or forget the principles of the American revolution?

The people of Porto Rico are the exclusive judges of their own grievances. It belongs to them to decide how much oppression they can bear; what prospect of melioration they have under the Spanish government; what protection or abandonment is probable; and, under all circumstances, to adopt measures most promotive of their welfare. It is necessary to turn to Vattel, or other publicists, for a conformation of rights, which are more eloquently maintained in the declaration of independence?

From the popular movement against despotism, would result a civil war of longer or shorter duration, according to the union or division of public opinion. This state of things requires a different rule from that of ordinary wars proclaimed by the national government or sovereign power, who alone have the right to declare or wage them.—But, in exception to this, I say a civil war "merely produces in the nation two independent parties, who consider each other as enemies, and acknowledge no common judge." (Vattel, lib. III. ch. 18.)

Now, sir, it is apparent that a civil war must end before the sovereign power can be ascertained.

It is equally evident, that, during the contest, whoever pleases may repair from adjoining nations to the standard of either party. Where all possess the right of emigration, no individual can compromise the government he transiently left. In favor of this doctrine we have common and almost immemorial usage. Gallant officers lately flocked to the Greeks from Germany, France and Italy; yet, all these nations and their provincial states remained at peace with the Porte. *Pulasky* and *Kosciusko* did not involve Poland, (or its protectors), in war with England. Baron *Steuben* did not bring on hostilities between her and Prussia, by espousing, like the former, the cause of the United States. Nor did *de Kalb* and *La Fayette*, &c. who volunteered, in like manner, before France took sides with America, produce either remonstrance or war.

Nor would forty individuals, sailing conditionally from the United States, give just cause of reclamation to Spain. They would take on themselves the hazard of warfare, if an expedition should take place; and, if no expedition happen, their character of emigrants is not changed. Until we should arrive at St. Thomas's, where we were to decide

on seceding or continuing with Decoudray, there would and could be no settled contract. Well, Decoudray never reaches this destination, and there is no bargain. The resolution, suspended on a contingency, vanishes when that possibility disappears. Decoudray, declining to go thither, we were actually steering for La Guayra, when, by extraordinary stratagem, we were lured into this place.

Instead, then, of an unauthorized pursuit, you perceive, that, if Decoudray had had address and energy sufficient for the undertaking, its execution would have been perfectly lawful. None could have a pretext of denouncing it but Spain. Since, however, there was nought but intention held in reserve, it is impossible to extract or distil a piratical outfit out of it, by any process.

It is useless to discuss the subject of equipment. Where emigration and exportation are and must remain free, the elements of an expedition can ever be furnished from any country. The unfortunate *Mina* and *Carrera*, (not to name *Miranda*), took from the United States three times the force that Decoudray did. But those generous patriots were too prudent to permit proclamations and papers to transpire; whereas Decoudray had no caution, and suffered documents to remain in his trunk which he assured me were sunk in the sea. This flagrant folly has been mistaken for crime.

During the voyage to St. Bartholomews, he requested me to countersign a circular address, (or appeal), to foreigners. I refused; saying, that as the part I had agreed to act would be merely military, it was improper and ridiculous to put down a fictitious signature—and that, too, while his intended secretary, (a gentleman from New York), was coming out in another vessel—the schooner *Andrew Jackson*; that it was as superfluous as dangerous to fill up such papers—superfluous, if he failed, and dangerous, if he were overhauled by a Spanish cruiser. To this, Decoudray answered, that he regarded the appeal as a private paper, and not a governmental document; that the signature would be but a mere form—and, in any exigency, he would take care to sink all papers which might compromise our safety, at sea. I foolishly complied; and he, with worse than folly, disregarded that promise and precaution, with every other.

This is the circumstance so tortured, and made to, appear so heinous! By my contract with Decoudray I was to return in four months, with certain promised journals, &c. to execute my proposed work. That time he, (blind prophet!) esteemed sufficient to finish his enterprize. So that, if I had been ambitious, as I was not, of rivalling *Sancho* in his *Barratarian dignities*, I could not have had time to attain them.

The independency of Porto Rico is, therefore, reserved for an active, brave, sagacious leader; if she is not doomed, in some approaching storm, to be blown into the arms of Old England—who has charitably relieved Holland, France, and Spain, of the trouble of governing so many distant colonies.

Spain is at this moment an object of deep interest to every generous friend of civil liberty. Contending for the freest system in Europe, I devoutly wish her complete success: nay, I would fight in her ranks, if I could. But she has not a hundred hands—she cannot battle it with the agents of the holy alliance, and protect or liberate the colonies at one and at the same time, if she wished it. She cannot support law or restrain piracy, (genuine piracy this!) in Cuba. England and the United States, equally longing for its possession, are driven to the necessity of sending a naval force to the coasts of

that Island. The Porto-Riqueians, observing this condition of the *stepmother country*, began, it seems, to consult about their own safety. Who *dares* blame them? If they had selected a fitter leader, I believe Mr. Colden, (for whose character and talents I have a sincere respect), would have been saved the task of an inquiry, and I have been spared the mortification of exposing misrepresentation.

There are about 800 *American seamen* in the Colombian service, besides officers and vessels. Of these, fully 500 left *New York* and other ports, *since* Ducoudray sailed with his *forty* officers. Are the latter piratically, and the former only, lawfully engaged? This is a case pretty much in point. Even from this port, 50 or 60 sailors were lately *sent* out to the Colombian squadron, by permission of those who govern Curacao. Strange; but true—money sanctifies, or success consecrates, every thing! Your obedient servant, B. IRVINE.

It is stated, in the *New York Evening Post*, that Ducoudray, Irvine and others, have had their trial, and been sentenced to *thirty* years imprisonment!

Laws of the United States.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act for the prompt settlement of public accounts," and for the punishment of the crimes of perjury.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That, in the settlement of accounts of persons remaining charged, on the books of the third auditor of the treasury, with public moneys, advanced prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the proper accounting officers be, and they are hereby, authorized to admit, to the credit of such persons, respectively, the amount of any expenditures made by them, which were, at the time, authorized by law, or regulations, notwithstanding regular vouchers for the same may not be produced, if the impracticability of producing such vouchers shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said accounting officers; and if the evidence exhibited, in lieu thereof, shall be the best the nature of the several cases will admit of, and such as will be received in courts of justice: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the credits to be allowed, shall, in no case, exceed, in amount, the sums with which such persons, respectively, shall be charged on the books of the said third auditor.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, whenever, in the settlement of the accounts before mentioned, a difference of opinion shall arise between the accounting officers, as to the extent of the credits to be allowed under, or by virtue of, this act, such case shall be referred to the secretary of war, whose decision shall be conclusive. And it is, hereby, made the duty of the said secretary, to cause to be communicated to congress, at the commencement of each session, a statement comprising the names of the persons whose accounts shall have been settled the preceding year, agreeably to the provisions of this act, together with the amount which shall have been passed to the credit of each, under the several heads of expenditure, and upon evidence other than such as has been prescribed by the laws and regulations existing before the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall swear, or affirm, falsely, touching the expenditure of public money, or in support of any

claim against the United States, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury. *March 1, 1823: Approved.*

An act for the punishment of frauds committed on the government of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That, if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit; or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged or counterfeited; or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving or of enabling any other person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive, from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum or sums of money; or shall utter, or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, any office or officer of the government of the United States, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, in support of, or in relation to, any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not less than one year, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned, not exceeding five years, and fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall knowingly have in his, her, or their possession, any false, altered, forged or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, or other writing, for the purpose of enabling any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of its officers or agents, any sum or sums of money, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited, as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the U. States, every such person, upon being thereof duly convicted, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence: *Provided, nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive the courts of the several states of jurisdiction, under the laws thereof, over offences declared punishable by this law. *Washington, March 3, 1823: Approved.*

CHRONICLE.

Died, at Washington city, on the 18th inst. *Brockholst Livingston*, esq. of New York, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States.

Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, lately died in England, aged 74 years.

Navy board. Captain Charles Morris has been appointed, by the president of the United States, with the consent of the senate, to be one of the commissioners of the navy board, vice captain Porter, resigned.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We have bestowed much extra labor to condense and publish the chief things of general interest in the late report of the secretary of the treasury, on the commerce of the United States, prepared in obedience to a permanent law. We shall continue the publication in our next, so as to bring the whole matter together when the volume is bound; and take some merit for bringing into 8 or 10 pages all the important facts exhibited in an octavo pamphlet of 165 pages.

☞ The law supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties, &c. fills several of our pages. It is interesting to the mercantile community, and will be often referred to. There is one oversight, we presume, in this law: by the provisions of the 5th article, *all* charges, except insurance, come into the cost of the goods. The general charge for *commission* on purchases, is, we believe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—so that a *foreigner* sending his own goods to our market, will pay one half per cent. less duty than a *citizen* of the United States, the general rate of duty being about *twenty* per cent.

☞ The news from Europe has had a considerable effect on our markets—a rise in the price of flour has already been mentioned; exchange on England has fallen at New York to *seven per cent*; the value of the fast sailing Baltimore vessels has advanced, as well as “every thing used in preparing the means of death on a large scale.” Stocks of all sorts have experienced a considerable depression—99 $\frac{1}{2}$ only offered for the United States’ 6 per cents of 1812—United States bank shares 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.

☞ It is strongly reported that the present secretary of the navy, *Smith Thompson*, will be appointed a judge of the supreme court in the place of Mr. Livingston, dec. and that the place of secretary of the navy will be offered to *Samuel L. Southard*, at present a senator of the United States from New-Jersey.

FOREIGN NEWS. A vessel has arrived at Boston from France, bringing letters, &c. from Havre, of the 2nd February. They announce a rise in the price of cotton of three cents per lb. and great speculation in the article, from a full assurance of a war with Spain, with whom Great Britain would make a common cause—thirty sous had been refused for Louisiana cotton.

The Duke of Angouleme, at the head of the French army that is to *invade* Spain, has Victor, Marmont, Oudinot and Lauriston under him—the first as major general of the army, the others each commanding different divisions. These are the chief of the *old* officers named—the rest are of the new school of legitimacy.” It is stated that the Duke has issued a manifesto setting forth that the object of his march to Spain is to *reinstate Ferdinand on the throne*. He is more likely, we should think, to send Ferdinand to the scaffold.

The Spanish ambassador has left Paris. It was thought that France would not make any further formal declaration of war against Spain.

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The seats of the liberales were mostly unoccupied in the French chambers. A commission had been appointed to draft an answer to the King’s speech. The guard of honor (for the chambers), was to be augmented.

Advices to the 12th or 14th Feb. are hourly expected from Europe, and, perhaps, may announce the commencement of hostilities.

Very late from Bagota. The editor of the ‘Register’ has letters from his friend col. Todd, dated ‘Bagota, 18th Jan.’ The congress had not yet formed, a quorum, chiefly because the members from Caraccas and Quito had not arrived. Favorable accounts had, however, been received of the general state of the republic, and it was understood that the people of *Chili* were about to supersede their military government by a *constitutional* one*—that the Congress of Peru was expected to give the people a republican form of government—The accounts of the coronation of Iturbide had not been well received at Bagota.

This city contains 30,000 inhabitants, ‘with the climate of [our] October and the verdure of July—the temperature varying not more than 5 degrees throughout the year.’ The site is beautiful—at the foot of the mountains. Within six leagues, there is a cascade six hundred and fifty feet high. Salt is taken out of the mountains, 8 leagues distant—‘fine and beautiful for table use’—realizing Mr. Jefferson’s idea of salt mountains, which was so much ridiculed a few years ago.

Colonel Todd adds—“In the vicinity of the salt works is a lake where, from the first conquest, it has been a religious custom to deposit articles of gold and silver. There is a company now engaged in examining it. Among other articles, there was found a large piece of gold, modelled into the shape of a monkey, which the owner proposes to present to the president of the United States—a solid, though not very complimentary gift. There is also in the vicinity, a natural bridge, exceeding in grandeur the celebrated bridge near Lexington, Virginia; and, while we are in the climate and productions of our October, there is a valley just below us which gives us daily all the fruits of the tropics.”

Capt. Porter, with his squadron, arrived at St. Thomas about the 2nd inst. The steam boat *Sea-Gull* answers well. She was thought by the people to be a vessel on fire, they never having seen a steam boat before. The squadron would immediately leave St. Thomas.

Several piracies have lately been committed off the coast of Cuba, and others by the privateers from Porto Rico—it is possible that com. Porter means to stop at the latter island as he runs down for Cuba.

A vessel has recently arrived at Charleston, which has been taken into the custody of the collector, on a well grounded suspicion that her cargo of platillas, claret, &c. is a part of the prize goods of the

*A brig has arrived at Baltimore from Lima—the master of which reports that there was a revolution in Chili and that an army was on its march from Concepcion against Santiago.

Cuba pirates. The master and supercargo have absconded.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION. The report that B. Irvine and others had been sentenced to thirty years imprisonment, is not true. They had not been tried, and it was believed that their punishment would be light.

'GRAND NATIONAL LOTTERY.' It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that the contractor of this lottery has refused to pay the great prize of 100,000 dollars, and many smaller ones, as they became due—and that he has left the city without giving the least hope that the prizes would ever be paid! It is added, that the tickets which he has in the new (or 5th) class, were obtained under false promises—and that the corporation of Washington is in no wise responsible for the payment of the prizes drawn in the late class! So we go!

ILLINOIS COTTON. The brig Intelligence arrived at Baltimore a few days ago from New Orleans, having on board, as part of her cargo, a quantity of Illinois cotton—said to be the first considerable parcel sent to market from that state.

NAVAL OFFICERS. The attention of the officers of our navy to the arts, sciences, improvements, valuable products and curiosities of the different parts of the world which they visit, has often been mentioned with the approbation that it deserves. It seems as if they generally felt themselves bound to bring home something that might gratify or benefit their fellow citizens. A late instance is thus noticed in our Baltimore papers—

"Captain C. G. Ridgely has presented to the university of Maryland, for the museum, a collection of minerals, formed during his late visit to South America, and which includes several of the most interesting productions of Peru and Ch'li, principally from their gold and silver mines. Capt. R. has also presented, with other general curiosities, a couple of specimens of earthen ware, found near the tombs of the Incas, which shew that considerable skill in the art of pottery existed among the ancient Peruvians. These specimens, when compared with the fragments of similar works found in the western states, may, possibly, throw some light on the probable history of the civilized tribes who appear once to have inhabited that portion of our continent."

We may add, that capt. Spence, of the navy, has forwarded to us "a sketch of Spanish continental America," shewing the various establishments therein, up to the year 1810, the epocha of the revolution. It makes three folio pages, of elegant penmanship, displayed in the most pleasing manner, with the judgment of an experienced statistical writer. We cannot copy this into the REGISTER so as to do justice to the original; and, from the great changes that have taken place, it would not afford much of that sort of information about those regions which the people are most interested just now in obtaining; but we are not the less thankful, on that account, to capt. Spence for his interesting complement.

CHURCHES, &c. The following is a summary of the churches, chapels and meeting houses, in the city of New York.

Episcopalian 15—one of which is African; Dutch reformed 11; Presbyterian 15—one African; Associate reformed 5; Methodists 11—two African; Ana-

baptists 8—one African; Quakers 3; Independents 2; New Jerusalem 1; Welch church 1; Mariner's do. Universalists 2; Moravian 1; Scotch Baptists 1; Jews synagogue 1; Unitarian 1; besides St. Peter's, St. Patrick's, St. Mathew's and Swamp churches, and Bethel chapel, the particular sects worshipping in which are not noticed.

GENERAL JACKSON. *From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Commonwealth.* We feel much satisfaction in laying before our readers the following letter from the "hero of New Orleans," in answer to one addressed to him by the committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the union, on the subject of the next presidential election, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this county, held on the 21st of January last:—

Nashville, February 23, 1823.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 3d inst. with the Harrisburg paper entitled the "Commonwealth," containing the address you have alluded to, has been this day received. The complimentary manner in which my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania have been pleased to notice my military services, and their voluntary expressions of respect and confidence in me, has excited, on my part, a proper sense of gratitude. As a committee, appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, on the subject of the next presidential election, you ask to be informed "whether I can, or do approve of my name being used at this time as a candidate for the presidency of the United States."

I should have consulted my own feelings by continuing to avoid speaking on the subject, but the respectable source from whence the inquiry emanates, prohibits any but a candid notice of your communication.

My undeviating rule of conduct through life, and which I have and ever shall deem as congenial with the true republican principles of our government, has been, neither to seek or decline public invitations to office. For the services which I may have rendered, and which have, it is hoped, proved in a degree beneficial to my country, I have nothing to ask. They are richly repaid with the confidence and good opinion of the virtuous and well deserving part of the community. I have only essayed to discharge a debt which every man owes his country when her rights are invaded; and if twelve years' exposure to fatigue and numerous privations, can warrant the assertion, I may venture to assert, that my portion of public service has been performed; and that, with this impression, I have retired from the busy scenes of public life, with a desire to be a spectator merely of passing events.

The office of chief magistrate of the union, is one of great responsibility. As it should not be sought by any individual of the republic, so it cannot, with propriety, be declined, when offered by those who have the power of selection. It is interesting to the American people alone, and in the election, they should exercise their free and unbiassed judgment. It was with these impressions, I presume, and without any consultation with me, that the members of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, as an additional testimony of their confidence in me, thought proper to present my name to the American community. My political creed prompts me to leave the affair uninfluenced by any expression on my part, and to the free will of those who have alone the right to decide. Your obedient, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The committee of Dauphin county.

GREAT BRITAIN. We have a copy of Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger of the 27th January. This very large and closely printed sheet is nearly filled with accounts of the proceedings of the freeholders assembled in various English counties, to petition parliament to relieve the distress of the agriculturalists, which appear to be excessive from over production and the low price of bread stuffs and meats. The landlords appear to be nearly as badly off as the tenants—if the latter cannot pay, the former cannot receive, and the rate of the rents seem to have been so reduced, that, if even punctually paid, there cannot be much present profit on capital vested in land, on which the taxes, tythes, poor rates, &c. bear so heavily. Various schemes are projected, and a retrenchment warmly advocated, but nothing will be done. The war between France and Spain will probably relieve them. It would appear that Great Britain can better sustain the burthen of war, than support her enormously expensive establishment in a time of peace and plenty. What a condition!

Cobbet and Hunt have attended many of those meetings, and taken a considerable part in the discussions. The sufferings of the people afford them a countenance that they would not otherwise enjoy.

The situation of the United States was frequently alluded to by different speakers. At the meeting in Somerset, Mr Sandford, a magistrate of the county, said—"The expense of the existing civil establishments was greater than the people could, or ought to bear. What did England want with an ambassador in America, receiving a larger stipend than the president of the United States himself? Was it to be endured that we should now be paying public officers the same salaries which we had paid to them when wheat was a guinea a bushel? In the time of high prices, the salaries of government officers had been increased one half; who, since the return to low prices, had yet moved to reduce them again?"

A meeting of 5000 persons, many of them among the wealthiest in the county, was held in York, to petition upon the old subject of reform. Lord Milton was the principal speaker. The petition was carried. At this meeting, Mr. Wyvill, member of parliament, in reply to one who had said that parliament was not answerable for the distresses of the people, which were caused by the debt created by the American and French wars, observed—"But did the cause of the American war reflect much credit on that said house of commons? for did it not arise from an attempt of the parliament to impose upon our brethren in America, taxation without representation?—[cheers]. So also with the war of 1792, which was in no respect more creditable to them. If the American war was a crusade against the liberties of the new world, this was an attempt to crush reform and liberty at home.

PATTERSON, N. J. From a newspaper called the "Voice of Passaic," printed at this place—

"Perhaps there is no town in the union, that possesses the advantages Patterson does. Nature has done for the place every thing she could, which, combined with the enterprize and industry of its citizens, has made it the greatest manufacturing town in the United States, and ere another century rolls around, we doubt not, she will rival, if not surpass, the Manchester of Europe. We think we can assert this fact without exaggeration, and we feel proud so to do.

The factories are situated on the plain below the cataract of Passaic, surrounded by the most majestic scenery in the universe; and where the industry and enterprize of our citizens have produced a new creation, and mills, manufactories, a bank, churches, schools and seminaries of learning arise as if by magic; and the ancient tenements of the forest, prostrated by the hand of industry, have been succeeded by the busy hum of action, enterprize and ingenuity—houses fill the space where, but a few years back, the wilderness of nature was alone exhibited. These improvements, on the local situation, are but a small part of what it is capable.

The following is a statement.

10 cotton factories—spindles,	20,000
New factories finished, and will be in operation in about three months, to run	20,000
Total amount	40,000

Three extensive woollen factories; two large duck factories, supplying in a great measure the United States navy with canvas, and consuming rising a ton of flax per day; three factories making machinery, one of which is stated to be the most extensive and complete of any in the United States; three most extensive bleach greens; two brass and iron foundries; saw and grist mills; paper mill; rolling and slitting mill; nail factory; reed factory—besides a tobaccoist, hatters, shoemakers, blacksmith shops, &c. &c. Sixty dry good and retail grocery stores; four places of public worship; one seminary, six schools, all in a flourishing state, and two printing offices.

Notwithstanding the numerous population of Patterson, and the continual thoroughfare, and bustle in its streets, there are but three taverns, and those are of the most respectable standing.

Should any stranger, divested of sectional feeling, of local prejudice, view the romantic scenery here grouped by the hand of nature; the alpine summit; the mural precipices, the thundering cataract, surmounting the fertile plains beneath, through which the Passaic majestically glides to the ocean; where nature seems to challenge art to improve the numerous advantages she has so profusely distributed; where in a few short years nearly twenty thousand spindles have been put in operation, and buildings now preparing and nearly ready to receive twenty thousand more; where only a part of the immense privileges are yet occupied, where advantages are so great—when you attempt to sketch the profile, the growth of the subject exceeds the power of the artist; where future greatness can only be judged from the rapidity of its progress, and its rising advantages, from its at present Herculean though infantile proportions.

"AMERICAN LITERATURE," says one of the English Magazines, "has not, hitherto, enjoyed the advantages of what, in London, is known by the name of *Magazine day*; on the last day of every month when all the magazines, reviews and journals appear; and when, in consequence, a species of *book fair* is created in the vicinity of Paternoster Row. The fourscore periodical works published on that day cause returns, within a few hours, in ready money, of little short of three thousand pounds. In America, on the contrary, the proprietors of periodical works labor under the disadvantages of being their own distributors, and instead of being paid in ready money, in large sums, by whole-sale booksellers, they depend on precarious returns from individual subscribers scattered over the wide

spread regions of the United States. Thus we see, in these journals, incessant complaints of the caprice and negligence of subscribers; and thus it is, that, however great the merit of some American literary journals, the proprietors are inadequately remunerated and often overwhelmed by the multitude of small debts due from negligent patrons."—(London) Monthly Magazine.

EDUCATION. The official returns gave 1,070,500 boys, from five to fifteen years of age, who last year were attending the *Primary* schools in France: of which there were 27,528 schools under 28,945 masters. There were also about 500,000 girls attending the public schools. This is one of the glorious consequences which has followed a revolution, against which all the monarchs in christian-dom took up arms Press

AFRICA. The slave trade is still actively pursued by French, Spanish and Portuguese vessels. Between the 14th of June and 19th of Sept. last, the British sloop of war *Driver* boarded 12 vessels, of which seven belonged to *Bahia*, three to *France*, one to *Havana* and one to *Prince's Island*. They had on board 5791 slaves; and the one belonging to Havana, of only 90 tons burthen, had 217 male slaves on board! Six of the *Bahia* vessels had *Royal Portuguese passports*, authorizing them to take slaves from *Molemo* and *Cabenda*, to the southward of the line; but they were boarded at *Waydah* and *Porto Novo*, to the northward of the equator, with their slaves on shore preparing for embarkation, platforms down, water casks full; and every thing ready for sailing with the victims of their criminal cupidity. Another of them was ketch *Le Furat*, a tender of *Le Phenix*, from Nantz, and has been employed in collecting slaves at the different slave ports on the coast, for a company of slave dealers at Havre, and Nantz. According to existing treaties the British cruisers are not authorized to prevent the trade to the southward of the equator; and these vessels, having taken in their slaves there, escaped. The *Driver*, however, captured a Portuguese brig and a Spanish schooner, having 867 slaves on board, which have been condemned, and the slaves liberated.

ROYAL MATTERS. The following "grave and reverend" article, relative to the marriage of an old fellow with a certain young woman, is extracted from a late London paper—"The report of the marriage of his majesty to a fair subject gains more and more ground every day. It was pretty generally, but erroneously, supposed that the royal marriage act restrained the sovereign, as well as the rest of the royal family, from marrying a subject. His majesty is, however, unrestrained by any law from marrying whom he chooses; but another question arises—whether he could marry without the consent of parliament? This question will be solved differently, according to the degree of extension given to the maxim that the sovereign can only act by the advice of responsible ministers. The practice of looking abroad for wives for our sovereigns, though uninterrupted since the reign of Henry the eighth, has little in its favor, while much may be said against it. "We marry our kings and queens, (as Mr Wilberforce observed), contrary to the laws of God and of nature." One of the evils attendant on these marriages with foreigners is, that as all the foreign princes are, more or less, despotic, their families cannot fail to be imbued with the maxims received and acted on at their

courts; and as that part of our education which we receive from our mothers, has necessarily great influence on our future lives, the children of our kings are exposed to the danger of receiving improper, because unconstitutional, lessons in their infancy. We have no doubt that the announcement of a deviation from the established practice would be received by the public in general with great satisfaction, if the match appeared in other respects a suitable one, that is to say, likely to be conducive to the happiness of the parties themselves, and to the promotion of the interests of the country. It has sometimes been supposed that the proposed elevation of the daughter of any subject, however exalted in rank, to the throne, would excite the jealousy of the rest of the aristocracy, and render them hostile to the design. But this we take to be an imaginary danger. The popularity of the act and the invidious nature of any attempt to force the king either to remain unmarried, or to marry contrary to the law of God and of nature, would ensure the success of any proposition on the subject to parliament."

THE "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER."

The editors of the "National Intelligencer," instead of coming out frankly and admitting the wrong which they committed in their unprovoked attack on me, in their paper of the 11th March, (which was inserted at full length, and repelled, in the 'Register' of the 15th), on Friday, last week, gave their readers nearly two columns of matter, in semi-justification of their conduct, and touching some of the lighter things mentioned by me.

Disputes between editors are not always personal, and generally involve discussions of principles. The latter will especially prevail in the present instance—with as little *skirmishing* as the nature of the case will allow of.

They have charged me as with holding a '*surveillance over the private actions of men*'—an imputation unjust and ungenerous, unfounded in fact and unsustainable by deduction, to use their own words in reference to another subject. But they seem to agree that, in the present instance, they were not justified in their assertion; still, the harmless paragraph 'reminded them of what they had heretofore seen in the Register and elsewhere.' They are mistaken—they never saw any thing of such a character in the Register, unless in matters purely self-defensive, and very seldom even so. It is true that, in reply to their own severe accusation of '*surveillance*,' I said something about their own affairs, and made out the case clearly, that they, who live on the revenue, are in duty bound to aid the revenue and fill our poor-houses with paupers—but they are public men, holding the honorable and profitable place of 'printers to congress,' and thus fairly subject to observation and remark, without a resort to the 'unalienable rights' of the *lex talionis*. The citizens of the United States are not yet prepared for that condition of things in which the *consumere fruges* corps, the eaters of the people's substance, are placed above the people's thoughts, notwithstanding it may seem uncourtly to give utterance to them, which is a sort of moral treason in the 'ten miles square,' and never committed by my friends of the 'Intelligencer.' When I get a fat office, it is quite probable that I shall conduct myself as innocently as they do, and send in my 'adhesion' to every man in power—as is the fashion in France.

I have had several ink-shedding conflicts with the editors of the National Intelligencer, but in every case, save one, (to the best of my recollection and reference), they were the aggressors, in affecting

a right, or, at least, of exerting a privilege of holding a 'surveillance' over my press! Whatever others may do, I shall not receive hints from 'head quarters' as to the rule of my politics; nor can I yield up to Messrs. Gales and Seaton any thing more than belongs to other men. I do not know that they have been 'regularly nominated' and appointed to the dictatorship, by any *caucus* of editors assembled on the ground floor of the capitol—and if it were even so, I would not abide by it: and so have felt myself at liberty to approbate or reprove public men, or rather public measures, without waiting for the *key-note** from any quarter, or regarding at all what "Mrs. Grundy might say." And, while I yield to those editors a large share of credit for their industry and talents, they must permit me to say that I cannot always *understand* or approve of their political speculations. No doubt, they are often in the same condition in respect to mine.

They quote the sentence from my remarks on their accusation concerning the *importation of paper* for the publication of the National Intelligencer, and the hint that it would be well to *import subscribers* also, and say—"Our good friend, we think, must have dreamt of this supposed conversation. The story is no bad one, were it new as well as true. We remember however, something like this *jeu-d'esprit* being sported, on the occasion of an *organ* being imported from England for the Old South meeting house, in Boston, there being excellent organ-builders within sight of the church: it was said they might as well *import a congregation* too. Upon this stock we apprehend the new anecdote is grafted: it smacks very much, at least, of the old one."

Now, though it may *disorganize* the gentlemen, I shall lay claim to originality for the *jeu-d'esprit*, and maintain its truth, just as stated. It happened at Washington at least three, if not four winters ago, in the recollection of the citizen of Baltimore who related it to me on his return home—so it was anterior to the 'organ' case. The *reality* rests on sure grounds, for it depends on the positive testimony of a gentleman, well known to Messrs. Gales and Seaton, and whose word will pass for as much as that of either of us. They can have his name, if they wish it—and then, it will be agreed that they themselves have dreamt since the *actual* conversation took place. It results, that the story is not a 'bad one'—that it was 'new,' at least to me, and is 'true' in regard to them.

*The National Intelligencer had a reference to my segars on Friday—and the *next day*, the following appeared in the 'Baltimore Patriot.'

"The Philadelphians are engaged in discussing the virtues and qualities of the *German* or *cichory coffee*, as a substitute for *rye coffee*. With deference to those worthy sages of modern times, the coffee philosophers, we would recommend the use of whatever the *people*, our august sovereign, likes best, as our neighbor across the way says, when speaking of the tobacco plant, 'I use the Havana segar because I like it best.' Although he is one of our most firm advocates of the prohibition of foreign articles, luxuries in particular, both by legislative enactment and individual patriotic sacrifice. For ourselves, we cannot reconcile it to our palate, to sit down to a bowl of *rye soup*, while the real genuine beverage can be found so cheap, so beneficial to our health, and of so much consequence to the revenue of the country."

So that Messrs. Gales & Seaton are not only witty themselves, but the cause of *wit* in Mr. Munroe!

So much for the charge of 'surveillance' and the repulsion of it. I shall now proceed to offer some remarks on the burthen of their columns, though the matter is so much 'point-no-point,' that I am at a loss where to grapple it. It was the able editors of the Richmond Enquirer, I believe, who likened the National Intelligencer *as unto an eel*; but an eel may be held if he is firmly seized in the right place—and, perhaps, I may find some holding-place in the article before me.

They say, that there has always been a majority of more than twice forty five of the representatives of the people in favor of the *protection* of domestic industry. Let us have the proof of this! We have built ships for the 'protection of commerce,' and raised armies for the 'protection of the frontiers,' but where is the act protecting those interested in producing bread and clothing? The fact is, that every tax laid on foreign goods imported, except that on coarse cottons, was laid for the 'protection' of the revenue or in aid of the treasury—not for the protection of domestic industry. Now, if this is not so, the editors can shew what laws have been enacted on the suggestion of the committee on manufactures, or what has been done to aid the national production other than as a *revenue measure*. General assertions will not do in a case like this—we have a right to call for the documents: and, as I lately had the pleasure to believe, (and express that belief), that Messrs. Gales and Seaton were guiltless as to the suppression of certain parts of some official papers, I hope that they will return the compliment by bringing forward such papers to prove that any tax or duty has been laid for the protection of domestic industry, unless as applied to shipping, the fisheries, and manufacture of cotton.

They say, 'manufactures are the only prosperous interest in the country—they are *flourishing at the expense of every other*.' These are most strange assertions, and I shall expect the proof. What other great manufacture is flourishing but that of coarse cottons? Several minor branches are doing pretty well—we have *gun powder* and *printing types* (kindred articles)? and of the best quality, but the *ESSENTIAL* works in *iron*, *wool*, and many other things that might be mentioned, are in a depressed and unprosperous state. That those which are flourishing, are so at the expense of other interests, it will be required of them to sustain.—It is notorious, that coarse cottons are cheaper than ever they were; and the proof is, that hundreds of thousands of yards are going into the *exports* of the country, to meet and compete with such manufactures from all parts of the world. Indeed, I have heard it stated that our firm cloths would meet with a good market even in England—but the *import is prohibited*. Of gunpowder, we imported in the year ending 30th Sept. 1822, only 104,705 lbs.; and in the same year exported (as merchandize), 448,597 lbs. Here is an evidence of the superior quality and greater cheapness of the American article,† and how can its manufacture flourish at the

†The following experiment shows the comparative quality of Dupont's powder—

By the howitzer now in use at the state magazine, to prove powder, one ounce of Butt's famous English T. P. powder, throws a 12 lb. ball 152 yards—an equal quantity of Dupont's powder and same size grain, throws the same ball 158 yards—which is 83 yards more than is required by the present inspection law. Another experiment made on 'Hilliard's Eprouvette.' Butt's English powder gave 25½ degrees of strength, and Dupont's gave

expense of any other interest! It is idle to speak of it. Mr. Dupont will pay a premium of one dollar per cask for liberty to export it for consumption in England, on a payment there of the same duty which English powder pays here—and, if for such premium he could obtain that liberty, he would make money faster than any man ever did before—but, the import is prohibited. I do not know how the case stands in regard to printing types—but not a pound is reported among the imports, and no other than as specimens of fancy type, I presume, has been imported, because the home manufactured article is cheaper, as good, and more convenient to printers than the foreign one. The export, however, to South America, &c. has been considerable, but for use in England, would be virtually prohibited, even if it could be furnished at one half the price that English type costs. Further, I will myself give bond and good security, on a few days notice, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the liberty of exporting books to England, for domestic consumption, for the space of two years only, at the same rate of duty on which we receive English books. And thus it is in respect to every thing all that we can produce to advantage is prohibited in England, if similar articles can be produced by the soil and labor of that country—even flour is excluded until nearly starvation takes place. Whiskey would be a grand article for export, if received at the same duty that we levy on Jamaica rum; and there are twenty other valuable manufactures to which a similar remark would equally apply—boots, shoes and hats would be highly profitable. It must then follow, that all the European nations are wrong—that they do not understand the interests of their own people—and that we only are right in matters of trade and commerce, interior and exterior. This brings to mind a dispute that I once had with a schoolmaster about the meaning of a word—I felt so confident of it as to declare, that if every one of some eight or ten dictionaries that were mentioned, did not agree with me, I would acknowledge myself wrong; but the other asserting, that if they did not all agree with him their compilers were blockheads, I yielded the point, without further argument!

Let Messrs. Gales and Seaton make good their assertion that 'the manufacturing interest is flourishing at the expense of every other.' I deny the fact, and call on them for even probable proof—they are bound to furnish it, if they can—or withdraw the declaration. But I do not expect that they will do either; and 'blessed are they who expect nothing, because they shall not be disappointed.'

These editors would have it made out that they are not 'opposed to encouraging domestic industry.' I wish that it were so—they have the power to do much good or much harm. But I repeat my belief that they are among 'the most steady, severe and inveterate opponents of domestic manufactures.' This is only a matter of opinion—yet I do not stand alone in it; it is a common one, I believe, among the friends of such a regulation of the tariff as will place us on a strict equality with other nations in our intercourse with them—that will effect in favor of the farmers of the United States, as well as the manufacturers and mechanics, that same sort of ascen-

dancy and proud independence, which the prohibitory laws of the United States, and the support of a navy to protect it, have effected in favor of the shipping interest—what the high duty on coarse cottons has effected for them—what the bounties and premiums and taxes have effected for our valuable fishermen.

They ask, why congress have not been 'importuned by petitions?' There is a half a cart-load of them in the room occupied by the committee on manufactures, if they have not been used for the purpose of kindling fires in the capitol, or to fill up some of the mud-holes in the roads round about it.

But the great argument of the editors of the *Intelligencer* is about the use of Havana tobacco, a part of the paragraph relating to which they have quoted, seeming to think that they have me on the hip, because I acknowledged a preference of it for my own use. They either do not, or will not, understand the real merits of the case, or I am much mistaken in my ideas of them. The opportunity is fitted to speak on the subject generally, and I flatter myself with being able to shew that the use of even foreign luxuries may be beneficial to the country, as well in regard to public revenue as private wealth—the former always (*rightfully*) depending on the latter.

I shall select three articles—Havana tobacco, the 'standing place' of Messrs Gales and Seaton, on which, like Archimedes, they would 'move the world,'—the real coffee, in preference to the 'rye soup' of my witty friend over the way; and Madeira wine, a glass or two of which, at proper times and seasons, neither of us have any serious objection to; and, to avoid all cavilling, admit that I consume the two former and would use more of the latter than I do, if I could afford it, for the good reasons that—1st. I prefer them; 2nd, because they are agents in a commerce of incalculable importance to the people of the United States, a trade that sets a value, as it were, on millions of acres of our land, and establishes the prices of our most valuable commodities, whether for home use or exportation. This is a broad ground—it will cost much time and labor to maintain it, or rather to demonstrate it, but its foundation is as firm as the seat of the Alleghanies, or arithmetic is useless and the public documents are filled with lies.

Previous to entering on this subject, it is necessary that I should lay down what seems to be first principles in the economy of the United States.

1. To support agriculture, whether applied to the product of food, cotton, tobacco or wool, &c.

2. To establish all the ponderous manufactures of iron.

3. To protect the manufactures of cotton and wool, and other articles that come into the necessities and conveniences of common life.

4. To encourage every branch of industry, that can be applied to the manufacture of any article usually received from abroad, so far as to place the labor of the United States on a level with the labor of the old world. That is—if the labor even of a slave in the United States, actually costs 50 dollars a year, his subsistence must not be hazarded by introducing the labor of an East Indian, whose support costs less than one fourth of that sum. Life, without the means of living, is valueless.

5. There is nothing that I would prohibit, except those things which would cause the farmers to throw aside their ploughs, or suffer our rich mines to remain unproductive.

And—after the adoption of all these regulations, our system would be far more liberal than that of any na-

27½ degrees. Common American FF powder 16 a
22 degrees, Dupont's FF 40.

Butt's powder sells at	\$11 per cask
Dupont's :: ::	6 50
Common American	5 00

[Degrand's Report.

tion with whom our trade and commerce is important. The balance of 'free trade' and 'let us alone' would still be AGAINST us. The community of nations cannot exist with equal advantage to all, unless all receive or regulate alike. *Reciprocity*, only, can render a trade between them mutually advantageous.

The right and propriety of using, (in moderation—if we like them), Havana tobacco, real coffee and Madeira wine, even according to the strictest rules of political economy, and in precise conformity with the principles supported by the most decided advocates for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, shall be shewn for those reasons:

1. That they do not displace or interfere with any domestic product of like quality, or break in upon the pursuits of any portion of the labor of the United States.

2. Because the consumption keeps up a market for a vast quantity of our most valuable products, establishes the value of what remains at home for domestic use, and fixes the price of all else sent abroad: Cuba and Hayti, alone, receiving nearly one third part of all the surplus products of our fisheries, fields and workshops, as well as of our forests, excepting only the articles of cotton and tobacco: they also employ a greater quantity of American tonnage than most of the nations of Europe all added together, the British excepted, and, as nurseries for seamen, are more valuable than even the trade with Great Britain, and about as valuable as all the rest of the European world.

3. For the reason that, generally speaking, those who consume the articles just before named, are well able to bear the expense of them; and every man has a right to indulge himself, when such indulgence is not detrimental to himself or his fellows.

4. Because these articles are among the fairest of all subjects of taxation—being luxuries or conveniences, and not necessities of life, such as bread and meat, and coats, hats and shoes. Articles of the former description may be imported advantageously—but a dependence on or a subserviency to foreigners for the latter, is incompatible with the national safety and destructive of private happiness.

These things I shall ESTABLISH by reference to facts that cannot be denied, and support by arguments perfectly consistent with all the doctrines in respect to domestic industry that have been held forth in the REGISTER. I must confess that the result of the facts has astonished me, though I had oftentimes thought on the subject; and I venture to say that, if my readers will only examine them, they will be not less astonished than I was. The matters to be shewn are of the highest interest to the people of the United States and their servants, the government.

But—as these exhibits will occupy much room and many figures, mechanical convenience will cause a postponement of their publication until this day two weeks, on account of the space and figures taken up by the remainder of the commercial statements and tables to be inserted in the next paper, that such an important subject may be unbroken when the volume is bound.

Law of the United States.

An act supplementary to, and to amend, an act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed second March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress as-

sembled, That, from and after the third day of March next, no goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, and imported into the United States, shall be admitted to an entry, unless the true invoice of the same be presented to the collector at the time of entry, or unless the same be admitted in the mode authorized and prescribed in the next ensuing section of this act: *Provided*, That this prohibition shall not extend to such goods wares or merchandise, as shall have been taken from a wreck.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when no invoice has been received of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported and subject to ad valorem duty as aforesaid, the owner, importer, consignee or agent, shall make oath of the same, and the collector of the port shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, if, in his judgment, the circumstances under which such goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been imported, or any other circumstance connected therewith render it expedient, to admit the same to an entry, on an appraisement thereof, duly made, in the manner hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, the owner, importer, consignee or agent, of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall, previous to such entry, give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the United States, to produce to such collector the invoice of the same within eight months from the time of entry, if the same were imported from any port or place on this side, and within eighteen months, if from any port or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, or from the Cape of Good Hope, and to pay any amount of duty to which it may appear, by such invoice, the said goods, wares or merchandise, were subject, over and above the amount of duties estimated on the said appraisement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall not have been entered in pursuance of the provisions of this or any other act, regulating imports and tonnage, the same shall be deposited, according to existing laws, in the public ware-house, and shall there remain, at the expense and risk of the owner, until such invoice be produced: *Provided, however*, That, when the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall have remained in the public ware-house nine months, if imported from any port or place on this side, and eighteen months, if from any port or place beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or Cape Horn, or from the Cape of Good Hope, and no invoice shall be produced, then the said goods, wares and merchandise, shall be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon in the manner hereinafter directed: *Provided, also*, That nothing herein contained, shall be understood to prohibit the sale of such quantities of goods, stored as aforesaid, as may be necessary to discharge the duties thereon, and all intervening charges, at the time or times, when such duties shall become due and payable: *And provided further*, That the collector be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct an earlier sale of articles of a perishable nature, and of such as may be liable to waste, first giving such notice of the sale, as circumstances may admit, by public advertisement, in one or more papers, at or nearest to the port where such sale may be had; which said articles the collector shall previously cause to be appraised, and the duties estimated thereon, in the manner hereinafter directed; and the proceeds of such sale shall be disposed of at the expiration of the said periods of nine and eighteen months, respectively, as the case may be in the manner prescribed by the fifty-sixth section

of the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided, also*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the cases contemplated by the fifty-sixth section of the act regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been imported into the United States, and shall be entered by invoice, one of the following oaths, according to the nature of the case, shall be administered by the collector of the port at the time of entry, to the owner, importer, consignee or agent, in lieu of the oath now prescribed by law in such case:

Consignee, importer or agent's oath.

I, do solemnly and truly (swear or affirm), that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of , are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received, of all the goods, wares and merchandise, imported in the , whereof is master, from , for account of any person whomsoever, for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any other invoice, or bill of lading of the said goods, wares and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing has been, on my part, nor, to my knowledge, on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares and merchandise, and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods, wares and merchandise, or receive any other in voice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners), is or are owner of the goods, wares and merchandise, mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost, (if purchased), or fair market value, (if otherwise obtained) at the time or times, and place or places, when and where procured, (as the case may be), of the said goods, wares and merchandise, all the charges thereon, and no other or different discount, bounty, or drawback, but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

Owner's oath, in cases where goods, wares or merchandise, have been actually purchased.

I, do solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise, imported by, or consigned to me, in the , whereof is master, from ; that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares and merchandise, of all charges thereon, including charges of purchasing, carriages, bleaching, dying, dressing, finishing, putting up and packing, and no other discount, drawback or bounty, but such as has been actually allowed on the same; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced

by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed any thing whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares and merchandise; and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced, of the said goods, wares and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

Manufacturer's or owner's oath, in cases where goods, wares or merchandise, have not been actually purchased.

I, do solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of , contains a just and true account of all the goods, wares and merchandise, imported by, or consigned to me, in the , whereof is master, from ; that the said goods, wares, and merchandise were not actually bought by my, or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that, nevertheless, the invoice which I now produce, contains a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their fair market value, including charges of purchasing, carriages, bleaching, dying, dressing, finishing, putting up and packing, at the time or times, and place or places, when and where procured for my account, (or for account of myself and partners;) that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all charges actually paid, and no other discount, drawback or bounty, but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares and merchandise; that I do not know, nor believe in the existence, of any invoice or bill of lading, other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly (swear or affirm) that I have not, in the said entry or invoice, concealed or suppressed any thing whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares and merchandise, and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced, of the said goods, wares and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandise shall be estimated in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased, or the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, except in cases where goods are subjected to the penalty provided for in the thirteenth section of this act, shall be added all charges, except insurance; and, also, twenty per centum on the said cost or value, and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond that, or from beyond Cape Horn, or ten per centum if from any other place or country; and the said rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount: *Provided*, That in all cases where any goods, wares and merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, shall have been imported from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value at the time of exportation in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec 6. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, subject to ad valorem duty, and belonging to a person or persons residing in the United States, but who shall, at the time, be absent from the place where the same are intended to be entered, shall be admitted to an entry, unless the importer, consignee or agent, shall previously give bond, the form of which shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, with sufficient sureties, to produce, within four months, to the collector of the port where the said goods wares or merchandise may be, the invoice of the same, duly verified, according to the circumstances of the case, by the oath of the said owner, or one of the owners. as prescribed in the fourth section of this act; which oath shall be administered by a collector of the United States, if there be any in the place where the said owner or owners may be; or if there be none, by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths.

Sec 7. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing at the time in the United States, and who shall have actually purchased the same, shall be admitted to entry, unless the invoice be verified by the oath of the owner, or one of the owners, certifying that the said goods, wares or merchandise, were actually purchased for his account, or for account of himself and partners in the said purchase; that the invoice annexed thereto contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost thereof, and of all charges thereon; and that no discounts, bounties or drawbacks are contained in the said invoice, but such as have been actually allowed on the same; which said oath shall be administered by a consul or commercial agent of the United States, or by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths in the country where the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been purchased, and the same duly certified by the said consul, commercial agent, or public officer; in which latter case, such official certificate shall be authenticated by a consul or commercial agent of the United States: *Provided*, That if there be no consul or commercial agent of the United States in the country from which the said goods, wares or merchandise shall have been imported, the authentication hereby required, shall be executed by a consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be any such residing there; and if there be no such consul in the country, the said authentication shall be made by two respectable merchants, if any such there be, residing in the port from which the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been imported.

Sec 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons, not residing at the time in the United States, who may not have acquired the same in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, or belonging to a person or persons, who may be the manufacturer or manufacturers, in whole or in part, of the same, shall be admitted to entry, unless the invoice thereof be verified by the oath of the owner, or of one of the owners, certifying that the invoice contains a true and faithful account of the said goods, wares or merchandise, at their fair market value, at the time and place when and where the same were procured or manufactured, as the case may be, and of all charges thereon; and that the said invoice contains no discounts, bounties or drawbacks, but

such as have been actually allowed; which said oath shall have been duly administered and authenticated in the mode prescribed in the seventh section of this act.

Sec 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, where goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, shall belong to the estates of deceased persons, or of persons insolvent, who shall have assigned the same for the benefit of their creditors, the oaths required by the fourth, seventh and eighth sections of this act, may be administered to the executor, administrator or assignees of such persons, in the manner prescribed by this act, according to the nature of the case.

Sec 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing in the United States, shall not be accompanied with an invoice verified [verified] by oath, and authenticated as required by the seventh, eighth and ninth sections of this act, as the case may be; or where it shall not be practicable to make such oath, or there shall be an immaterial informality in the oath or authentication, so required, or where the collector of the port, at which the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall be, shall have certified his opinion to the secretary of the treasury that no fraud was intended in the invoice of said goods, wares or merchandise, the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, to admit the same to an entry: *Provided*, That the consignee, importer or agent, shall, previous to such entry, give bond, the form whereof shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, with sufficient sureties, to produce the invoice, if the same be practicable, sworn to and authenticated as may be required by this act, according to the nature of the case, and in the time and mode prescribed in the second section of this act, in cases where no invoice has been received: *And, provided always*, That the secretary of the treasury shall in no case admit any goods, wares or merchandise, to an entry, where there is just ground to suspect that a fraud on the revenue is intended.

Sec 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, shall belong in part to a person or persons residing in the United States, and in part to a person or persons residing out of the United States, the oath of one of the owners residing in the United States, shall be sufficient to admit the same to an entry according to the provisions of this act; *But it is expressly provided*, That, in all cases, where the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been manufactured in whole, or in part, by any one of the owners residing out of the United States, the same shall not be so admitted to an entry, unless the invoice shall have been verified and authenticated by such manufacturer in the manner prescribed in the eighth section of this act.

Sec 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the invoice of goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, imported as aforesaid, and belonging to a person or persons not residing in the United States, shall not have been duly verified and authenticated, and, upon application to the secretary of the treasury, according to the tenth section of this act, the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been refused an entry, the same shall be deemed suspected, and shall be liable to the same additions and penalties as are provided in the case of fraudulent invoices, in the following section.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever, in the opinion of the collector, there shall be just grounds to suspect that goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, and imported into his district, have been invoiced below their true value, in the place or country from whence they were imported, or originally procured, as the case may be, as prescribed in the fifth section of this act, such collector shall direct the same to be appraised in the manner prescribed by this act, and if the value, at which the same shall be so appraised, shall exceed, by twenty-five per centum, the invoice prices thereof, then, in addition to the ten or twenty per centum, as the case may be, laid upon correct and regular invoices, according to law, there shall be added fifty per centum on the appraised value; on which aggregate amount, the duties on such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be estimated; *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be construed to impose the said penalty of fifty per centum for a variance between the bona fide invoice of goods, produced in the manner specified in the proviso in the fifth section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the appraised value of any goods, wares or merchandise, appraised under this or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, shall exceed, by less than twenty-five per centum, the invoice value thereof, such appraised value shall be considered the true value of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon which the duty shall be charged, with the addition of such per centum as may be by law required; *Provided*, That, in no case, shall the value be estimated on an amount less than the invoice value, with the addition by law required.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the collectors of the revenue shall cause at least one package out of every invoice, and one package, at least, out of every twenty packages of each invoice of goods, wares or merchandise, imported into their respective districts, which package or packages he shall have first designated on the invoice, to be opened and examined, and if the same be found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, or to be falsely charged in such invoice, a full inspection of all such goods, wares or merchandise, as may be included in the same entry, shall be made; and in case such goods, wares or merchandise be subject to ad valorem duty, the same shall be appraised, and subjected to the penalties provided in the thirteenth section, in case of suspected or fraudulent invoices; and in every case, whether such goods, wares or merchandise, be subject to ad valorem or specific duty, if any package may be found to contain any article not described in the invoice, the whole package shall be forfeited; *Provided*, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit the said forfeiture, if, in his opinion, the said article was put in by mistake, or without any intention to defraud the revenue.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the appraisement of goods, wares or merchandise, required by this or any other act concerning imports and tonnage, the president of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint, in each of the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, two persons, well qualified to perform that duty, who, before they enter thereon, shall severally make oath, diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares or

merchandise, as the collector may direct, and truly to report, to the best of their knowledge and belief, the true value thereof, according to the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and when any appraisement is to be made in any port, other than those above named, the collector shall appoint two respectable resident merchants, who, after having taken the oath required by this section, shall be the appraisers; and the secretary of the treasury shall have authority to direct, the appraisers for any collection district to attend in any other collection district for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares or merchandise, imported therein; and the president of the United States is hereby authorized, in the recess of the senate, to appoint the appraisers for the ports provided for in this section, which appointments shall continue, in force until the end of the session of congress thereafter.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the appraisers, who may be appointed under the sixteenth section of this act for the ports of New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, shall each receive, as a compensation for his services, fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and the appraisers for the port of New York shall receive two thousand dollars per annum; and the merchants who may be appointed to act as appraisers under this act, shall receive for their services, while actually employed on that duty, each, a compensation of five dollars per diem; and whenever the appraisers, appointed under the sixteenth section of this act, attend in any district, other than that in which they reside, for the purpose of appraising any goods, wares or merchandise, they shall respectively receive at the rate of five dollars for every twenty-five miles in going to, or returning from, such district, in addition to the salary or pay provided for in this section.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the owner, consignee, importer or agent, shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement of any goods, wares or merchandise, made by the appraisers appointed under the sixteenth section of this act, it shall be lawful for him to employ, at his own expense, two respectable resident merchants, who, after being duly qualified, according to the sixteenth section of this act, shall, together with two appraisers appointed on the part of the United States under this act, examine and inspect the goods, wares or merchandise, in question; and after such examination and inspection, they shall report the value thereof, if they agree therein, and if not, the circumstances of their disagreement, to the collector; and in case such owner, consignee, importer or agent, shall be dissatisfied with such report and second appraisement, it shall be lawful for him to refer the case to the secretary of the treasury, who shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to decide thereon; or to require further testimony in the case, in such manner as he may deem proper, and to order the said goods, wares or merchandise, to be entered accordingly.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That any merchant, who shall be chosen by the collector, or by the party in interest, to make any appraisement required under this or any other act respecting imports and tonnage, and who shall, after due notice of such choice has been given to him in writing, decline or neglect to assist at such appraisement, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and to the cost of prosecution therefor.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That one half of the excess of duty accruing in consequence of the fifty per cent, added to the value of any goods, wares

or merchandise, under the thirteenth section of this act, shall be divided among the custom house officers of the port in which such goods, wares or merchandise may be, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That in no case shall the appraisers of the said goods, wares or merchandise, be entitled to, or receive, any part of the said duty.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, before any goods, wares or merchandise, which may be taken from any wreck, shall be admitted to an entry, the same shall be appraised, in the manner prescribed in the sixteenth section of this act; and the same proceedings shall be ordered and executed in all cases where a reduction of duties shall be claimed on account of damage which any goods, wares or merchandise, shall have sustained in the course of the voyage; and in all cases where the owner, importer, consignee or agent, shall be dissatisfied with such appraisement, he shall be entitled to the privileges provided in the eighteenth section of this act.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, for every verification and certificate, made under this act, before a consul or commercial agent of the United States, such consul or commercial agent shall be entitled to demand, and to receive, from the person making the same; a fee of two dollars: *Provided*, Each shipper shall have the right to include all articles shipped by him in the same invoice.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That, when any goods, wares or merchandise, shall be admitted to an entry upon invoice, the collector of the port in which the same are entered, shall certify the same under his official seal; and no other evidence of the value of such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be admitted on the part of the owner or owners thereof, in any court of the United States, except in corroboration of such entry.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall counterfeit any certificate or attestation made in pursuance of this act, or use such certificate or attestation, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of the United States having cognizance of the same, be adjudged guilty of felony, and be fined, in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That any bond to the United States, entered into for the payment of duties by a merchant belonging to a firm, in the name of such firm, shall equally bind the partner or partners in trade, of the person or persons by whom such bond shall have been executed; but no clerk or hired person, in the constant employment of another, shall become principal or surety to any bond to which his employer is a party.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That no bond for duties on goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, shall be accepted by any collector of the revenue, unless the principal be a resident of the United States, and the surety or sureties citizens thereof.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That, in every case, where the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any goods, wares or merchandise, imported as aforesaid, and the duty upon which shall amount to fifty dollars or upwards, may, at the time of entry, desire to pay the duties thereon in cash, the collector of the port, where the said goods, wares or merchandise may be entered, shall be,

and is hereby authorized and directed to receive the same, and to allow a discount on the amount of the duties, at the rate of four per centum per annum, for the legal term of credit which would have been allowed by law on such duties.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandise, imported into the United States, the duties on which shall have been paid or secured to be paid, may be transported coastwise, from the district into which they were imported to two other districts, and exported from either of them with the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That all regulations and formalities now in force, relating to the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise, coastwise from the district into which they were imported to another district, for benefit of drawback, and such other regulations as are prescribed under and by virtue of this act, for the further transportation of such goods, wares or merchandise, to other districts, shall be complied with: *And provided, also*, That all the regulations and formalities now in force, respecting the exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, shall be complied with, so far as may be consistent with other provisions of this act: and the secretary of the treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe the form of the certificate to be used, and of the oaths to be taken, on the transportation of such goods, wares or merchandise, from the second or other district, into which they may be so brought, to the third district.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, and intended for exportation, with benefit of drawback, which shall be transported from one district to another, shall be accompanied by a copy from the invoice, of the cost thereof, certified by the collector of the district from which they may have been last re-shipped, which certified copy shall be produced to the collector of the district from which such goods, wares or merchandise, are intended to be exported; and such goods, wares or merchandise, as well as all such goods, wares or merchandise, subject to ad valorem duty, as shall be exported from the district into which they may have been originally imported, shall be inspected by the appraisers at the time of exportation, in the manner provided by this act, on the importation of such goods, wares or merchandise; and if the same are found not to correspond with the original invoice, the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall be subjected to forfeiture, according to the provisions of the eighty-fourth section of an act, entitled "an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of entry of goods, wares or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days shall be allowed, from the date of the clearance of the ship or vessel, in which the same shall have been laden, for taking the oaths, completing the entry, and giving the exportation bonds for the same: *Provided*, That the exporter shall have, in every other particular, complied with the regulations and formalities heretofore, and by this act, established for entries of exportation of goods, wares or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where goods, wares or merchandise, entitled to drawback, shall be re-shipped for transportation coastwise, before the necessary certificates are issued by the collector of the port where imported,

the same shall be allowed to be entered for debenture, at the district to which they shall be so transported, without forfeiting the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That the person or persons, so entering said goods, wares or merchandise, shall produce, from the collector of the port from whence the same shall have been last shipped, a certificate that the coastwise certificates were not issued at the time of the sailing of the vessel on board which the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall have been so shipped, and shall deliver the coastwise certificates required in such cases, to the collector of the port where the same shall have been so entered, within two months from the date of entry, and before the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be entered for exportation.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the owner, importer, consignee or agent of any goods, wares or merchandise, entitled to debenture, may wish to transfer the same into packages, other than those in which the said goods, wares or merchandise were originally imported, the collector of the port where the same may be, shall permit the said transfer to be made, if necessary for the safety or preservation thereof: *Provided*, That due notice of the same, in writing, setting forth sufficient cause for the said transfer, be given to the collector, who shall appoint an inspector of the revenue, to ascertain if the said allegation be true, and, if found correct, to superintend said transfer, and to cause the marks and numbers upon the original packages to be inscribed upon the packages into which the said goods, wares or merchandise shall be transferred.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary to insert the number, upon packages, in any entry of goods, wares or merchandise, subject to specific duty on importation or exportation, or to insert any such numbers in any coastwise or other certificate: *But it expressly provided*, That in all cases where a separate certificate may be required for each package, the numbers shall be inserted therein.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where, under existing laws, spirituous liquors, entitled to debenture, shall have been shipped coastwise for the purpose of being laden immediately on board some vessel in another district, for exportation, the same may be so laden on board of such vessel without having been first deposited in the public warehouse: *Provided*, That all other regulations required by law shall have been complied with, and that such transportation of spirituous liquors from the one vessel to the other be made by the collector's order, and under the superintendence (superintendence) of an inspector of the revenue, and that a careful examination be made by him of the identity of the same, and of the quantity, quality and packages thereof.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by force of this act shall be sued for, recovered, distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled 'an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned,' passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines,

penalties and forfeitures, incurred in virtue of the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act, entitled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage,' passed the 20th April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen," may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, in the same manner as if the said act did not expire on the third day of March next.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That, when goods, wares or merchandise, imported and subject to duty as aforesaid, shall be re-shipped and transported coastwise, from one district to another, in the packages in which the same were imported, an invoice, or a copy of such invoice, or an extract therefrom, including all the articles with the charges thereon, which are re-shipped and transported coastwise as aforesaid, verified by the additional oath required by the fourth section of this act and certified under the official seal of the collector, with whom the entry, on the importation of such goods, wares and merchandise, was made, shall be produced at the port to which the same shall be transported; and the same inspection of such goods, wares and merchandise, shall be made, as if they had been brought direct from a foreign port or place: *Provided*, that no appraisement of the said goods, wares or merchandise, shall be made at the said port, so as to change the amount of duties which may have been charged thereon, at the port of their original importation, if the same should have been there entered, according to the provisions of this act, except when transported from a port where there are no appraisers appointed by the government; and if the invoice, verified as aforesaid, shall not be so produced, such goods, wares or merchandise, shall be deposited, and remain in the public warehouse, at the expense and risk of the owner thereof, until the invoice, verified and certified in the manner above required, shall be produced; and goods, wares and merchandise, imported and subject to duty as aforesaid, may be transported coastwise, to one or more districts within the United States.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate pro tempore.

Washington, March 8, 1822: Approved,

JAMES MONROE

Commerce of the United States.

General statement of the value of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States, commencing 1st October, 1821, and ending 30th of September, 1822.

[Note.—The official table specifies the amount of each article from each and every country—we give only the aggregates, with occasional notes, believing that all ordinary inquiries may thereby be answered.]

VALUE IN DOLLARS—FREE OF DUTY.

Copper, brass and tin, in pigs and bars	\$598,384
Bullion, (\$283,431 from Cuba)	411,444
Gold and silver coin, (\$648,246 from S. Am. late colonies of Spain; 229,276 fr. Hayti; 306,748 fr. Cuba; 211,944 Italy & Malta; 232,776 Spain; 177,000 Danish West Indies; 158,651 Dutch West Indies; 126,951 Dutch E. Indies; 174,862 British West Indies—all else under 100,000)	2,958,402
Dye woods, (78,559 Honduras, &c.)	308,011
Raw hides—(chiefly South America)	2,041,463

Brimstone and sulphur	59,528	Teas—Imperial, &c.	459,390
Furs, undressed, (Canada, Hanse towns and South America)	296,339	Hyson, &c.	2,367,613
Plaster of Paris	120,543	Hyson skin, &c.	2,143,508
Burr stones, unwrought	10,967	Coffee—25,782,390 <i>lbs.</i> (nearly 17 millions from Cuba and Hayti)	\$1,860,777
All other free articles	493,627	Cocoa—1,350,011 <i>lbs.</i>	5,552,649
PAYING DUTY AD VALOREM.		Chocolate	245,432
Cloths and cassimeres (8,237,594 British; 96 633 French)	\$8,491,935	Sugar—77,470,813 <i>lbs.</i> brown	469
Worsted and stuff goods (2,249,866 Brit.)	2,269,513	— 10,834,857 : white, &c.	} 5,034,429
Blankets (896,443 British)	991,447	— candy, loaf and lump	
Cottons, printed and colored (5,594,839 British)	5,856,763	[51,962,903 <i>lbs.</i> of sugar from Cuba; 11,889,738 <i>lbs.</i> Danish West Indies; 2,322,537 Dutch West Indies; about 2,000,000 from the East Indies, and nearly 3,000,000 from Manilla; Spanish West Indies, besides Cuba, 8,379,671; Brazil 3,597,491.]	574
— piece goods, white (2,573,754 British)	2,951,627	Fruits—almonds, currants, prunes, figs and raisins, &c.	364,516
— nankeens, (758,371 China)	823,365	Candles—tallow, 273,446 <i>lbs.</i> ; wax, &c.	} 360,859
Woollen and cotton hose (chiefly British)	866,618	3,175; soap 566,965; tallow 3,476,372; (chiefly from Russia)	
Cotton twist, thread, &c. do.	181,843	Cheese—50,546 <i>lbs.</i> (27,773 British)	} 505,340
Linens (2,981,844 British; 651,410 Hanse towns; 214,723 France)	4,132,747	Mace, 764 <i>lbs.</i> ; nutmegs 31,069 <i>lbs.</i> ; cinnamon 11,303 <i>lbs.</i> ; cloves 27,441 <i>lbs.</i> ; pepper 2,971,577 <i>lbs.</i> ; pimento 952,356 <i>lbs.</i> ; Chinese cassia 491,382 <i>lbs.</i>	
Silk goods (2,389,210 China; 2,704,442 France; 811,652 British East Indies; 304,682 British; 257,355 Hanse towns; 218,248 Italy and Malta)	6,840,928	[Mace and nutmegs chiefly from England, with much of the pimento.]	} 1,762,758
Hempen goods (324,738 British)	332,824	Indigo—1,126,928 <i>lbs.</i> (955,882 British E. Indies)	
Brass (314,167 British)	352,542	Cotton—240,151 <i>lbs.</i>	30,206
Copper, or manufactures (160,694 British)	160,935	Tobacco, manufactured (other than segars) and snuff	1,207
Iron and steel manufactures, other than those paying specific duties (2,678,237 British)	2,767,757	Gunpowder—104,795 <i>lbs.</i> (100,387 British)	26,132
Glass, other than that paying specific duty (159,510 British; 104,214 Hanse towns)	317,158	Bristles—203,472 <i>lbs.</i> (141,129 Russian)	} 90,043
China, (27,772 British; 17,990 Chinese; 11,145 French)	57,345	Glue—71,785 <i>lbs.</i> (chiefly Irish)	
Earthen ware, (1,101,143 British)	1,107,264	Ochre—dry 1,297,631 <i>lbs.</i> ; ground in oil 106,862 <i>lbs.</i>	} 283,735
Tin and pewter (16,387 do.)	18,151	White and red lead, 4,001,125 <i>lbs.</i> ; whitening 199,138 <i>lbs.</i>	
Paper (12,192 British; 67,477 French; 8,486 Spanish; 5,587 Italy)	94,739	Lead, pig, bar and sheet, 3,245,392 <i>lbs.</i> ; shot 1,951,843 <i>lbs.</i>	} 266,441
Manufactures of gold and silver and precious stones, (110,708 British; 31,052 French)	154,026	[Ochre, white and red lead, whitening, lead in bars, and shot, chiefly British.]	
Hats, caps and bonnets (610,228 Italy and Malta; 64,943 French; 17,419 British)	723,412	Cordage—tarred 718,293 <i>lbs.</i> ; untarred 506,237 <i>lbs.</i> ; twine & seines 500,612 <i>lbs.</i>	147,521
Raw wool, 1,733,420 <i>lbs.</i> (109,210 dolls. in value, from Portugal; 106,112 from Spain; 32,855 Hanse towns; 32,827 S. America, &c.)	387,312	Copper—rods, bolts, nails and spikes (Br.)	18,807
Copper, manufactured, subject to 15 per cent. duty, [64,174 British]	64,632	Wire—iron and steel, (British)	102,361
Tin, in sheets or plates, [218,207 British]	219,186	Iron manufactures—	
All other manufactures, paying duty ad valorem, [2,727,992 British; 1,060,620 French]	6,197,428	Tacks, brads and sprigs <i>lbs.</i> 41,526	
Duck and sheeting, (1,459,989 Russia; 40,058 Holland; 8,868 Hanse towns)	1,524,486	Nails	890,643
Wines—Madeira	Gals. 116,752	Spikes	182,100
Burgundy, &c.	5,538	Anchors	193,817
Sherry, &c.	39,736	Sheet, rod and hoop <i>cwt.</i> 37,424	\$215,022
Lisbon and Oporto,	473,902	[The five preceding articles chiefly Br.]	
Teneriffe, &c.	446,461	Iron, bars & bolts—by rolling 101,334 <i>cwt.</i>	\$1,864,868
Claret	58,984	otherwise 532,805—	
All other	1,926,793	[That manufactured by rolling, nearly all British; the other chiefly Swedish and Russian.]	
Spirits, from grain—(Holland \$246,239)	285,121	Iron, in pigs and castings (chiefly British)	72,435
— other—(chiefly West Indian and French)	2,165,140	Steel—16,098 <i>cwt.</i> (British)	189,613
[The spirits from grain amounted to 796,807 galls; from other materials to 4,292,182 galls.]		Hemp—178,503 <i>cwt.</i> (chiefly Russian)	1,054,764
Molasses—11,990,569 gals.	2,398,355	Alum	12,614
Beer, ale, &c. (chiefly British),	96,906	Copperas—10,692 <i>cwt.</i> (British)	625,932
Oil—foreign fisheries	1,194	Salt—4,087,381 <i>bush.</i> of pounds	139,790
olive	49,380	Coal—970,828 <i>bush.</i> (chiefly British)	19,255
Teas—Bohea	<i>lbs.</i> 498,570	Fish—foreign caught	131,147
Souchong, &c.	1,170,453	Glass—black quart bottles and window, (chiefly British)	9,192
		Boots and shoes	197,282
		Cigars—21,213 <i>M.</i>	32
		Playing cards	

Aggregate statement of the value of the importations of the United States, for the year ending 30th of September 1823.

FROM	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.			TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTATIONS.	
	Free of duty,	Paying ad-valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty	From each country.	From the dominions of each power.
DOLLARS.					
Russia	27,878	161,803	3,117,647	3,307,328	3,307,328
Prussia					
Sweden	19,007	37,594	1,095,187	1,151,788	
Swedish West Indies	82,159	7,298	303,662	393,119	1,544,907
Denmark and Norway		9,047	12,185	21,232	
Danish West Indies	299,274	96,330	2,118,570	2,514,174	
Danish East Indies					2,535,406
Holland	186,613	319,382	358,000	863,995	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	698,265	31,777	760,981	1,491,023	
Dutch East Indies	3,783	1,681	347,680	353,144	2,708,162
England, Man and Berwick	580,513	29,219,665	2,308,769	32,108,947	
Scotland	4,202	1,807,732	79,332	1,891,316	
Ireland	6,723	713,885	85,416	806,024	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay					
Gibraltar	56,508	129,687	304,183	490,378	
British African ports					
British East Indies	54,709	1,502,242	1,715,266	3,272,217	
British West Indies	179,417	10,634	145,486	335,537	
Newfoundland and the British fisheries					
British American colonies	387,897	58,403	80,517	526,817	
Other British colonies	93,899	2,982	9,712	106,593	39,537,829
The Hanse towns and ports of Germany	131,376	1,321,311	126,070	1,578,757	1,578,757
French European ports on the Atlantic	117,840	4,476,038	1,094,957	5,688,835	
French European ports on the Medit'nean	17,199	130,477	253,322	400,998	
French West Indies and American colonies	33,091	9,001	927,417	969,509	
French East Indies					
Bourbon and Mauritius					7,059,342
Other French African ports					2,341,817
Hayti	378,128	109,705	1,853,984	2,341,817	
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	3,510	264,633	54,392	322,535	
Spanish European ports on the Medit'nean	2,908	18,374	482,374	503,656	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	2,836	4,156	234,203	241,195	
Manilla and Philippine Islands	5,173	54,263	175,132	234,568	
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito shore	232,476	27,352	27,082	286,910	
Cuba	713,660	427,748	6,157,914	7,299,322	
Other Spanish West Indies	111,450	8,544	815,673	935,667	
Spanish South American colonies	1,658,243	355,317	539,428	2,552,988	12,376,841
Portugal	5,784	136,417	300,465	442,666	
Madeira	6,097	4,825	177,835	188,757	
Fayal and the other Azores	1,083	38,312	163,050	202,445	
Cape de Verd Islands	39,228	303	7,891	47,422	
Other Portuguese African ports					
Coast of Brazil and other Por'ge Am. col.	642,616	66,768	777,183	1,486,567	2,367,857
Italy and Malta	307,246	1,022,856	231,931	1,562,033	1,562,033
Triest & other Aust'n ports on the Adriatic	33,933	162,060	78,382	274,375	274,375
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	22,024	312,717	29,936	364,677	54,677
Morocco and Barbary states					
Cape of Good Hope	7,191	5,193	51,491	63,875	63,875
China	1,067	3,243,968	1,997,501	5,242,536	5,242,536
Asia, generally	8,879	1,154	161,858	171,891	171,891
West Indies, generally			1,590	1,590	1,590
Europe, generally					
Africa, generally	48,885	49,520	17,139	115,544	115,544
South Seas	85,938		86	86,024	86,024
Northwest coast of America					
Uncertain		11	739	750	750
Total	7,298,708	46,361,215	29,581,618	83,241,541	83,241,541

Treasury department, Register's office, Jan. 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

General statement of the goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, exported, commencing on the 1st October, 1821, and ending on the 30th Sept. 1822.

Fish—dried or smoked, (chiefly West dies),	\$566,730	
pickled	249,103	
Oil—spermaceti 7,610 gals.	6,060	
whale, 990,325 gals. (chiefly to Germany)	311,415	
Whalebone	none	
Sper. candles 399,925 lbs. (103,089 to Cuba)	151,226	
Staves and heading 15,784 M.		
Shingles	52,183	
Boards, &c.	68,490 M. feet	
Timber (hewn)	10,487 tons	1,184,399
Other lumber		92,733
Masts and spars		30,538
Oak bark and other dyes		145,705
Manufactures of wood		197,883
Tar and pitch—100,213 bbls.		
Rosin and turpentine 96,166 bbls.		447,869
[\$343,929 worth of tar, rosin, &c. to Great Britain and Ireland]		
Ashes, pot and pearl—9,606 tons—(chiefly British American colonies, Holland, France and England)		1,099,053
Ginseng—753,717 lbs. (chiefly to China)		313,943
Skins and furs, (223,865 to England, 122,598 to Germany, 73,158 to China)		501,302
Beef 97,610 bbls.		
tallow 63,856 lbs.		
hides 15,079 no.		
horned cattle 3,557 no.		844,534
[Beef, &c. chiefly to the West Indies —the hides to England].		
Butter 1,149,773 lbs.		
Cheese 722,548 lbs.		221,041
[Butter and cheese nearly all to the West Indies].		
Pork 68,352 bbls.		
Hams & bacon 1,142,945 lbs.		
Lard 4,137,814 lbs.		
Hogs 9,798 no.		1,357,899
Horses 1,182 no.		
Mules 121 no.		93,753
[Pork, bacon, lard, hogs chiefly to the West Indies].		
Sheep 6,368 no.		12,276
Wheat 4,418 bush.		3,080
Flour 827,865 bbls.		5,103,280
(144,980 bbls. to Cuba, 89,733 to British American colonies, 77,018 to Hayti, 126,389 to Brazil, &c. 84,336 to Spanish Amer. colonies; 96,895 Danish West Indies; 21,375 to Madeira).		
Indian corn 509,698 bush.		378,427
Meal—Indian 143,228 bbls.		522,229
rye 19,771 bbls.		75,736
Rye, oats, &c.		63,832
Biscuit, &c.	44,581 bbls.	
	33,382 kegs	180,926
Potatoes 129,814 bush.		45,758
[Very little flour or other bread stuffs to Europe—mostly to Cuba, Hayti and other West India islands]		
Apples—63,689 bbls. (20,970 to Eng. &c.)		48,499
Rice—87,089 tierces (greatest quantity to England, next greatest to Cuba)		1,563,482
Cotton—11,250,635 lbs. Sea Island		
133,424,460 lbs. other		24,035,058

[Of the cotton—10,623,758 lbs. of the Sea island went to Great Britain & Ireland—625,977 to France and 1900 to Holland: of the other 103,841,388 went to Great Britain and Ireland, 3,927,504 to France, 2,955,581 to the Hanse Towns, 1,956,253 to Italy & Malta; 1,968,353 to Holland, 713,789 to Russia, &c.]		
Indigo	3,283 lbs.	2,399
Tobacco	82,169 hhd.	6,222,838
[28,742 hhd. to England, &c. 23,584 to Holland, 11,757 to the Hanse Towns, 4665 to France, 5924 Gibraltar, 1849 Sweden, 1,427 to Italy and Malta—all else under 1000 hhd.]		
Flaxseed 289,111 bush. (Eng. & Ireland; and 2051 bush. to the Hanse towns)		392,772
Hops—283,200 lbs. (173,704 to Hanse towns)		23,025
Wax—238,795 lbs.		93,129
Household furniture (chiefly S. America, Cuba and Hayti)		269,959
Coaches and other carriages—(half to Cuba)		26,299
Hats (Cuba, South America, West Indies, &c.)		86,007
Saddlery—(the same)		59,056
Beer and porter—in casks 37,654 gals. bottled—19,340 doz.		
Spirits from grain	196,277 gals.	124,140
from molasses	166,925 gals.	60,045
Leather	233,607 lbs.	
Boots	6,561 pairs	
Shoes	244,929 do.	326,030
[Leather, and its manufactures, chiefly to Cuba and other Spanish West Indies and Hayti, to which also a like proportion of candles and soap were sent].		
Candles, tallow—	1,564,460 lbs.	
Soap	5,727,738	788,946
Snuff	44,602	
Tobacco (manufact.)	1,414,424	157,182
(Chiefly South America and West Indies).		
Linseed oil	18,527 gals	
Spirits turpentine	25,205	27,985
Sugar, brown	8,593 lbs.	805
refined	177,065 lbs.	26,320
Cables and cordage	2,914 cwt.	33,807
[21,331 to Spanish South American colonies].		
Lead	66,316 lbs	4,244
Iron—		
pig	71 tons	
bar	59 —	
nails	520,753 lbs.	49,812
castings		12,732
all manufactures of		70,183
[Iron and manufactures of, greatest amount to Cuba; next greatest Spanish South American colonies].		
Chocolate	18,403 lbs.	3,391
Gun powder	448,507 lbs.	82,947
Copper and brass and manufactures of		36,974
Medicinal drugs		43,711
Articles not enumerated—		
manufactured		637,978
raw		280,539
[Of the manufactured 140,003 were exported to Cuba; 56,233 to Hayti and 200,158 to Spanish South American colonies—of the raw produce 54,387 went to the Hanse Towns; 44,444 to British American colonies; 42,492 to Cuba; 49,783 to Great Britain and Ireland.]		

Aggregate statement of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, of the growth, product or manufacture thereof; for the year ending 30th September 1822.

TO	VALUE.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.
DOLLARS.				
Russia	177,261			177,261
Prussia				
Sweden	117,899	62,512	180,411	749,977
Swedish West Indies	547,299	22,267	569,566	
Denmark and Norway	32,023		32,023	1,642,861
Danish West Indies	1,598,022	5,462	1,603,484	
Danish East Indies	7,344		7,344	3,119,881
Holland	2,001,061	76,307	2,077,368	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies	908,122	12,950	921,072	17,239,445
Dutch East Indies	121,441		121,441	
England, Man and Berwick	17,239,445	3,832,950	21,072,395	1,615,565
Scotland	816,614	798,951	1,615,565	
Ireland	630,079	140,097	770,176	525,708
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay				
Gibraltar	525,708		525,708	26,388,861
British African ports				
British East Indies	67,979		67,979	1,644,226
British West Indies	446,640	2,961	449,601	
Newfoundland and British fisheries	213	1,101	1,314	1,644,226
British American colonies	1,875,807	5,466	1,881,273	
Other British colonies	4,850		4,850	1,644,226
The Hanse Towns and ports of Germany	1,277,222	367,004		
French European ports on the Atlantic	385,104	4,176,195	4,561,299	7,427,248
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	93,698	89,493	183,191	
French West Indies and American colonies	917,992	707	918,699	17,952
French East Indies				
Bourbon and Mauritius	17,952		17,952	1,746,107
Other French African ports				
Hayti	1,711,054	35,053	1,746,107	116,276
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	108,626	7,644	116,276	
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	25,200		25,200	85,937
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	85,937		85,937	
Manilla and Philippine Islands				123,115
Honduras, Campeachy and Musquito Shore	114,086	9,029	123,115	
Cuba	2,934,911	266,134	3,201,045	150,435
Other Spanish West Indies	150,435		150,435	
Spanish South American colonies	1,581,083	11,684	1,592,767	102,935
Portugal	102,935		102,935	
Madeira	186,952		186,952	33,160
Fayal and the other Azores	31,960	1,200	33,160	
Cape de Verd Islands	34,941		34,941	1,217,411
Other Portuguese African ports				
Coast of Brazil and other Portuguese American col.	1,200,412	16,999	1,217,411	560,714
Italy and Malta	560,714			
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic	38,752			6,124
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	6,124			
Cape of Good Hope	6,150			429,230
China	429,230			
Asia, generally	74,346			515,729
West Indies, do.	515,729			
Europe, do.	58,575			71,968
Africa, do.	71,968			
South Seas	37,209			54,799
Northwest Coast of America	54,799			
Total	39,931,913	9,942,166		49,874,079

Treasury department, Register's office, Jan. 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

We now complete our abstract of the statements concerning the commerce of the United States, and take in almost every thing that can be useful for reference, even to those most interested in considering such matters. We have still a valuable stock of matter on hand to gratify the statistical enquirer, subserve the purposes of the statesman, and inform the politician.

[COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

General statement of goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, product or manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st October, 1821, and ending on the 30th September, 1822.

Copper, brass, &c. in pigs or bars	\$26,170
Bullion (all to England)	28,248
Gold and silver coin	10,781,932
[\$5,075,012 to China; 1,930,376 British East Indies; 877,641 Dutch East Indies; 767,970 to England; 943,730 to Asia generally; 519,892 to France; 221,551 to Cuba; 157,006 to Italy and Malta—all else under 100,000 dollars].	
Dye woods	233,782
Raw hides	36,416
All other articles free of duty	78,348
Cloths and cassimeres	150,373
Worsted and stuff goods	37,075
Blankets and rugs	13,034
Cotton goods—printed, &c.	572,626
white	341,371
nankeens	741,882
[These cotton goods were chiefly exported to the Spanish American colonies, and the West Indies—about 300,000 dollars worth to the Mediterranean].	
Woollen and cotton hose	17,314
Cotton twist, &c.	8,817
Linens, (chiefly to South America)	366,104
Silk goods, (chiefly to South America, Cuba and West Indies)	1,016,262
Hempen goods	13,873
Brass	19,960
Copper, &c.	2,339
Iron and steel, (other than that paying specific duties)	189,567
Glass—(as above)	53,224
China	8,966
Earthen ware	46,001
Tin and pewter	1,498
Paper	5,635
Gold and silver wares and precious stones	33,542
Hats, caps and bonnets	14,116
Copper, (subject to a duty of 15 per cent)	1,070
Tin in plates or sheets	4,856
All other goods paying ad valorem duties	1,051,188
Duck—Russia—pieces	3,577
Ravens	3,910
Holland	22
Russia sheetings—brown	22,955
white	430
	423,365
[Duck and sheetings, chiefly to Cuba, S. America and the West Indies].	
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Wines, of all sorts	197,394
Spirits—from grain	49,519 gals.
other materials	273,764
Molasses,	13,292 gals.
Beer, ale, &c.	2,912
Olive oil,	12,656 gals.
Teas—Bohea	586 lbs.
Souchong, &c.	437,588
Imperial, &c.	219,909
Hyson & Y. H.	406,819
Hyson Sk. &c.	263,944
	700,198
[Of the teas 216,411 dollars worth were exported to Germany; 149,723 to France; 92,482 to Holland; 53,369 to Danish West Indies; 96,290 to Gibraltar; 25,611 to Italy and Malta—all else under 20,000 dollars].	
Coffee—7,267,119 lbs.	1,653,607
[796,435 lbs. to Russia; 1,292,641 to Holland; 498,613 to Gibraltar; 1,115,989 to Germany; 790,255 to France; 681,080 to Trieste, &c. 726,150 to Italy & Malta; 1,050,100 to Turkey, &c.; 172,515 to Denmark & Norway—all else under 100,000 pounds].	
Cocoa—856,529 lbs. (chiefly to Gibraltar, France and Italy)	204,953
Sugar—brown 8,853,575 lbs.	
white 5,593,235	1,059,459
[Of sugar 400,713 dollars worth were exported to Holland; 183,128 to Italy and Malta; 101,421 to Gibraltar; 99,211 to Trieste, &c.—all else under the value of 50,000 dollars].	
Chocolate	198
Almonds, currants, raisins, &c.	24,881
Tallow candles, cheese, soap, tallow	65,628
Mace, nutmegs and all other spices	454,654
[viz. 4 lbs. mace; 2,084 nutmegs; 9,370 cinnamon; 6,145 cloves; 2,520,869 pepper; 112,436 pimento; 390,294 cassia—more than half of the whole to Holland, France and Italy].	
Indigo—521,208 lbs.	1,158,663
[Of the indigo \$530,052 to Holland; 152,178 to Germany; 145,123 to France; 111,280 to Italy, &c.; 55,664 to Trieste, &c.; 56,735 to England; 78,670 to Denmark and Norway].	
Cotton, (chiefly to G. Britain)	333,823 lbs.
Snuff—296 lbs.	103
Gunpowder—20,015 lbs.	5,964
Paints—all sorts	11,711
Lead—bar, sheet, &c.	301,549 lbs.
shot	83,641
Cordage—all sorts	345,704 lbs.
Copper and composition, bolts, nails, &c.	2,054
Iron and steel wire	268
Manufactures of iron, various	27,252
Iron—rolled and hammered	12,039 cwt.
in pigs and castings	3,182
Steel \$5,966; hemp 4,297; alum 214; copperas 22; salt 12,391; coal 1,078; foreign caught fish 1,463; glass 2,279; boots and shoes 1,526; cigars 2,345 M. \$26,286; playing cards 1,248.	

Aggregate statement of the value of the exportations of the United States, of articles of the growth, product or manufacture of FOREIGN COUNTRIES, for the year ending 30th of September, 1823.

TO	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.			TOTAL VALUE.	
	Free of duty.	Paying ad.valorem rates of duty.	Paying specific rates of duty.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.
DOLLARS.					
Russia	42,363	20,875	268,582		351,820
Prussia					
Sweden	29,657	1,170	49,383	80,210	171,457
Swedish West Indies		83,457	7,790	91,247	
Denmark and Norway	4,957	1,632	154,168	160,757	791,185
Danish West Indies	14,767	428,804	184,685	628,256	
Danish East Indies			2,172	2,172	
Holland	45,858	75,713	1,403,112	1,524,683	2,681,758
Dutch West Indies & American colonies	22,955	88,843	45,906	157,704	
Dutch East Indies	883,204	53,211	65,156	999,571	
England, Man and Berwick	848,220	82,388	98,616	1,029,224	
Scotland		1,273	9,714	10,987	
Ireland					
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Alderney					
Gibraltar	23,267	228,967	372,840	625,074	3,652,476
British African ports					
British East Indies	1,944,887	12,042	11,436	1,968,365	
British West Indies	2,200		340	2,540	
British American colonies	511	1,767	14,008	16,286	
Other British colonies					
Newfoundland and the British fisheries					
The Hanse towns and ports of Germany	40,900	55,269	764,620		860,789
French European ports on the Atlantic	542,789	70,942	596,802	1,210,533	1,767,895
French European ports on Medit'nean	1,464	3,766	65,107	70,337	
French West Indies & American colonies	4,800	18,904	18,599	42,303	
French East Indies					
Bourbon and Mauritius	56,000	7,963	7,055	71,018	
Other French African ports					
Hayti	1,870	319,477	52,357	373,704	3,143,443
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic	7,111	6,798	53,833	67,742	
Spanish European ports on Medit'nean	1,114		240	1,354	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	6,077	18,631	4,432	29,140	
Manilla and Philippine Islands		1,065	10,734	11,799	
Honduras, Campeachy & Musquito shore		93,681	34,262	127,943	
Cuba	241,866	565,067	262,640	1,069,573	
Other Spanish West Indies		5,176	2,430	7,606	
Spanish South American colonies	64,986	1,448,622	314,678	1,828,286	
Portugal	14,000	77	4,478	18,555	
Madeira		2,361	2,301	4,662	
Fayal and the other Azores	67	5,385	5,002	10,454	
Cape de Verd Islands		27,487	8,345	35,832	316,021
Other Portuguese African ports					
Coast of Brazil & other Por'gse Am. col.	99,356	87,078	60,084	246,518	
Trieste & other Austr'n ports on Adriatic	18,128	70,742	348,098		436,968
Italy and Malta	21,543	224,223	643,704		889,470
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha and Aden	158,686	2,220	244,091		405,197
China	5,081,620	356,623	67,895		5,506,138
Asia, generally	949,633	111,171	27,185		1,087,989
West Indies, generally	5,375	10,214	8,742		24,831
Europe, generally	708		6,223		6,931
Africa, generally	168	37,730	31,512		69,410
South Seas	400	6,573	4,961		11,934
Northwest coast of America	3,389	62,257	45,144		110,790
Total	11,184,896	4,699,844	6,401,462		22,286,202
Exported, entitled to drawback		3,955,305	6,041,291		9,996,596
Do. not entitled to drawback	11,184,896	744,539	360,171		12,289,606

Of the preceding, the value of \$20,783,655 was exported in American, and of \$1,502,547 in foreign vessels.

Of the articles free of duty, the value of \$10,829,180 was in gold and silver coin and bullion--which, added to the value of the other free articles, shews that goods which had paid duty were exported only to the value of \$1,104,810, without the benefit of drawback.

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture, of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1822.

THE SEA, 1,384,589

Fisheries—

dried fish or cod fisheries	666,730
pickled fish or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackarel)	249,108
whale, (common), oil	311,415
spermaceti oil and candles	157,286
	<u>468,701</u>
	1,384,539

THE FOREST,

3,815,542

Skins and furs

501,302

Ginseng

313,943

Product of wood—

lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, &c.)	1,307,670
oak bark and other dye	145,705
naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine)	447,869
ashes, pot and pearl	1,099,053
	<u>3,000,297</u>
	3,815,542

AGRICULTURE,

41,272,379

Product of animals—

beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	844,534
butter and cheese	221,041
	<u>1,065,575</u>
pork, (pickled), bacon, lard, live hogs	1,357,899
horses and mules	93,753
sheep	12,276
	<u>1,463,928</u>

Vegetable food—

wheat, flour and biscuit	5,287,286
Indian corn and meal	900,656
rice	1,553,482
all other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, &c.)	233,825
	<u>10,504,752</u>

Tobacco

6,222,838

Cotton

24,035,058

All other agricultural—

flaxseed	392,772
hops	23,025
wax	93,129
brown sugar	805
	<u>509,751</u>

MANUFACTURES,

2,483,052

Domestic materials—

soap and tallow candles	788,946
leather, boots, shoes, saddlery	385,086
hats	86,007
grain, spirits, beer	124,140
wood, (including coaches and other carriages)	487,141
cordage	33,807
iron	132,727
snuff and tobacco	157,182
various items, (lead, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine)	54,628
	<u>2,229,664</u>

Foreign materials —

spirits from molasses	60,045
sugar refined	26,320
chocolate	3,391
gunpowder	82,947
brass and copper	36,974
medicinal drugs	43,711
	<u>253,388</u>
	2,483,052

UNCERTAIN,

918,567

Articles not distinguished in returns—

manufactured	637,978
raw produce	280,589
	<u>918,567</u>

Total, dollars

49,874,079

Summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of foreign countries, during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1822.

Value of merchandise free of duty:	
Copper, brass and tin, in pigs or bars	26,170
Bullion	28,248
Gold and silver coin	10,781,932
Dye woods	233,782
Raw hides	36,416
Brimstone and sulphur	703
Furs, undressed	1,105
Plaster of Paris	35
All other free articles	76,505

Total dollars 11,184,896

Value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem, viz:

Manufactures of woollen piece goods,	
cloths and cassimeres	150,454
worsted and stuff goods	27,075
blankets and rugs	13,034
Cotton piece goods,	
printed and colored	572,626
white	341,371
nankeens	741,882
woollen and cotton hose	17,314
cotton twist, yarn and thread	8,817
linens, bleached and un-	
bleached	366,104
silk goods	1,016,262
hempen goods	13,873
brass	19,060
copper, or of which copper	
is the material or chief value	2,339
iron and steel, other than	
that paying a specific rate of	
duty	189,567
ware, glass do. do	53,224
china	8,966
earthen and stone	46,001
tin and pewter	1,498
paper, writing and wrapping	5,635
gold, silver and precious stones	33,542
hats, caps and bonnets	14,116
Unmanufactured, copper subject to a duty	
of 15 per cent.	1,070
tin, in sheets or plates	4,856
All other articles paying an ad valorem	
rate of duty	1,051,188

Total dollars 4,699,844

Value of merchandise paying specific rates of duty, viz:

Duck and sheetings	423,365
Wines	197,394
Spirits from grain	26,709
other materials	149,551
Molasses	4,410
Beer, ale and porter	2,912
Oil, olive, in casks	13,927
Teas	700,198
Coffee	1,653,607
Cocoa	204,953
Sugar, brown and white	1,059,459
Chocolate	198
Fruits	24,881
Candles, cheese, soap and tallow	65,628
Spices	454,624
Indigo	1,158,663
Cotton	56,983
Snuff	103
Gunpowder	5,964

Glue	10
Paints	11,711
Lead	23,673
Cordage	21,607
Copper and composition, rods and bolts,	
nails and spikes	2,054
Iron and steel wire	268
Iron, nails, spikes, anchors and sheet	27,252
in bars and bolts, rolled and ham-	
mered	51,376
pig and castings	3,182
Steel	5,966
Hemp	4,297
Alum	214
Copperas	22
Salt	12,391
Coal	1,078
Fish, dried and smoked	1,463
Glass	2,279
Boots and shoes	1,526
Cigars	26,286
Wax candles	1,248

Value of merchandise paying specific	
rates of duties	6,401,462
Do. do. free of duty	11,184,896
Do. do. ad valorem rates of duties	4,699,844

Total value of foreign produce	22,286,202
Do. domestic do.	49,874,079

Total value of domestic and foreign pro-	
duce	\$72,160,281

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's office, January 16, 1823.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Statement, exhibiting the quantity of tonnage entered and cleared in and from the respective states and territories, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1822.

STATES, &c.	TONNAGE.			
	AM'CAN VESSELS.		FOR'GN VESSELS.	
	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
Maine Tons	60,766	105,880	4,087	4,452
New Hampshire	11,952	8,840	440	
Massachusetts	176,627	135,834	7,943	5,297
Vermont	854	854	40	40
Rhode Island	30,671	24,480	194	
Connecticut	18,516	17,422		
New York	217,538	185,666	22,478	17,784
New Jersey	1,042	2,302		
Pennsylvania	78,049	70,846	7,377	5,745
Delaware	3,643	4,032	145	145
Maryland	56,537	58,790	8,558	9,469
District of Colum.	11,988	15,025	346	173
Virginia	16,301	30,122	4,332	7,413
North Carolina	23,760	30,360	1,208	1,208
South Carolina	31,900	48,524	14,436	15,237
Georgia	12,782	33,860	7,429	9,745
Mississippi	4,193	2,090		35
Louisiana	29,947	37,888	21,357	20,716
Territory of U. S.	895	933	171	31
	787,961	813,748	100,541	97,490

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of imports from, and the value of articles of every description of exports to, each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to each foreign country, and the tonnage belonging to each foreign power, employed in the commerce of the United States, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1822.

TO	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION	
	Value of imports.	Value of domestic exports.	Value of foreign exports.	Total value of domestic and foreign produce exported	AMERICAN TONNAGE	
					Entered into the U. States.	Depart'g from the U. States.
Russia	\$3,307,328	\$177,261	\$351,820	\$529,081	22,761	4,325
Prussia						
Sweden	1,151,788	180,411	80,210	260,621	14,373	2,231
Swedish West Indies	393,119	569,566	91,247	660,813	10,023	16,282
Denmark and Norway	21,232	32,023	160,757	192,780	651	1,243
Danish West Indies	2,514,174	1,603,494	628,256	2,231,750	36,924	43,288
Danish East Indies		7,344	2,172	9,516		178
Holland	863,995	2,077,368	1,524,683	3,602,051	19,397	28,683
Dutch West Indies and Am. col.	1,491,023	921,072	157,704	1,078,776	28,148	25,642
Dutch East Indies	353,144	121,441	999,571	1,121,012	2,472	5,286
England, Man and Berwick	32,108,947	21,072,395	1,029,224	22,101,619	119,202	151,030
Scotland	1,891,316	1,615,565	10,987	1,626,552	6,179	7,207
Ireland	806,024	770,176		770,176	9,694	13,153
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark & Aldernay						
Gibraltar	490,378	5,708	625,074	1,150,782	8,160	15,347
British African ports						
British East Indies	3,272,217	67,979	1,968,365	2,036,344	5,736	3,347
British West Indies	335,537	449,601	2,540	452,141	33,719	28,720
Newfoundland and British fisheries		1,314		1,314		20
British American colonies	526,817	1,881,273	16,286	1,897,559	92,025	90,977
Other British colonies	106,593	4,850		4,850	1,798	1,805
Hanse Towns & ports of Germany	1,578,757	1,644,226	860,789	2,505,015	6,208	15,750
French Eu. ports on the Atlantic	5,688,835	4,561,299	1,210,533	5,771,832	14,667	3,638
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	400,998	183,191	70,337	253,528	4,819	833
French West Indies and Am. col.	969,509	918,699	42,303	961,002	37,806	45,229
French East Indies						
Bourbon and Mauritius		17,952	71,018	88,970		777
Other French African ports						
Hayti	2,341,817	1,746,107	373,704	2,119,811	42,975	43,167
Spanish Eu. ports on the Atlantic	322,535	116,270	67,742	184,012	3,186	3,079
Do. do. on the Mediterranean	303,656	25,200	1,354	26,554	9,770	2,489
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	241,195	85,937	29,140	115,077	1,941	2843
Manilla and Philippine Islands	234,568		11,799	11,799	1,752	370
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	286,910	123,115	127,943	251,058	6,082	5,447
Cuba	7,299,322	3,201,045	1,069,573	4,270,618	118,405	99,858
Other Spanish West Indies	935,667	150,435	7,606	158,041	16,136	10,650
Spanish South American colonies	2,522,988	1,592,767	1,828,286	3,421,053	22,512	31,747
Portugal	442,666	102,935	18,555	121,490	17,803	3,498
Madeira	188,757	186,952	4,662	191,614	2,398	5,699
Fayal and the other Azores	202,445	33,160	10,454	43,614	3,297	2,558
Cape de Verd Islands	47,422	34,941	35,832	70,773	2,320	1,049
Other Portuguese African ports						
Brazil & other Portuguese Am. col	1,486,567	1,217,411	246,518	1,463,929	18,529	28,301
Italy and Malta	1,562,033	560,714	889,470	1,450,184	12,857	10,056
Trieste, &c. on the Adriatic	274,375	38,752	436,968	475,720	2,670	2,351
Turkey, Levant, Egypt, Mocha, &c.	364,677	6,124	405,197	411,321	1,290	1,418
Morocco and Barbary states						
Cape of Good Hope	63,875	6,150		6,150	405	138
China	5,242,536	429,230	5,506,138	5,935,368	9,622	8,185
Asia, generally	171,891	74,346	1,087,989	1,162,335	1,984	6,199
West Indies, do.	1,590	515,729	24,331	540,060	992	17,243
Europe, do.		58,575	6,931	65,506	387	1,018
Africa, do.	115,544	71,968	69,410	141,378	1,516	2,323
South Seas	86,024	37,209	11,934	49,143	14,308	16,809
Northwest Coast of America		54,799	110,790	165,589		2,282
Uncertain	750				62	
Total	83,241,541	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281	787,961	813,748

FOREIGN TONNAGE.

The following shews the amount of the foreign tonnage which entered the ports of the U. States, and also exhibits the quantity of such tonnage employed in commerce with us:

From.	Tonnage entered.		Of each power.
Russia	1,199	Russian	290
Prussia		Prussian	957
Sweden	2,190	Swedish	4,182
Swedish W. Indies	1,051		
Denmark & Norway	369	Danish	4,477
Danish W. Indies	847		
Holland	1,168	Dutch	2,323
Dutch W. Ind. &c.	791		
Great Britain, &c.	59,796	British	70,669
British W. Indies	925		
—Am. colonies	4,056		
Hanse towns, &c.	4,913	Hanseatic	7,982
France	10,617	French	582
Hayti	1,325	Haytien	736
Spain		Spanish	7,328
Teneriffe, &c.	304		
Honduras, &c.	414		
Cuba	7,490		
Spanish S. Am. colo.	523		
Portugal	1,479	Portuguese	321
Fayal, &c.	321		
Uncertain	43	Uncertain	584
		Italian	210
	100,541		100,541

The foreign tonnage that departed, amounted, in the same year, to 97,490.

Though a *weekly* paper must needs be a tardy agent in the communication of *news*, we persevere in our habit of giving what appears to be a contemporaneous history of events abroad. The present sheet contains several important state papers and some interesting scraps of intelligence. We would have gladly inserted *Talleyrand's* speech in the French chamber of peers, and Mr. *Brougham's* in the British house of commons; the first dissuading from the war against Spain, and the latter reprobating it and the 'holy alliance' in all the mastery of truth: but the previous occupation of our pages has excluded them, at least for the present.

⌘ Messrs. Gales and Seaton in their paper of Wednesday, have made some remarks on the article which appeared in the last REGISTER. It is a *wavering* of every thing that was urged. Take one instance: without pretence for provocation, or the shadow of a fact to sustain them, they accused me, *by name*, with holding "a surveillance of the press over the private actions of men;" they now make the matter general—the personal is metamorphosed into the impersonal—"any thing or nothing." Again—they made a *personal* attack, and now complain of "*personal argument*;" they asked the *delicate* question, if I "would pass a law to force things down people's throats," and now speak of "*gravity*" and "*dignity*." The truth is, the original cause of this controversy was a wrong act of their own, of which I believe they are sensible—but, instead confessing it, they have seemingly justified it; and left me at liberty to manage the affair in my own way. But as they *now* do not approve of personalities, I shall gladly shun them—*self-defence being accomplished* for the present, by the insertion of a subsequent article, in addition to what

has been already said.* But I would advise them to wait for and read the next "REGISTER" before they build upon the general scope of their matter. What is an excellent "agent" in one thing, may be a bad one in another. We are indebted to *fire* for our nearest and dearest enjoyments—but this is not the praise of that element when it burns down houses, and consumes women and children. It is restraint over this great good of the CREATOR that makes it a blessing instead of a curse—it is "an excellent servant, but a bad master." So are other things—and especially those appertaining to trade and commerce, interior or exterior. There is no more reason to say that, because our trade with Cuba and Hayti is beneficial, that that with Great Britain is profitable—than, because fire is useful to heat our buildings, that we should apply it to *destroy* them.

About "prohibitory laws" I have a good deal to say. I will shew by obstinate facts and figures, that those who declaim the most against them, are the very persons who actually enjoy *every one* that exists on our statute books—and there are several of them, of the highest importance.

There is one thing however that I must notice. The editors of the Intelligencer say—I "still ring the changes on the advantages of *prohibitory laws, high duties and bounties and premiums*!" Now, it was not desired that any article should be "*prohibited* except those things which would cause our farmers to throw aside their ploughs, or suffer our rich mines to remain unproductive;"—"high duties" were advocated only to produce *reciprocity*, as in the case of our late contests about the trade with France and the British West India colonies; and, as to "bounties and premiums," I cannot see that I said a word in their favor, though quoted as if used by me—"to ring a change upon." Is this fair?

They have also corrected what *they* thought an error—I did not mean to say that *our fine* cloths were articles of export—but, speaking of the supply of coarse cottons, it was observed that our *firm* cloths would meet with a good market even in England," as I had been informed—not *fine* cloths.

They speak of certain suggestions of my "Pittsburg correspondent," in allusion to the able essays which appeared sometime since in the REGISTER, "on the meaning of words" and "application of principles." Pray, when and of whom did they learn that that writer was a "Pittsburg correspondent." He never was so designated in the REGISTER. Have they "dreamt" it? Is such designation warranted by their own rules, as applicable to essays published in their own paper?

*With the editors of the National Intelligencer, *personally*, I have nothing to do—yet they made a personal attack on me, and then cry out *peccavi*, because I made some good-humored *hits* at them. They assumed that direction or *surveillance* over my press, (an article paid for with my own *private* money), which they unreasonably charged me with holding over the private affairs of others. For this they owe me an *editorial* apology—and they must give it! The pen has been dipped in—*ink*, and ink has been shed already! I have "counted the cost of the contest"—estimated all the odds against me, and am resolved not to lay down my weapon until my rights are acknowledged, requiring only "indemnity for the past," being willing to meet "the future," in good goose-quill strife, at any time they please!

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE OF THOUGHTS. On Saturday last, the 29th of March, I *disadhered* to the "dictatorship" of the editors of the "National Intelligencer," even if they had been "regularly nominated by a caucus of printers assembled on the ground floor of the capitol"—and I further said that their matter "was so much *point-no point* that I was at a loss where to grapple it." It appears that in my "notions" of *their* surveillance and *manner of writing*, I did not stand any more alone than in my opinion of their zeal to encourage domestic industry as applied to manufactures, as the following extract from a letter received on Tuesday last, written to me by a man of the revolution, whose residence is 400 miles from Baltimore, and dated the 23d of March, will certainly shew:

"I cannot resist the desire of expressing the pleasure with which I perused the well merited castigation bestowed on the District Dictator. It is a home thrust: and cannot be parried, however skilful he may [be] in drawing the attention of his readers from the principal point. He will doubtless try what he can do in this way; but I guess, (as the Yankees say), he will *polish* the points of his defence so *finely* as to render them imperceptible."

I pledge myself that the preceding is exactly what it purports to be—letter, point and word, and marked as in the original, except the word "be" inserted in brackets. My venerable friend will not be little astonished on the receipt of last week's "Register" wherein he will find that, at nearly the same moment of time, though 400 miles apart, we were considering the *same subject*, and viewing it in the *same light*.

As the editors doubted the pleasant story about *importing subscribers*, as well as *paper*, and played it off on an *organ*, until the verity and application of it was established—perhaps, they may apprehend that the preceding extract is of my own manufacture—as *we editors* are often suspected of *writing letters to ourselves*. But I assure them that it is genuine—and that the writer of it will not disown what he has said, as being his own.

From the *National Intelligencer* of March 21, 1823. —The manufacturing interest "is at this moment better protected than any other interest of the country." "Manufactures are, besides, already the only prosperous interest of the country: *they are flourishing at the expense of every other.*"

The proof is required, that any law, or part of a law, has been passed for the "protection" of domestic manufactures, except those of coarse cottons—and that the manufacture of the latter, or of any article whatever, "*is flourishing at the expense of every [OR ANY] other interest in the country.*"

I shall publish this weekly, until the proof is afforded, or the people are weary of hearing the demand made for it—unless the assertions are *distinctly* withdrawn.

GEOGRAPHICAL. We have an hundred times laughed at the scheme of the British to build brigs of a 'peculiar construction' to ascend the cataract of Niagara, and so obtain the mastery of the upper lakes—than which a voyage to the moon in a coal wagon, was not less impracticable. The power of man, it is true, might convey a brig round the cataract; but that of all the men who ever lived, with the wealth of the whole world at command, could not cause a vessel to *ascend* it: yet we see that, (in a very interesting manual of New York, compiled by Mr. Goodenow), during the late war, a vessel on lake

Ontario, was directed to proceed to *Onondaga Hollow*, there to receive a parcel of cannon balls, and thence convey them to *Rome*, where the cargo was to be discharged! We are not told by whom this wise order was issued—but, as the fact is gravely related, we have ceased to laugh at the idea of *sailing up* the cataract of Niagara!—the American exhibition of ignorance being less excusable than the British.

Now, this was only about, or less, than ten years ago. What was then a wilderness in New York, has 2 or 300,000 inhabitants—and the lands wrested from the forest are covered with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. In parts where the wolf, at that time, had his home, and the wild deer abounded as on his own soil, one thousand men, fit for battle, may be called together by the spirit-stirring sound of a drum. The voyage from the city of New-York to the city of Detroit, is now enjoyed as a pleasurable excursion, and Michilimackinac is visited by those who have a few days' leisure and an inclination to 'see the world.' The great lakes *Ontario, Erie and Michigan*, have become familiar, like the Chesapeake bay; *Huron* is already pressed with the burthen of commerce, and *Superior*—

— "the poor,
"In which we might souse Britain's island, whole,"

will soon have her packets for the transport of men and goods. The wilderness is conquered, and the busy hum of industry has succeeded the whoop of the wild inhabitant of the woods. By the power of steam, the city of New Orleans seems as if in the neighborhood of the Falls of St. Anthony, and the Saut de St. Marie is about to be within the common range of the trade of New-York! The Rocky mountains are as if in view at St. Louis; and St. Louis, that seemed as the uttermost point west, now in free communication with Baltimore, has opened a trade with the internal provinces of Mexico! A settlement at the mouth of the *Columbia* has been seriously advocated in congress, and will soon be made under the sanction of government; and, in a few years, we may expect that some persons there, feeling themselves too much crowded, like 'Leather Stocking' in the 'Pioneers,' will seek a country more *west*—Japan, perhaps, if good hunting could be expected therein! The history of the famous col. Boone is the history of thousands of his countrymen. The no less celebrated gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, the venerable and the brave, has, and yet lives on, a most elegant estate which he discovered when in chase of a buffalo, after he had arrived at manhood. The progress of the state of *Ohio* is even more extraordinary—she has outstripped all calculation, and stands the fourth in representative power.

NATIONAL FEELING. An affair took place at Funk's town, in Washington county, Maryland, on the 17th ult. which threatened serious consequences. The exhibit of a *Paddy*, as it is called, roused the feelings of a number of the natives of Ireland that are employed on the turnpike, who collected to the amount of 150 persons, provided with shillelas, &c. with an apparent design to commit violence on the people of the town; the rifle company of which was called out, and soon reinforced by a part of a troop of cavalry and a strong company of militia, from Hagerstown. Order was restored without proceeding to extremities, and some of the warm-hearted, but hot-headed, sons of Erin arrested, and committed or recognized to answer for the offence.

It is wrong to trifle thus with the feelings of any people—every thing of the sort ought to be dis-

countenanced; but it is as wrong, or, at least, as imprudent, for Irishmen to take such hostile notice of what is meant merely as a 'piece of fun,' as it is called. How much better the uniform proceeding of a much respected old gentleman that I knew, who, on every morning of the 17th March, was sure to find a 'Paddy' at his door—he took it into his house and proclaimed a little feast in honor of the saint, by treating all his friends who called upon him, with the best that he had, and in distributing nuts, apples and cakes to the children—while his broad good-humored countenance gave evidence that he was not less pleased with the *folie* than any of them.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We intend, before long, to enter on a succession of articles in relation to the qualifications, pretensions and character of the different gentlemen who have been named as the successor of Mr. Monroe, to the presidency of the United States. We shall freely notice what their respective friends urge in their favor, and briefly state the chief things severally urged against them—with a firm determination to render justice, 'without favor or affection, or the hope of reward.' On this subject we are willing to receive communications, with a previous understanding, however, that we shall use them just as we please, and without being, in any wise, bound to notice them, unless exactly within the scope of the matter that we intend to give on the occasion—and, whatever is rude or partakes of a personal attack, will be utterly rejected as soon as its nature is ascertained—the design of the editor not being, at this time, to promote the election or assist in the defeat of either of the candidates; but to afford his readers a dispassionate view of the character and qualities of the gentlemen held up for the most important office in the gift of the people. And, to avoid even a seeming partiality, they shall be taken up in alphabetical order—Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay, Mr. Crawford and Gen. Jackson, the only persons who are seriously spoken of just now.

CONGRESSMEN AND THE PRESIDENT. We observe that in the 'Statesman,' published at Portland, Me. the 'republican nominations for representatives to congress,' are thus designated—

"York. *Adams candidates*—Thomas G. Thornton and William Burleigh; *Crawford candidate*, Isaac Lane."

"Cumberland. *Adams candidate*—Jonathan Page; *Crawford candidate*—John Anderson."

And so on, through the rest of the counties, though only one other candidate is held forth as for Mr. Crawford; and it is thought that none of the "Crawford candidates" will be elected.

The late election in New-Hampshire for governor also seemingly turned on the presidential question. The 'regularly nominated' candidate was held up as being friendly to Mr. Crawford, though the fact does not, by any means, appear that he had committed himself on the subject, or really was so: but this was one ground of opposition to him, and he was beaten by a large majority. Both of the candidates professed the same political sentiments, and had long been participators in the same political measures.

These things are noticed only as the *curiosities of politics*.

MR. CLAY was invited to and partook of a public dinner at Philadelphia, on Saturday last. When his health was drank, he arose and delivered his

thanks, with an eloquent speech, prefatory to his own toast, which was "*Success to the cause of the country under whose auspices the new world was discovered.*" We propose to give this address in our next, as expressive of the feelings of every freeman in America or Europe, as to the cause of Spain—now about to be invaded, because her people think that a man cannot be a god! In this opinion, is the whole merits of a controversy that may shake the nations of Europe to their centre—or, if successful on the part of France and her "holy allies," make common sense an outlaw on that continent, and place even Great Britain under the ban of the "legitimate" world!

GUATEMALA is a province or district of country lying between Mexico and the republic of Colombia, and contains about 170,000 inhabitants. The people in congress assembled, declared themselves independent of Spain on the 21st September 1821, and in November 1822, decided that it would be expedient for them to be annexed to the Mexican government; but, instead of being received as a part of that government, they have been invaded for conquest by it; so the congress again assembled, and solemnly voted a resolve to join themselves to the *United States of America*, as their government secures the liberty and prosperity of the people, on the condition of being admitted into the union, with the equal privileges and rights enjoyed by the other states. They also declared their determination to defend the province in the name of the United States. The singular and important declaration was signed by the deputies in due form. So says the newspapers.

SPAIN. It was estimated long since, that, from the peculiar manner and circumstances of the war, the invasion of Spain cost Napoleon *one hundred thousand men per annum for the six years* that he was contending for or possessed the apparent sovereignty of that kingdom! A very small portion of these were killed in regular battles—but in detail, one by one; or destroyed by incessant fatigue and unremitted hardships and exposures—for by day or night, in winter or summer, the Frenchman had constant reason to fear that even a solitary Spaniard was aiming at his heart. If the people act thus on the present occasion, it is very possible that Spain may have the glory of being called the "grave of the holy alliance." So may it be!

CUBA. The feelings of the people of the United States are much excited by an apprehension that the "occupancy" of this island may be transferred to Great Britain, under some pretence, in consequence of the war for "legitimacy" that France, no doubt, has made on Spain.

This is not surprising. Cuba, from her location and the trade that we have with the island, is of inestimable consequence to us. The port of Havana, in the possession of a hostile or unfriendly power, cuts even the coasting trade and domestic commerce of the United States, (the most important branch of our commerce), into two parts,* and will

*When Cuba shall pass, permanently into the possession of a conflicting power, East Florida will be converted into an island by a canal, which the Gulf-stream may, perhaps, prefer a passage through, and effect strange events in the relative condition of things, as to all the countries bordering on the Mexican gulf. It is not improbable that a great change in the operations of nature might be effect-

prevent the carrying on of a foreign trade, of more real value to us than that which we have with any other power, empire, kingdom, state or island, whatever, the facts concerning which shall be shewn next week. It is true, the nominal amount of the trade with Cuba is small in proportion to that with the island of Great Britain—but the former receives of our surplus products what she might dispense with, whereas the other takes nothing of us that her own soil or population can furnish a substitute for.

There is a powerful interest in England, however, that will oppose any transfer of this island to Great Britain. It is the West India interest. If the sugar of Cuba was received into the British ports, as that of Jamaica, &c. is—Jamaica and all the British West India islands would soon be utterly ruined. At present, the planters make a bare living—perhaps do not receive *two per cent. per annum* on their capital, though they have a monopoly of the British market—what would be their lot, if the products of Cuba were thrown into that already glutted market? We have some interesting facts on this subject, which we intend to publish.

There is also another interest to act against the transfer, more powerful than that just named. It is that of the people of the island. If they act together, as it is believed that they will do, the transfer will not be easily accomplished—and the population, aided by their extraordinary advantages of *climate* and condition, may assume and maintain the rank of an independent people, by a *liberal* intercourse with the United States—their *natural friends*, if natural friends or enemies there are.

We do not believe that Great Britain desires the possession of Cuba, *unless for the command of the Gulf*. In every other respect, it would appear to be her interest that the island should remain under the dominion of Spain or be independent. The Dutch desolate many of the spice islands to prevent the supply from reducing the value of the commodity, so as to render the commerce in it unprofitable—and they have paid, and still perhaps, pay, some of the petty kings annual stipends for the destruction of the nutmeg trees, &c. The quantity of sugar that would flow into the common market of the world, were Cuba, Hayti and Porto Rico cultivated as Jamaica is, would effect, in regard to that article, what the Dutch prevent by countervailing what may be called the bounty of Heaven, in respect to the spices. Nay, whatever Jamaica has lately had of prosperity, was built upon the cessation to cultivate the cane in Hayti, which, hitherto, furnished immense supplies of sugar.

The total population of Cuba is about 800,000 persons, say 350,000 whites, 160,000 free people of color, and 290,000 slaves. The free people of color are much attached to the whites, and it has been the policy of the latter to keep on good terms with them, for which purpose prejudices have been much laid aside. The island is capable of sustaining a population of six millions just as well as its present number, for a very small part of it is cultivated. For several years past, the people have chiefly managed their own affairs, and positive orders from the mother country have been respected or not, just as they thought it expedient for them to be. This practice has rendered the idea of independence familiar, and would lead them to resist

ed; and, in the contingency stated, how many tens of millions might be advantageously expended!—But, we have always looked for a passage for *ships* across the present peninsula.

a transfer to any power possessing the means of enforcing its orders, which Spain has not.

P. S. By a vessel just arrived from Havana, we learn that a revolution there was generally looked for. Business was at a stand. Many were endeavoring to send off their property. One commercial house had freighted eight ships for Europe. A transfer of the island will be opposed, by "20,000 good hardy men, well trained in arms." This is the local force, which several times has interposed with effect against the regular troops; and which, we have heard it frequently mentioned, was kept up to meet any contingency of this sort.

It is stated that the British are collecting all the forces in the West Indies at Jamaica—but some suppose that they may be designed to act against Hayti, in which many British slaves have found an asylum.

The Cuba pirates have lately been very active—they have made captures in sight of the Moro. One of their vessels has 10 guns and 90 men.

THE PIRATES. Two American vessels, the *Lady's Delight*, of Baltimore, and the *Lively*, of Philadelphia, both lying in the port of Neuvas, Cuba, *within the fort*, were plundered and carried off by a piratical schooner called the *Saragozana*, on the 10th of February. The masters and crews of those vessels, after much bad treatment, were suffered to go on shore, destitute of every thing.

PENSION AGENTS. It was sometime ago mentioned in the Register, on the authority of an article in the *National Intelligencer*, that one or more of the agents for paying revolutionary pensioners, were accustomed to satisfy these pittancees in a depreciated currency. It now appears from certain publications in the "*Advocate*," published at Nashville, Tenn. that the agent there was the person alluded to—but whether the fact is established or not, is unknown to us, as we have not seen the certificates said to have been given. The dispute seems to have been exceedingly violent—for the editor of the "*Advocate*" says that he has armed himself, in self-defence.

A simple question of fact, so easily settled as we suppose a matter of this sort might be, ought not to produce a contest like this. Public opinion should instantly interpose itself, and support the innocent and put down the guilty. If the fact is as charged, the agent should be instantly excluded from the company of honorable men—if not, the publisher of the charge should be visited with the same penalty, and be prosecuted at law.

THE JEWS. It is stated in the "*Family Visitor*" that the society for meliorating the condition of the Jew, are now engaged in a negotiation for 20,000 acres of land in the "*Genesee country*," for a Jewish colony. Will the Jews *work* on it?

LAW. A bill has been passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, which subjects *every note of the Camden bank, N. J. to forfeiture*, if tendered in the state of Pennsylvania! It also renders the person offering the note liable for the costs of a suit, to recover the amount thereof.

BANKING. One of the independent banks in Kentucky, having lately burnt a large portion of its notes, all of which it had faithfully and honorably redeemed—as much cannot be said of *all our independent banks*, a gentleman who had aided in the important business of the conflagration, in-

quired what he was to receive as a compensation for his trouble. One of the directors answered very promptly, *you may have the ashes.* "Agreed," replied the gentleman, "for it will make the best shaving soap in the world."—*Monitor.*

LONGEVITY. In January last we made known our intention of making a monthly record of the decease of persons, (as mentioned in the news papers) whose ages amounted to 100 years. During the month of February, we did not hear of the death of any such person, and for the last month have only to notice Mrs. *Mercy Paige*, who died at Hardwick, Mass. aged 103.

REMARKABLE FAMILY. There now lives near Guildford, England, a woman of the name of Puntten, at the age of 96 years, whose daughter is the mother of sixteen children, one of whom, (a daughter), has had sixteen children, one of whom has also become the mother of sixteen children; consequently the old lady has sixteen grandchildren; sixteen great grandchildren and sixteen great-great-grand children, all living.

CHURCHES, &c. in Philadelphia—March, 1823.—Presbyterian 13, one of which African; Episcopalian 10—one African; Baptist 8—one African; Methodist 14—4 African; Society of Friends 5; Roman Catholic 4; Reformed Dutch church 2; Evangelical Lutheran 1; Lutheran (German) 2; German Presbyterian 2; Associate Reformed, Moravian, Free-will Baptists, Free Quakers, Swedish Lutheran, Covenanter, Mariner's church, Prison chapel, Jews', New Lights, New Jerusalem, and Unitarian, 1 each; Universalists 2, and three churches with denominations not given—total 80.

HONEY. A tree was lately opened near Dennis' Creek, Cape May county, N. J. $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, that was found to contain a honey-comb, extending 18 feet in length, completely filled with honey; and a paper published at Bridgetown, in the same state, on the 22d February last, says—"A stick of *log-wood* was split open a few days since, at the shop of Messrs. Johnston and Sheppard, in this town, in the heart of which was found a *honey comb*, fifteen inches long, containing honey of an excellent flavor, and in a perfect state of preservation—the comb was closely enveloped on all sides with solid timber. How many years have passed since the honey was thus deposited, it is impossible now to discover."

CRIB, "the champion of England." This famous bruiser and fighter for money, has exhibited a trait of character that should cover many of his bad actions—as charity covers a multitude of sins.

Crib now keeps a public house, and has taken under his special protection and support, a poor and helpless stranger—John Hauptman, the German dwarf, only 40 inches high, who was suffering all that poverty could inflict upon him. The champion took him home, provided a stool for him, and told him to stay and live at his ease as long as he pleased. One day, while Crib was out, a drunken hackney coachman caused his son, a lad of 10 years old, to beat and abuse the dwarf—and Crib, instead of making a personal matter of it, appealed to the law in behalf of his favorite—"the poor fellow," said he, *had no other friend in the world than himself, and hung it, he would rather have been beaten in his place.*

The coachman made many apologies, saying it was the 'brandy and water that did it,' but was held to bail, &c.

TEA. The monopoly of tea by the *British East India company*, costs the people of Great Britain the annual sum of about 2,708,750*l.* sterling per annum—say twelve millions of dollars! It appears by a statement made out from actual sales, that one pound each of Bohea, Congo, Soucheong, Hyson skin and Hyson, costs 14*s.* 5*d.* in London, and only 7*s.* 0*d.* in New York, the prices, in both instances, being exclusive of the duties levied by the respective governments. The preceding is a brief statement of the facts shewn in a British paper. Now, if we had that kind of "free trade" with England that people speak of so much in the United States, the export of a single cargo of tea from New York to London, would make a fortune for the shipper equal to the fee-simple of a German principality. "Let us alone."

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. From the *Baltimore American*—addressed to the editors: "As many English travellers and scribblers have shamefully slandered us on the subject of slavery, you may offer the following remarks in refutation of their calumnies, and as displaying sentiments which the just and liberal of all countries must applaud. They are extracted from the interesting 'remarks during a journey through North America,' contained in the October No. of the *Christian Observer*, a British journal, possessing a reputation for truth and candor which the writers for the "*Courier*" and "*Quarterly Review*," and the rest of our defamers, will not presume to claim for themselves.—The author, (whose very judicious observations on our country and character have been continued through many of the last numbers of the work), after giving an affecting account of an auction sale of negroes which he had witnessed in Charleston, S. C. proceeds thus:—

"The melancholy feelings with which I quitted this scene were not diminished by the reflection that it was my country which first transported the poor African to these western shores; that it was when they were the shores of a British colony, that slavery was first introduced by British ships, British capital and with the sanction and encouragement of a British parliament. Would that I could forget that, in a single year, (1753), no less than 30,000 slaves were introduced into America by a hundred and one vessels belonging to Liverpool alone; that the efforts of many of the American states to abolish the importation of slaves, were long defeated by the royal negative which was put on those acts of the colonial legislature which had for their sole object the extinction of the slave trade; and that Burke was too well justified in stating in parliament, that '*the refusal of America to deal any more in the inhuman traffic of negro slaves, was one of the causes of her quarrel with Great Britain.*'" Would that I could forget that if America has still her slave holding-states, we free Britons have also our slave-holding colonies; and that in neither the one nor the other has one step yet been taken towards the emancipation, however remote, of the injured Africans! Do not think me insane enough to overlook the difficult part of the subject. I am insensible neither to the consideration due to those whose property is invested under legislative sanctions, nor to the cruelty of liberating slaves till they are prepared for freedom; but surely no man, much less a free-born Briton, or an American republican, can rest satisfied in the horrible conclusion that slavery is to be regarded, in any region of the globe, as necessary, irremediable, hopeless and perpetual.

The time I hope is not far distant when a better order of things will prevail in this respect, even where the prospects are now the darkest; when this blot will be effaced forever from the fair creation of that common parent who "hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on the face of the earth."

A GOOD HIT. *From the Connecticut Mirror.* "We must apologize to the *Massachusetts Peace Society*, for interfering with its concerns; for, as members of the first battalion company in this place, it would be inconsistent with the duty which we owe to the respectable body of men, of which it is composed, to belong to any peace society whatever. But laboring as we do, under this unwieldy objection, we trust their principles of benevolence will excuse us for suggesting to them the immediate expulsion of his MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, from their body. And that the lovers of liberty throughout Europe may be apprised of the fact, we tender the Connecticut Mirror as a proper medium, through which to convey the intelligence"

By the bye—it is worthy of remark, that those who were the warmest friends of the 'magnanimous Alexander,' when he was fighting against Napoleon, are now as much his enemies.

MAGNET. *Philadelphia, March 14.* On Monday evening professor Patterson exhibited to his class an artificial magnet, of the horse shoe form, which supported the enormous weight of one hundred and sixty-two pounds. Its own weight is only thirty-two pounds.

This is said to be the most powerful magnet known. It was prepared under the direction of Mr. Lukens, of this city, who has discovered a method of touching, which is much superior to that used in Europe. This large magnet will, in future, be found among the curiosities in the Philadelphia museum.

GEORGIA. *Milledgeville, March 11.* The result of the late attempt to hold a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, has been truly unfortunate. And, from the disposition manifested by that nation, there is but little hope that the meeting in August next will be more successful.

The commissioners, we understand, under the expectation that the Indians would at least attend at the agency and hear what might be urged in favor of selling their lands, procured a large supply of provisions, and had tents built. Some few did attend, but so scrupulously did they observe the orders in council which had been previously passed, that, although the weather was very inclement, they would not touch a ration, or venture in the inside of a tent. We could wish that civilized society should always present such examples of obedience to the laws of the land.

A deputation of the commissioners waited on Hicks, the principal chief, and remonstrated with him on the course that had been pursued by the nation. He heard them through their story very patiently, and dryly asked: "Will you give us two dollars per acre for our land?" Being answered in the negative, he said "Very well, we know its value and can keep it—as for the claims your people have against us, we do not regard them. We can pay them without selling our land, whenever they are properly presented." These things are most infallible indications that the people of Georgia must be contented with what land they have already got, unless they adopt the idea of a certain

titled son of Mars, who shall be nameless for the present, that Indians stand in the same relation to white men as the wild beasts of the wilderness, and that it is competent for the latter to drive the former from their possessions by force whenever *douceurs* fail of their usual effect.

The "*Washington News*" gives the following account of the affair.—It appears that, at the last session of the national council of the Cherokees, in October last, a resolution was passed expressing a determination to cede no more territory, and forbidding a meeting with the United States' commissioners, if they were sent to treat for more land.—To this resolution they most scrupulously adhered, and there was no convention. The commissioners repaired to the agency, Calhoun, where, after waiting a few days, they addressed a circular to the nation, and distributed it by express. This produced no visible effect. But few answers were returned, and these referred to the resolutions of the council, as being the bar to the proposed meeting. The commissioners then determined on visiting some of the head chiefs in person, which they accordingly did; and, after discoursing freely on the subject, they ascertained that there was no probability of a meeting while the resolutions were in force. The commissioners returned to the agency, and communicated an address to the head chiefs, remonstrating against the resolutions, as being rash and premature, and disrespectful, insisting on their convening the council, that the resolutions might be repealed, and appointed the 9th of August next for another meeting, at Taloney, on the federal road. It is confidently believed that a meeting will then take place.

The national council of the Cherokees is divided into two branches: The council is composed of 13 men, and the committee of 33. The council-men are chosen by the nation, and the committee-men by the council. The first hold their appointments for an indefinite period, and the latter for one year. They meet annually, at a stated seat of government, and are styled the national council.

FOREIGN NEWS. By an arrival at Charleston, London dates of the 11th February have been received—the papers contain some important documentary articles, which we shall give below, and some items of news, as follows:

The Spanish minister had left Paris, by order of the cortes, after remaining some time at the request of the British minister, who endeavored to bring about an accommodation. The late French minister at Madrid had reached Bayonne—some fears had been entertained for his personal safety.

The Spanish cortes and the nation, appear to stand unconquerably firm—and to act as if they had counted the cost of the contest, with a resolution to meet it like freemen. There is a report that a party of the priest-led rebels had made an attempt to get to Madrid, to obtain possession of the person of the king—they had a battle with the constitutionalists; and, though it seems from one account that they obtained a partial advantage, another makes it out that they were beaten and dispersed.

Spain and Portugal are on the most friendly terms, and appear resolved to make a common cause in the defence of the liberties of the people of the peninsula. The latter is to furnish 30,000 men in the event of a war between the former and France.

Mina has taken Seo d'Urgel, the late head quarters of the "army of the faith." The British minister at Madrid is in great favor with the people of that city—and he gives splendid entertainments.

The "regency of Urgel," chiefly a band of abominable priests, have rendezvoused at Toulouse, in France, where they were quarrelling among themselves, for the sake of *their* religion.

The answers of the French chambers to the king's speech, are *purely* "legitimate"—that of the peers is inserted. The famous Talleyrand opposed the war against Spain, as he did when it was contemplated by Napoleon. The reply of the deputies prevailed, after a stormy debate—202 to 93. The discussion was very *free* in both chambers, but the ministers declared "that France would act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored in Spain."

The French invading army is organized—the troops have marched for the Pyrennees, and the duke of Angouleme's *baggage* had started for the frontier.

Several vessels of war were fitting out in the French ports, and levies of seamen were ordered all over the kingdom.

Another congress of conspirators is talked of, and to be held at Verona. It is said that Russia has offered to put a *fleet* at the disposal of France.

Heavy bodies of troops, of the 'holy alliance,' were to be stationed on the Rhine and in Italy. It is intimated that some from the latter might be thrown into Catalonia.

On the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. the shipping at Marseilles struck their yards and hoisted their flags half mast, with the exception of one Spanish ship, called the '*Constitution or Death*,' the captain of which swore he would do no such thing unless compelled by force, which was accordingly resorted to.

The British people seem to be unanimously on the side of Spain—and though neutrality is apparently aimed at, it appears morally impossible that it should be maintained, unless the war between France and Spain is an exceedingly short one—another Neapolitan affair, which can hardly be anticipated. The king, in his speech, disavows any participation in the proceedings of the allies in regard to Spain, but leaves himself entirely open to pursue what conduct he pleases on the subject—he neither holds out the prospect of a continuance of peace, nor affords an expectation of war. It is just such a speech as might have been looked for at this time—and that it is *understood* at home, must be inferred from the extraordinary fact, that the addresses of both houses, in reply thereto, were carried almost without opposition, though mere echoes of the speech.

The price of grain had risen in every part of Europe, and the funds had every where fallen—in the expectation of hostilities.

The British funds have fluctuated much, and great alarm prevailed in the stock market. On the 11th of Feb. the 3 per cent. consols fell to 73—a re-action took place, and they rose to 73½. The French have fallen much more. "A dreadful panic" prevailed at Paris. All hopes of peace had fled.

In the British house of lords on the 4th February, lord Liverpool distinctly laid down the principles on which the British ministry meant to act.—He denied that any right existed on the part of a foreign power to interfere in the local concerns of a nation—he blamed the present conduct of France—and thought that if it were persevered in, it might be of serious injury to herself and to all Europe. In the actual state of affairs he recommended neutrality as the proper position of England, and that she should keep herself ready for

every event, and make all possible exertions to prevent actual hostilities.

These are given as his own words—"With respect to the impolicy of a war with Spain, which he looked to with as much anxiety as the noble marquis, [of Lansdowne] and perhaps more, from causes too notorious to be mentioned; he confessed that much as he regretted the effect of this war upon Spain, he did not regret it more than he did the effect which it would produce upon France and Europe; and much as he deprecated the aggression upon Spain, he was free to confess *that he dreaded the consequences which would ensue to France more than those which would ensue to Spain.* Under such circumstances, there was not a man in the country who must not feel that the obvious policy of this country was neutrality; but when he said this, he did not mean to follow those who asserted that no circumstances could occur which would render war unavoidable or unnecessary, and, if necessary, that the declaration of it would sap public credit—and that the country was not in a state to meet a war. He thought if war were necessary, this country was prepared to undertake it; and, looking into the efforts already made by England, she was still prepared to be faithful to her engagements with her allies as soon as their dignity, or the safety of the country should be attacked."

Lord Ellenborough observed—"Feeling that the allies have, in fact, declared war against the principles of all governments, which derived either their origin or their constitution from the people; feeling that the principles, on which they attack Spain, might, in their effect, apply to this country; feeling that the existence of the parliament of England is infinitely more dangerous to the despotic authority of the sovereigns of Verona, than any thing which had been done in, or imputed to, Naples, Piedmont or Spain; feeling that it was highly desirable for this country to maintain its ancient union with states governed, not by absolute monarchies, but by wholesome laws and happy institutions; he, (lord E.) protested that he looked at the event of the success of France with infinite dismay."

The marquis of Lansdowne said, "that he clearly foresaw, that, with all disposition to pursue a peaceful policy, England would inevitably be forced into foreign wars."

The members of both houses of the British parliament seem as if they universally regarded the conduct of the allied powers towards Spain, as a direct attack on their own political institutions.—It was so considered even by the earl of Liverpool and lord Ellenborough,—they expressed, though in different terms, the very ideas of sir James Macintosh, who said, in the house of commons, that he could not be silent on the subject of "a war about to be commenced, subversive of all the rights of independent states—subversive of all the laws of nations; a war tending to involve all Europe in general hostility, and most especially affecting the security of his majesty's dominions, the honor of his crown, and the prosperity of his people; a war levelled at the glory, the liberty, and the security of Great Britain, more than any other country of the world. The principle involved in this war, is, of itself, a declaration of war against the character of this country—against all its best and noblest institutions—a slander upon the very title to the crown—a libel on all the glorious generations of our ancestors. It declared the authors of our liberties conspirators against the holy right of kings—made George the 4th an usurper, and king William, only the chief of a lawless banditti."

British king's speech.

London, Feb. 4. This being the day to which parliament was prorogued for the despatch of business, it was opened by commission. The lord chancellor read the speech, which was as follows:—

"My lords and gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his majesty to inform you in parliament, that his majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of foreign powers. And his majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the east of Europe his majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his majesty those friendly relations which it is equal to his majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are jointly commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his majesty's subjects in the West Indian seas, and other grievances of which his majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his majesty has not been unmindful of the address presented to him by the two houses of parliament with respect to the foreign slave trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his majesty's plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the treaties upon this subject, already concluded between his majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"His majesty has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his majesty's expectations. His majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"His majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, which his majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last session of parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regu-

lation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquility of that country, to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as his majesty regrets the continued depression of the agricultural interest, the satisfaction with which his majesty contemplates the increasing activity which prevails the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

Reply of the French chamber of peers to the speech of the king.

Paris, Feb. 4. This day, Tuesday, the 4th of February, at eight o'clock in the evening, the king received, in the hall of the throne, the grand deputation of the chamber of peers, appointed to present to his majesty the address voted by the chamber. The deputation was introduced to the audience of his majesty by the grand master, the master and the assistants of the ceremonies of France, and was presented by the grand master.—The chancellor of France read to his majesty the address, which is conceived in these terms:

"Sire—Your faithful subjects, the peers of France, approach on this solemn occasion, to renew, at the foot of the throne, the homage of their love and of their respectful devotion.

"Yes, sire, the internal situation of the kingdom is ameliorated; under a parental government, agriculture and industry are daily advancing, while security is increased in consequence of its being seen, that justice represses with energy criminal attempts, the impunity of which would, at once, augment their audacity and their number.

"By concerting with the holy see measures which are about to restore to the churches the pastors of whom the revolution had deprived them, your majesty has provided for the first want of our people, and consolidated social order on its long convulsed basis.

"The prosperous state of our finances has proved, in a striking manner, what we had a right to expect from a system founded on the free voting of the taxes, the auditing of the accounts, the publicity of transactions, order and economy. Hence the excess of the revenue over the expenditure; an excess which amounts to the sum of forty millions, and would have permitted your majesty, this year to have fulfilled the dearest wish of your heart—the relief of your people, had not the genius of evil, which hovers over a neighboring country, interposed to retard this great benefit.

"Why must the memorable example of the rapid, unexpected return of our prosperity, after unheard of misfortunes and losses, be lost to Spain, when that return is evidently due to the triumph of legitimacy, as well as to the intimate alliance of religion, order and liberty? And by what fatality has the disinterested counsel of a monarch, whose wisdom is respected and whose good faith is honored by Europe, been rejected by those who hold under bondage a nation with which we have not only the relations of vicinage and reciprocal wants, but also the ties which arise from political interests, a common faith, and consanguinity of sovereigns?

"Sire, to preserve Spain from imminent ruin, the consequences of which would be fatal to our own tranquility, you have summoned to arms 100,000 Frenchmen; at their head marches a prince of your family; of that august family, always prodigal of its

blood when its glory and ours are at stake. Such an army is worthy of having for its chief a prince of tried valor; his virtues form the true pledge which your majesty presents to the people whom you wish to deliver; to the people to whom it is offered as a salutary support to assist them in finally escaping from the anarchy which devours them, and in guaranteeing, at the same time, their own happiness and the repose of nations, under the protection of institutions freely emanating from the legitimate authority.

"In your just solicitude for one of the most interesting classes of your subjects, your majesty has ordered that cruising squadrons should be sent to the points most necessary for giving security to French commerce. Our navy, we doubt not, will execute this protecting mission with the same zeal and activity which was recently displayed in the seas of the Levant, when our vessels afforded refuge to the unfortunate of all nations, and when, for the first time, perhaps, a warlike equipment received the benedictions of the friends of humanity.

"It belonged to your majesty alone to determine on the great question of war and peace. This function of the high prerogative, confided to you by Providence, you have exercised with that deliberation which such grave circumstances demand. For ourselves, sire, certain of your love for your people, which will induce you to confine the war, if it be inevitable, within the narrowest circle; confident in your prudence, which will allow no opportunity for concluding an honorable peace to escape, we receive with respect this important communication, and we repeat, with you, that we are Frenchmen. Yes, sire, the peers of your kingdom, to whom the name of Frenchmen is the proudest of titles, possess the sentiments and know the duties of that name, and they will, with all their efforts, concur in maintaining the dignity of your crown, and the honor and security of the country."

The king replied: "I receive with great pleasure the address of the chamber of peers; this union of sentiments and wishes, of which you give me the assurance, can alone guarantee the security of France and her felicity."

The Constitutionnel states, that the following amendment was proposed by baron Barante, in the chamber of peers, to the address which has been presented to the king:

"We eagerly seize the last hope, which your majesty seems still to preserve, of the maintenance of peace. We are assured, that the first wish of your paternal heart must be to save your people from the calamities of a war which might expose to danger the dearest interests of the country, and compromise the sacred principle of national independence, on which repose the honor and security of the throne."

Answer of the king of Spain to the cortes.

[See their address, page 44.]

Madrid, Jan. 19. The journals publish the following answer of his majesty to the message of the cortes.

"Messieurs deputies—I have received with lively satisfaction the message which the extraordinary cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and perceiving in it the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I, anew, congratulated myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honor and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the surest guarantee that the existing political institutions, the ob-

ject of their predilections, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies. How, in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sitting of the congress, on the 9th and 11th of this month, eternally memorable? Those days have shown, gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments gives so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputations with which the communications of foreign cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprise and indignation of the extraordinary cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles; they will be convinced that the constitutional king of the Spains enjoys the free exercise of all the rights vested in him by the fundamental code; they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country. The sacrifices which, under these circumstances, the honor and independence of the state require, will be great; but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and hear no other cry than that of liberty and honor. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity, that all the children of this great family should assemble round the constitutional throne, I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes to me; and, if the spectacle of a nation destined to defend her independence and laws, do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is, at the same time, that of all the free nations of the earth.

(Signed)

"FERDINAND.

"At the palace, Jan. 11, 1823."

Having finished the reading of this message, the president observed, that the cortes had heard and justly appreciated the sentiments manifested by the king; and that the assembly were persuaded that, united to the constitutional throne, and to the government of his majesty, they would effect the triumph of the cause of liberty, of the nation and of the constitution by which they existed.

Decree of Morales.

Our readers will recollect the spirited protest of captain *Spence*, of the navy of the United States, against the exterminating decree of Morales—they will be pleased to observe that a British admiral has followed up the subject, with equal spirit, and more power to give effect to his determinations.

FROM THE KINGSTON CHRONICLE.

His Britannic majesty's ship Sybille,

Port Royal harbor, Jamaica, December 5, 1822.

SIR—I have received your excellency's despatch of the 10th of October, with a copy of your proclamation, upon reducing the province of Maracaybo.

Against your right of declaring ports and coasts in a state of blockade, without the means of enforcing it by vessels of war, it is my duty to protest, and I now do so, as I did before to field marshal don Miguel de la Torre, in a letter of which the enclosed is a copy, and which I presume was delivered to you upon succeeding to the command of the Spanish army on the Main.

The law of nations, as therein asserted, has been recognized by the government of his Britannic

majesty, as also by the other European powers, and it behoves your excellency to be cautious how you violate it; should you do so by seizing British vessels, who have not acted contrary to any known law, but taken merely on the plea of breaking your supposed blockade, which blockade I declare to be illegal, I shall immediately reclaim them, with compensation for any loss or damage they may sustain in consequence thereof, and if that be denied, I shall be under the necessity of directing them to be retaken by force, if necessary, and the vessel of war by whom they have been molested, to be brought into Port Royal, where she will be detained until satisfaction be rendered for the outrage.

The feelings of surprise and indignation which the barbarity and wanton cruelty of the language of your proclamation is calculated to excite, are not to be expressed; but I shall not suffer it to be given to the world without protesting against it; and denying the existence of any circumstances which can justify it.

That a few peaceable men, opening and carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of South America, can militate against the sovereignty and legitimate rights of the Spanish nation—sully the purity or invade the sanctity of your holy religion—or destroy the honest and virtuous customs, heretofore existing in that continent, as you say they do, is difficult to conceive; and as you offer no experience to prove that it is so, I can only consider your assertions as a necessary prelude to the sanguinary edicts which immediately follow them.

That foreigners, found in the military service of the republic of Colombia, or having a share in a printing office, or editors of any journal, &c. by means of which the public mind may be agitated, either with a reference to war or religion, are responsible persons, is not denied; though I protest against its being the laws of civilized warfare to subject persons of this description to death in the summary manner which your proclamation decrees; but that those found in any branch of the administration of the republic, or in any manner have done that which is offensive to the Spanish nation, to its governments or subjects, should be made liable to the same severity of punishment, is a most cruel and arbitrary decree; and I do therefore protest against it as it relates to his Britannic majesty; that foreigners found in the country, not coming within the foregoing descriptions, but who went to it whilst in possession of the independents, should be condemned to labor at the public works, as decreed in the second article of your proclamation, is an unheard of barbarous threat, unparalleled in the wars of civilized nations, and such as I am convinced Spain cannot authorize; I therefore consider myself bound to protest, in the strongest manner, against its being acted upon towards British subjects.

The term of eight days granted to the foreigners at Maracaybo, whose lives were spared, was much too short for mercantile men to arrange their accounts; and as their stay could not have interfered with your future operations—because they might have been placed under surveillance, this time appears unnecessarily confined and arbitrary.

As I find that your excellency, after assuring the officer who waited upon you from his Britannic majesty's sloop Surinam, that British property should be respected, and repeating the same in your letters to me, has condemned the whole of it, upon the ground that its coming to Maracaybo was in the violation of your blockade, I demand its immediate restitution; because, for the reason before stated, it has been unlawfully seized, and I

likewise do the same with reference to British property which may fall into your hands, in your progress through other provinces.

It is proper to inform your excellency, that the lieutenant governor of this Island joins with me in the sentiment I have expressed, and his honor would have conveyed the same from under his own hand, had you made known to him the proclamation herein noticed.

Capt. Rowley, the bearer of this dispatch, will afford your excellency an opportunity of returning any British property that may have been seized at Maracaybo, under a false impression.

May God preserve your excellency many years. I have, &c. &c.

(Signed)

C. ROWLEY,

Rear admiral and commander in chief of all his Britannic majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath, and knight of the illustrious order of Maria Teresa of Austria. To his excellency Don F. T. Morales, field marshal of the national armies and commander in chief of that employed on the Spanish Main, &c.

His Britannic majesty's ship Serapis,
Port Royal harbor, Jamaica, August 21, 1821.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's communication of the 6th June, which reached me on the 21st of last month, informing me that you had considered it your duty to direct, that all the ports and coasts, belonging to the provinces of Maracaybo, Coro and Barcelona, should be under blockade; and conveying to me this intelligence, with a view to its general publicity, that no English subject might risk his property by a contravention thereof.

Against this blockade it is my duty to protest, as I consider the law of nations to be, that the legality of a blockade must essentially depend upon the adequacy of the blockading force to hold the ports and coasts, intended to be blockaded, in such a constant state of blockade, that no vessel can enter or depart without immediate danger of detention; that if the force is inadequate to enforce the blockade generally, the whole blockade, in all its parts, is thereby vitiated; nor can the blockading ships enforce it partially, where they may happen to be present.

With this view of the blockade, which your excellency has declared, I must warn you of the consequences that may follow from your attempting to apply to the ships and property of his Britannic majesty a restraint not warranted by the law of nations, under the pretext of blockade.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of high consideration, your excellency's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

C. ROWLEY,

Rear admiral and commander in chief of all his Britannic majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the Bath, and knight of the illustrious order of Maria Teresa of Austria. To his excellency general De la Torre, &c. &c.

Chinese Proclamation,

Concerning the late great fire at Canton—published November 14, 1822, not communicated by the merchants, but obtained privately.

BY THE FOYUEN:

Ching, a member of the military board at Peking, a censor belonging to the board of general inspection, a Fes-tock of Canton province, and super-

intendent of the grain, tax, &c. hereby issues a general proclamation, with the utmost earnestness on a most important subject.

On the 18th and 19th days of the 9th moon of this year, in consequence of a fire occasioned by a shop man, when a mad wind blew, and the fire became furious, it was impossible for man's strength to produce any effect in arresting the progress of the flames; they spread and consumed shops, and houses and honges, to a number that exceed 2,400; and maimed and wounded men to the amount of several times ten; and destroyed the property of merchants and foreigners, to the value of several hundreds of thousands of tens of thousands. The flowery gaiety and glory of Canton was, all at once, consumed like the gaudy insect that rushes into the burning flame—such an event has not taken place for several hundred years.

You, gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, who have suffered by this Heaven-sent calamity, are not the only persons whose hearts are grieved and wounded. I, Fooyuen, since my ears heard it, and my eyes saw it, have not for a moment ceased to feel bodily pain and mental anguish on account of it. But the proverb says of every drink and every filled cup, there are none that are not previously fixed by fate.' This judgement of fire, was no doubt occasioned by the influences of the numerical destiny of the Pearl River, (which runs past the city and suburbs.)

But I desire that you all, gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, will every one quietly submit to a righteous destiny. Do not sorrow, grieve, lament and sigh. You must not repine at Heaven, nor criminate man, and so in vain add to your trouble and vexation. But it is incumbent on you to receive the warning from Heaven above, repent of your sins, examine yourselves, and always preserve, impressed on your minds, the four words "Heavenly principles, good heart."

And, really acting according to these, you will not be ashamed before the discerning Gods, and no doubt the high Heaven will silently assist you. And how do you know but that the residue left by the fiery flames shall re-arise in piles of gold, and heaps of gems, and riches and honors?

You that have the power are hereby commanded to hasten and rebuild on the original site and foundation, which you must not overstep, to encroach on your neighbors; for if you do, so great an offence will be prosecuted and punished without mercy.

As to the poor who have been burnt out, and have no dwelling, I have directed the local magistrates to hasten and draw out a list of the names, and give grain, and exercise compassion.

As to those criminals who availed themselves of the fire to rob and plunder, many have been taken and will be severely punished; and a new search has been commenced for those not yet seized, so that not one of them may escape the net.

I have also appointed an additional number of officers and troops to patrol the streets night and day, that if, hereafter, any should act as incendiaries or robbers, it is allowed to country gentlemen, to scholars, to merchants, and poor natives and constables and watchmen, to join the military officers and soldiers, to seize the culprits, to present them before the magistrates, and, if the charge be proved, they will, on the spot, be immediately cudgelled to death.

As to the foreigners, who have in barks passed over seas several times, 10,000 miles in width, to come to our celestial empire to trade; in one morn-

ing their goods have been consumed by fire; and they have no settled place to roost or rest—a case indeed much to be pitied—I hereby command all Hong merchants to act as is safe for the foreigners, and settle them in tranquil situations, that none of them may be destitute of a place to live in.

Let all military officers, country gentlemen, merchants, poor natives and foreigners, whom this may concern, yield obedience thereto. Do not oppose a special proclamation.

Jaorokwang, 2d year—10th moon, 2d day.

Remarks on Ching Tagin's proclamation, by Dr. M.

The writer of this document is a man of official rank and great popularity in the Chinese empire. He is esteemed a well educated, religious, virtuous Pagan. The mixture of truth and error, of wisdom and nonsense, contained in the proclamation, must be very apparent to any well instructed Christian.

The Canton daily paper announces that, on the day of the new moon, (Nov. 13), which he had chosen as an auspicious day for receiving the seat of his new appointment to the office of Fooyuen i. e. "soother of the people"—the place next to that of the governor general of the province, he early went forth out of his mansion and proceeded to the temple of Confucius; to the temple of the deified warrior Kwan foot-toze; to the dragon king or sea god temple; to the queen of Heaven's temple; and to the fire god temple; to the city god temple, and to the wind god temple; at each of which he worshipped and offered incense. He then visited the Tartar generals, the literary chancellor, &c. and received visits of congratulation from the governor, the hoppoo, and all the civil and military officers belonging to this provincial metropolis. Next day the proclamation was published.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. schooner Revenge, lieutenant Levy, has been lost in the bay of Honduras—the guns, spars, &c. and 50,000 dollars, on freight, were saved. Every degree of caution was used to avoid the disaster, and great efforts were made to relieve the vessel after she had struck on the rocks.

The storm. There was an uncommon storm on the 29th and 30th ult. It came from the north east, and extended from New York to Virginia. The snow fell in great quantities—two feet deep in some places not more than 50 miles from Baltimore, though here it almost melted as it descended. We have a long list of vessels damaged in the harbor of New York, and sunk or driven ashore on the parts adjacent—*fifty-three* were counted between that city and New Brunswick alone; we may form some idea of the aggregate from this circumstance. They appear to have been strewed all along the coast of New Jersey, and many lives were lost in the whole. Notwithstanding the numerous fine harbors in the Chesapeake bay, it is thought that not less than fifty vessels were blown over, driven ashore, &c. among them the Bremen ship *Weltburger*, after the loss of three anchors, off Mill Point, near the Rappahannock—crew and cargo saved. she was bilged—a brig went to pieces near her, and it is supposed that all on board perished—the bodies of a woman and child had floated ashore. Very little, if any damage was done in the harbor of Baltimore.

The roads were almost impassable in some places by the fall of trees—One of them fell on a stage in New Jersey, by which a passenger was killed and two others severely wounded.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES, No. 6—Vol. XII.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 12, 1823. [No. 6—Vol. XXIV. WHOLE No. 604

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

From the *National Intelligencer* of March 21, 1823.
—The manufacturing interest "is at this moment better protected than any other interest of the country." "Manufactures are, besides, already the only prosperous interest of the country: they are flourish-
ing at the expense of every other."

☞ Evidence is required that these things are so.

☞ The leading article in this sheet, though caused by some remarks of my friends of the "*National Intelligencer*," is rather an essay on the trade and commerce of the United States than a reply to them, and presents a body of statistical facts of un-
equal interest; and especially so at this time, when an apprehension is entertained that Great Britain designs to possess herself of the island of Cuba. We are glad however, to have the assurance re-
newed to us, that the people thereof, of all parties and descriptions, seem unanimously resolved to resist any transfer of the sovereignty and to declare themselves independent, if cast off or abandoned by Spain—relying for support on their numerous local advantages, and an intimate commercial communication with the United States. An examina-
tion of the paper inserted, will shew how deeply im-
portant this matter is to us. [See page 83.]

I recommend the essay particularly to the editors of the "*Intelligencer*," and hope it will convince them that there really is a difference between the necessities or comforts of *fire*, and the confa-
gration of a house or city, by the unrestrained fury of that powerful element!—My neighbor over the way, the editor of the "*Baltimore Patriot*," too, may read it to his benefit. He called me a "firm advocate for the prohibition of foreign articles"—ventur-
ing to pronounce on my principles without ever having ascertained them! *He was mistaken*. I shall next week prove that I am no more an advocate for "prohibition" than he himself is; but this is the difference between us—he is the friend of "MONOPOLY," if any monopoly there is in the United States, and I am the advocate for EQUALITY OF RIGHTS AND CON-
stitution to all the citizens of the republic. He may not, at present, comprehend this—but when I speak of the *cod fishery*, he must feel himself "at home," as Mathews, the player, says.

The truth is—the only prohibitory laws that we have relate to the fisheries, tonnage and the coast-
ing trade of the United States, except as to the introduction of coarse cotton goods! [Those in regard to *coal*, *cotton* and *sugar*, however, deserve notice.] All these came from and are specially enjoyed by the people of the east—were opposed by those of the south, and established by the voice of the inhabitants of the middle states, in conformity with their general principles—such as they now wish applied for their own advantage. My neighbor of the "*Patriot*," also, would have almost denounced me as an enemy, if I had objected to the prohibitory laws which laid a duty of *eighteen dollars per ton* on French vessels, and absolutely excluded the British from their West India colonies—only because the French so taxed our vessels and the British so excluded them! I think it will push his ingenuity not a little, to tell why the people of all the states should actually pay a very large sum from the public treasury as *extra wages* to the fishermen of Massachusetts, and not

even encourage the iron manufacturers of Pennsylv-
vania by a moderate duty—or to shew that it was right to exclude French and British ships because they excluded ours, any more than it is to exclude foreign goods, because our flour, fish and manu-
factures are excluded. "*Let-us alone!*"

☞ Proof positive that the editor of the REGISTER has held a "surveillance of the press over the pri-
vate actions of men," from the the "*National Intel-
ligencer*" of Tuesday last.

"He, [that is H. Niles], shall not provoke us, even now, to search the index to the volumes of his Register for instances in which he has very se-
verely censured those who used English writing paper.* We can refer from memory to two par-
ticular cases only, and we mention them merely to assure our worthy fellow citizen that we did not speak wholly without book on that point. Those cases were, the writing of a letter by one of the late Mr Dougherty's clerks on a sheet of English paper, and the alleged use of such paper in the general post office."

So—Mr. Dougherty, late clerk of the house of representatives of the United States, in pursuing the business of his office, and the post master general of the United States—(though I did not re-
prove the latter for the reasons then stated), in performing his public duty, were "PRIVATE" men!

What next?—The moon is a Dutch cheese, and was made by Miss Van Thumper as she skaited to market one morning in Holland, with a pail of milk on her head, and a basket of eggs in her hand!

The editors now talk of "peace and quietness." Well—it is granted to them, for a season, except as to the matters inserted above. But who was it that brought on a state of editorial war, as unjust as that which Louis of France is waging on Spain;—who would have taken the "*Register*" under "legitimate" surveillance, that dominion might not be endangered? Surely, the editors have not yet to learn that I do not owe allegiance to THEM! When the warm weather approaches and the people want light reading, the subject will be resumed, and some amusement afforded, unless Messrs. Gales & Seaton render the apology that they owe.

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON. A letter from St. Thomas, dated March 11th, gives an account of a most unfortunate occurrence that took place at Porto Rico. The Grey Hound and the Beagle were

* The editor of the "*Register*" never censured any private man for using English paper. The "*National Intelligencer*" insinuates what it cannot sustain, unless by the good little story lately told about its editors—advising that they should import subscribers as well as paper. But the fact is—there is a language used by too many at Washington, that simulates itself to the cry of the noisy insect which is supposed to say "*Katy did*" and "*Katy didn't*," through the whole night, leaving it altogether a matter of doubt in the morning, whether *Katy did* or *Katy did not* do it; a sort of bundling of words together, that may as well be applied to the description of a "hawk" as the definition of a "handsaw."

in port, and the rest of the squadron lying off. The governor informed capt. John Porter that only two vessels would be admitted at a time; but, on account of the surf, he could not communicate the order to the rest of the squadron, and the Fox, lieutenant Cocke, on coming in, was saluted with two blank cartridges—but not knowing what was meant, lieutenant C. stood on, and was himself killed by a shot from the castle. The schooner then was immediately brought to anchor among the breakers—lieutenant Cocke's body carried ashore and interred with military honors. The three schooners then proceeded to join the squadron; since which nothing had been heard from them to the date of the letter from St. Thomas'. On receiving the news, the flags of the American vessels at that place were displayed half-mast.

THE PIRATES. The brig Alert, from New Orleans, put into Havana, about 25 days since. On her arrival off the Moro she was boarded by three piratical boats, and her captain and cook killed, and another man mortally wounded by the villains. No American vessel of war being in port, the wounded person was kindly attended by the surgeon of the British frigate Hyperion. Every day seems to furnish new instances of the depredations of these men, and their spoils are openly disposed of at Matanzas, &c. There is reason to believe that the crews of several vessels have been murdered by them. The details of their proceedings are shocking. The captain, mate and passengers of a French brig, were half hanged, then half-drowned, and beaten and abused in the most shameful manner for hours, to make them discover if money was on board—and the vessel was visited by several small boats from the shore, which were loaded with her cargo. In another instance, they used a lady in the same way. It is extremely dangerous now either to enter or leave the port of Havana.

It is stated that to the eastward of Matanzas, the houses are filled with goods. In general, they ask only a doubloon for a horse load of merchandise. The following however, is the Matanzas *piratical price current*, carefully corrected, from actual sales, up to the last date. Russia sheeting, fair to good, 6 dollars; gin, per case, one dollar and fifty cents; nails, per cask, four dollars; assorted invoices six hundred dollars, for eight thousand first cost.

The brig Bellisarius, of Kennebunk, has arrived at the Balize, for New-Orleans. When on her voyage from Port au Prince for Campeachy, she was boarded off the harbor of the latter by a piratical schooner, of about 40 tons, and manned by 30 or 40 men, who asked for money, but the captain, (Perkins), denied having any. They then stabbed him in several places and cut off one of his arms, when he told them were the money was, (200 doubloons), which they took, and proceeded to murder him in the most inhuman manner. He was first deprived of the other arm and one of his legs. They then dipped oakum in oil, put some in his mouth and under him—set it on fire, and thus terminated his sufferings!!! The mate was stabbed with a sabre in the thigh. They also robbed the brig of anchors and cables, sails, rigging, quadrants, charts, books, papers, and nearly all the provisions and water. On the passage from Campeachy to the Balize she was providentially supplied with provisions, &c. by several vessels which she fell in with, or her people must inevitably have perished.

The British cutter Grecian has captured the famous pirate La Cata, off the isle of Pines. The cutter had 50 men, the pirate 100 men and 8 guns—it was believed that about 30 of the crew of the

latter were killed, but only three prisoners were made, the rest made their escape on shore. Considerable quantities of goods were found on board the prize. The Grecian was conveying the prisoners to Jamaica, where, it seems, there is more law to reach cases of piracy than we have in the United States.

It would be sickening to relate all the cases of piracy and outrage that occur off the coasts of Cuba, and assassinations seem frequent even in Havana. A sailor belonging to the ship Governor Tompkins, was lately found dead in the dock with a knife sticking in his neck, having been murdered by the Spaniards. A coroner's inquest was held over the body for which the captain of the ship had to pay the sum of \$33 08.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL. An act has passed in Pennsylvania renewing the charter of the Philadelphia bank for 15 years, on the condition that that institution shall subscribe \$100,000 to the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company. It now looks probable that this long contemplated work may soon be finished.

THE SESQUEHANNAH. Pennsylvania has appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to the improvement of the navigation of this river. The yearly expenditure is to be only \$10,000, and on that part between Columbia and the Maryland line. It also authorizes the commissioners on the part of Maryland, to expend such part of the Maryland appropriation as they may deem proper within the state of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENTIAL. At a meeting of the members of the legislature of Louisiana, held at New Orleans on the 15ult. the following resolutions were adopted—

"Resolved, that HENRY CLAY is the individual whose talents and public services entitle him to the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, that we recommend his support for the next presidency."

U. S. BANK. The president and directors of this bank have lately made a donation of 1000 dollars worth of hose to a fire company in Cincinnati, Ohio. The bank must have a deep interest in the build-ings there.

NEW YORK. Return of flour and meal inspected at New York, for the year ending Feb. 15, 1823. Superfine flour 251,478 bbls. 13,780½ bbls. do. 57,351 bbls. fine flour; 21,179 do. bad do. 9,417 do. middlings; 25,274 do. rye and 880½ bbls. 7,364 bbls. and 9,769 bbls. Indian meal; 730 bbls. and 1,093½ bbls. buckwheat.

PHILADELPHIA. There was another unpleasant contest last week, when the election of trustees for St. Mary's church was to be made. When the qualified voters assembled to select judges of the election, as usual, by acclamation, it appeared that the rev. Mr. Hogan's friends had a majority, and the judges so chosen took their stations at the windows of the church to receive the votes—but the other side also appointed judges and held an election in the church yard. The former set of judges declared a majority of 609 votes in favor of a board of trustees friendly to Mr. Hogan, and the latter announced that they had received 405 votes for a board that was opposed to his pastorship. Considerable agitation prevailed, and violence was expected. Arms had been brought into the church

and a forcible entry was made, but happily no actual personal conflict took place. Several men were arrested by the police officers. Some plan ought to be adopted to prevent a recurrence of things that must be regarded as disgraceful to all who are concerned in them, and disreputable to the city.

☞ We are since pleased to hear, that an arrangement has been made by which peace is secured for the present, and which also refers the matters in controversy to a legal decision.

PENNSYLVANIA. A poor old man lately petitioned the legislature of this state for some relief—his documents shewed that he had been on board of the Hyder Ali, commanded by the late com. Barney, when she captured the General Monk. It was proposed to grant the old man 40 dollars as a *donation*; but, when the subject came before the house of representatives, that amount was granted as a pension annually for life.

ARKANSAS. Mr. Thomas Mathers, of Arkansas, proposes to publish a map of that territory, two feet 6 inches in length and two feet in breadth, neatly engraved and colored—for five dollars, payable on delivery. Mr. M. seems to be well qualified for the undertaking, having been for four years employed in making actual surveys; and we have a great desire for more correct information about this part of our country than is now in possession—so we heartily wish success to the undertaking. The map is to be accompanied by a geographical sketch of the territory.

A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—A farmer of New Jersey, who was unable to sell more than half of a large quantity of cabbages he had raised, has made the remainder into *sour kroust*, which he is selling in the New York market at from 8 to 10 dollars per barrel, for exportation to India, &c.

ALEXANDER—the “magnanimous” and “the deliverer.” What a change has there been in the opinions of many, who but lately hailed the emperor of Russia as a demi-god! The “deliverer” is found to be a monopolizer, and the “magnanimous” just as *ambitious* as Napoleon was! My neighbor of the Federal Gazette, thinks that Great Britain will take a part in the war “should Alexander once more march his barbarian horde into the heart of Europe.” How long is it since one of this horde was carressed in London, and almost kissed by the women in the streets, (as they kissed the old and ugly *Blucher* until he was sick of it), for the simple reason that he had “transfixed fifteen French people on his own spear?” or, that the provost of the city of Edinburg toasted the Russian lady, whose father had offered her *person*, with a large fortune, in reward to any wretch who would murder Bonaparte? My opinion about this member of the “peace society of Massachusetts,” whether right or wrong, has been the same—because the reputed assassins of his father were among those who stood nearest to his person and seemed to possess the most of his confidence.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, March 4, 1823. [Circular to the deputy post masters.]

SIR—The public having made arrangements for transmitting correspondence along the sea coast, as well as through the country, at great expense, found itself a loser on that account, in consequence of the numerous establishments of steam boats.—

To prevent these losses, and to subject all letters and packets of letters conveyed by steam boats, to the regular postage, congress, by an act passed on the 3d inst. have established all routes on which those boats pass, as post roads. You will therefore charge all letters which you receive or send by steam boats, with postage according to the distance they are conveyed, at the same rates as if sent through the mail by land. The account of steam boat letters should be kept by itself, and may be kept on the common blanks for ship letters received, merely substituting the words “steam boat,” for ship. It is important, particularly on account of the state of receipts and expenditures of the department, that the act of February 27, 1815, be duly enforced and carried into effect, (see page 20 and 21 of the post office laws), and I hope you will not fail to prosecute, should the law be violated.

Yours, respectfully,

RETURN J. MEIGS,
Post master general.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Facts and remarks, in reply to the editors of the “National Intelligencer,” on the *trade and commerce* of the United States.

In the REGISTER of the 29th ult. I gave four reasons why “Havana tobacco, *real* coffee and Madeira wine” might be used moderately, if we liked them, “according to the strictest rules of political economy”—and I promised to establish the facts by references that “could not be denied,” and “support them by arguments perfectly consistent with all the doctrines in support of domestic industry, that have been held forth” in this work.

The first reason was—

1. “That they do not displace or interfere with any domestic product of like quality, or break in upon the pursuits of any portion of the labor of the United States.”

This requires very little, if any, remark—and we shall not waste our own or the reader’s time about it.

The second reason was—

2. “Because the consumption keeps up a market for a vast quantity of our most valuable products, establishes the value of what remains at home for domestic use, and fixes the price of all else sent abroad: Cuba and Hayti, alone, receiving nearly one third part of all the surplus products of our fisheries, fields and workshops, as well as of our forests, excepting only the articles of cotton and tobacco: they also employ a greater quantity of American tonnage than most of the nations of Europe all added together, the British excepted, and, as nurseries for seamen, are more valuable than even the trade with Great Britain, and about as valuable as that of all the rest of the European world.”

Here is an important matter proposed, and we shall consider it in detail: presenting some of the most interesting considerations, as they regard the prosperity of the U. States, which materially depends upon foreign or domestic trade *really* “free”—or a *let-us-alone* policy that is *truly* reciprocal. Profitable industry is the parent of the virtues—idleness and want the nurse of the vices. EMPLOYMENT IS BETTER THAN ALMS.

The tobacco, coffee and wine alluded to is brought to us chiefly from the islands of Cuba and Hayti and Madeira. Let us see what sort of a trade it is that we have carried on with these islands, and calculate its effects on the domestic trade, and that which we have with other parts of the world. This we are enabled to do by the statistical tables lately furnished from the treasury department, in obedience to the law.

EXPORTS—VALUE IN DOLLARS

	Cuba.	Hayti.	Madeira.
Fish	\$97,587	160,054	3,237
Oil and sperm. candles	11,713	28,711	1,378
Staves, heading, boards, &c. and manufactures of wood	387,130	98,595	11,398
Beer, &c.	107,135	70,955	6,371
Butter and cheese	34,234	31,999	402
Pork, lard, &c.	387,729	312,690	3,003
Flour	918,339	460,216	126,252
Corn, meal, &c.	31,990	16,371	23,228
Biscuit, &c.	16,543	7,289	1,449
Potatoes	19,133	1,891	
Apples	8,087	1,752	
Rice	268,088	167,357	1,589
Tobacco	17,389	48,922	588
—manufactured	4,036	2,624	
Household furniture, } coaches, hats, saddlery }	135,472	66,711	
Leather, boots and shoes	128,270	24,140	
Candles and soap	183,398	106,007	
Iron manufactures	40,187	6,927	

The preceding may serve as samples of the rest of the exports. The whole value of the domestic articles exported to Cuba and Hayti, were—

To Cuba	3,201,045
Hayti	1,746,107
	<u>4,947,152</u>

Now, the value of the whole of the [proper] domestic exports of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, three fourths of Maryland, (by population), half Tennessee and Missouri, one third Virginia, &c. in the year stated, amount only to the value of 19,616,183

So the trade to Cuba and Hayti was equal to *one fourth* of the whole interest of three fourths or four fifths of the free people of the United States; in foreign commerce, as far as it depends on a foreign export of the surplus products of their own industry!*

Again—the whole domestic exports of the United States were valued at 49,874,079
Deduct cotton and tobacco 30,257,896

	19,616,183
All of foreign articles†	<u>22,286,202</u>
	41,902,385
Whole exports to Cuba	4,270,618
Hayti	<u>2,119,811</u>
	6,390,429

*This classification is made only in the fashion of the day—and it is a fashion that I do not approve of, even in a defensive case. It is practically idle to say, that if the south prospers the east must suffer, or to suppose that the reverse of this is the fact. It is the language of men whose views are bounded by county lines and election-district divisions—but we know that there are some persons in congress, whose utmost reach of legislation seems to be thus confined. I equally wish high freights for ships, as great prices for flour, tobacco and cotton—one of them can hardly do well without benefitting the rest. The interest of the people of the United States is not so sectional as some would make it out to be.

†Nearly one eighth of the value of the foreign articles exported was in sugar and coffee—together \$2,713,066, and chiefly supplied by Cuba and Hayti.

Or, nearly a *sixth part* of all the foreign business of all "the great commercial states," as well as of all the products of the *forests, the fields, the fisheries and the work shops* of the people of the states above named.

There are very few men who have thought of these things as they should. Let us see what we export to certain nations of Europe:

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.
To Russia	177,261	351,820	529,081
Sweden	180,411	80,210	260,621
Denmark & Norway	32,023	160,757	192,780
Germany	1,644,226	860,789	2,505,015
Portugal	102,935	18,555	121,590
Italy and Malta	560,714	889,470	1,450,184
Turkey, Levant, Egypt and Bar- bary states	6,124	405,197	411,321
Gibraltar	525,708	625,074	1,150,782
	<u>3,229,402</u>		<u>6,621,374</u>

Thus we see that the trade and commerce of the United States with the islands of Cuba and Hayti, amounts to as much as the *whole trade* to and with many mighty nations, and, as it regards the products of our own country, to *one fourth* more!

To *protect* the trade with the empires, kingdoms, states, &c. just above named, we support two ministers plenipotentiary, one charge d'affairs, several consuls and a squadron of vessels of war, at the *positive aggregate cost* (and loss) of 600,000 dollars a year, paid from the treasury of the United States. The trade with Cuba and Hayti, except at the present moment, on account of the depredations of the pirates of the former on our *coasting trade*, &c. costs the treasury nothing! Look at it!

The domestic exports to Madeira, all of the character of the articles above enumerated, were valued at \$186,952

Foreign articles	4,662
	<u>191,614</u>
We imported thence, chiefly in wines	188,757

2,857

Leaving a balance in our favor, besides all the profits of the shipping interest, and the labor and subsistence employed or expended in the transportation.

We will contrast this with Russia—

Exports—(dom. 177,361),	total	529,081
Imports		<u>3,307,328</u>
		2,878,247

So the domestic exports of the United States to the empire of Russia, is less than those of such exports to the little island of Madeira, with a balance against us of almost three millions of dollars, in general account!

These matters must be regarded in another most important point of view, an account of the employment that they afford in the building and fitting out of vessels, for rendering profit or capital vested in shipping, and as *nurseries of seamen*.

Tonnage entered from Cuba	118,405
Hayti	<u>42,975</u>
	Tons 161,380

We shall call this only 54,000 tons, on the supposition that, including all delays, a vessel may perform three voyages in a year to Cuba or Hayti; and, as such vessels are generally small, they have, (including the master, mate, &c.), about seven persons to every 100 tons, and thus give *permanent* employ to 3780 seamen.

The tonnage which entered during the same year was as follows: from Russia 22,761; Sweden, 14,373; Denmark and Norway 651; Germany 6,208; Portugal 17,803; Italy and Malta, 12,857; Turkey, Levant, Egypt and Barbary states 1,290; Gibraltar 8,100—total 84,061; or, allowing two voyages in a year, 42,000 tons, and *permanently* employing about five persons to the 100 tons, (the vessels being large), say 2,100 seamen in the whole.

And the fact is *demonstrated*, that the trade to Cuba and Hayti employs *one fourth* more tonnage and *five eighths* more men, than the trade with all the nations and states above named, the commerce with whom is "protected" at so great an expense!

I did not myself believe that such results would have appeared. They have really surprised me, and are worthy of profound observation.

We shall now say something about imports.

Value from Cuba	\$7,299,329
Hayti	2,341,817
	9,641,846

The *whole* imports were \$83,241,541—from these islands, *one ninth* of all from all the world. The chief articles were—

	Cuba.	Hayti.
Coin and bullion	\$590,169	\$229,439
Dye woods	7,371	35,312
Raw hides	88,785	46,307
Molasses*	1,103,268	1,649
Coffee†	1,812,729	1,801,150
Sugar‡	2,926,963	
Segars, or "cigars"	189,769	800

The total of the imports as above stated, and all of the description of the preceding, being such as we CANNOT PRODUCE, or in sufficient quantities for our own use, and all necessary to the *foreign* trade, *home manufacture or domestic convenience* or luxury, if the phrase pleases better. But sugar and coffee are rather *conveniences* than *luxuries*. Sugar indeed, has become almost a *necessary* of life.

The value of the imports exceeds that of the exports, which is the *profit* of the trade; for the *conclusive* reason that, if a balance of trade exists it is against the people of Cuba and Hayti. And that there is a general loss on the *return* cargo is self-evident, from the fact that *specie* makes up nearly one ninth part of the import. This is an article that never is transferred from place to place in ships, when produce of any sort will bear a freight—the latter being the *continual* object of the owners of vessels. It follows then as an impossibility, that Cuba and Hayti could take of us what they do, if we did not take coffee, sugar, molasses, &c. from them; and these go into our re-exportations to pay balances in Europe, or for the supply of our own domestic manufactures, by which the value is greatly enhanced, affording employment to thousands of our own people at home.

The contrast to this valuable trade may be found in our commerce with Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in that with Russia, &c. as shewn above.

* Whole quantity of molasses imported, 11,990,569 gallons, of which 6,190,844 were from Cuba.

† Whole quantity of coffee imported 25,782,390 pounds, of which 17 millions were from Cuba and Hayti.

‡ Sugar—whole quantity imported 88,305,670 lbs. of which 51,962,903 lbs. were received from Cuba.

\$ The segars are too small an item to be worthy of notice.

From Great Britain and Ireland, in the year above always referred to, we imported goods, wares and merchandise to the value of \$34,805,287

Some of the chief items were—	
Manufactures of wool	10,574,003
of cotton	8,068,593
Hose, cotton threads, linens, hempen goods	4,334,786
Manufac. of brass, copper and iron	3,153,099
Glass, china and earthen ware	1,288,425
White and red lead, lead in bars and shot	490,597
Nails, spikes, anchors, sheet and hoop iron	188,727
Iron in bars and bolts and castings	377,759
Steel	155,092

The remainder of the mighty aggregate is made up of things of like character, the greater part of which we *can* and *ought* to make at home—and many of them *directly* interfere with the pursuits of our own industry. The import of cotton manufactures will decline, for the reason that this branch of business is "protected;" but that of other articles will be continued, unless there is a greater change in the tariff than is even contemplated, to the full amount of what the people can pay for—because, *such is the will of the government.*

We exported to G. Britain a value of 24,498,347; and there is a balance of more than ten millions against us, which we are sensible of from the notorious fact, that we are "over head and ears" in debt to the people of that country. Whatever may be said about the "balance of trade," there cannot be a doubt that our trade with Cuba and Hayti is profitable, and that that with Great Britain is unprofitable: the first excites, and the other paralyzes, the industry of the United States.

Some of the *chief articles* of export to Great Britain were—

Product of the fisheries	0,000,000
of manufactures (about)	0,000,000
Beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard, &c.	0,000,000
Leather and manufactures thereof	0,000,000
Candles, soap, snuff and manufac. tobacco	0,000,000
Iron and manufactures thereof	0,000,000
Cotton	18,752,286
Tobacco	2,691,292
Gold and silver coin and bullion	796,218
Rice	428,033
Naval stores	343,939
Flour and meal	343,427
Skins and furs	223,865
Staves, shingles and all sorts of timber (about)	170,090
Biscuit and potatoes	0,000,004

Now, if we take from the whole aggregate of our exports only six items, neither of which the soil, climate or industry of Great Britain *can* produce, the residue of the value of the export will amount only to \$1,262,734. Thus:

Whole export	24,498,347
Cotton	18,752,286
Tobacco	2,691,292
Rice	428,033
Specie	796,218
Naval stores	343,939
Skins and furs	223,865
	23,235,613

Balance 1,262,734

This balance includes *all* the foreign products exported from the United States to Great Britain, and of course shews *all* the "carrying trade" properly so called.

Again—the American tonnage from Great Britain and Ireland during the year, was 121,075 tons, and

as before, allowing two voyages *per annum*, the trade permanently employed 60,537 tons, and 3,250 seamen; or 530 less than our commerce with Cuba and Hayti.

When we weigh these things, must it not evidently appear, that it is wise to use the coffee, &c. of Cuba and Hayti, seeing that unless we do their markets must be lost to us—and to refuse to receive the cloths, &c. of Great Britain, which takes nothing of us that she can raise or produce at home, by the industry of her own people? The adjacent islands can dispense with our supplies of bread and manufactures—Britain will not receive either, and cannot dispense with the use of our cotton, &c. The trade to Cuba is immensely advantageous, and that with Britain is pernicious.

We shall take another view of the effects of these respective trades and then conclude this subject—

	Whole exports.	To Cuba and Hayti.
1. The fisheries	\$1,384,539	298,038
2. Lumber, &c.	1,307,670	485,725
3. Beef, butter, cheese, &c.	1,065,575	244,313
4. Pork, bacon, &c.	1,357,899	700,419
5. Flour, meal, biscuit	6,187,942	1,450,748
6. Household furniture, leather and boots and shoes, candles and soap—iron manufactures, &c. &c.	1,793,500	697,672
7. Rice	1,553,482	435,445
	14,651,007	4,312,360

Of all these valuable articles, so important to the prosperity of the people of the eastern, middle and western states, Great Britain received:

1. Of the fisheries	000,000
2. Lumber, &c.	170,000
3. Beef, butter and cheese	000,000
4. Pork, bacon, &c.	000,000
5. Flour, meal and biscuit	343,431
6. Household furniture and other manufactures, (as above)	000,000
7. Rice	423,033
	841,464

Thus, Cuba and Hayti gave a *voluntary market* for nearly *one-third* of the whole value of these products, and Great Britain an *involuntary* one for *one-seventeenth* part, or, without rice, for about *one-thirtieth* part!

The whole quantity of flour exported in the year was 827,865 bbls; of which Cuba and Hayti received 221,998 bbls. The average value of flour in that year seems to have been a little more than six dollars per barrel, as rated on the custom-house books at the several ports from which the article was exported. Its value shall be put down at six dollars for the sake of calculation.

The aggregate product of bread-stuffs in the U. States, I estimate to be about equal to the manufacture of fourteen millions of barrels—one million for export, *thirteen* for domestic use. One half the latter is probably consumed by the growers of the grain and their immediate dependents—the other half comes into the *home market* for sale.

It is well known that the *foreign demand* fixes the price of a commodity in the *home market*, and the effect of *scarcity and supply* on the value of all articles is evident to every thinking mind. So it is easy to comprehend that the export of 250,000 barrels may fix the value on the other 750,000; and that the million of barrels sent abroad will establish the price of every barrel sold for home use.

I adventure nothing in the assertion that, if a foreign demand for the surplus million of barrels had

not existed, the price of the whole seven and a half millions that the farmers had to dispose of, would have been reduced at least 7,500,000 dollars, or one dollar per barrel; and that, if the wants of foreigners had required two millions of barrels instead of one million, the price of flour would have been ten dollars per barrel, or more, instead of six, and have produced a difference of value to the farmers equal to *thirty millions* on the whole stock of grain raised by them and not consumed in their own families. There is nothing wild or extravagant in this—the facts will appear evident to any one, if he will only reflect on the subject.

It may be observed that, in the case just stated, the domestic consumers would have been heavily taxed. *So it appears.* But the simple nature of the fact is, and there is not a negro drayman in our streets who is not enough of a *practical political economist* to know it, that, by the increase of his business, he can better afford to pay ten dollars than five for a barrel of flour, when the high price is caused by a foreign demand, and the low price is the consequence of a want of it. And so it is with every one else, and in regard to every thing. High prices and plenty of business, is prosperity—low prices and little to do, is adversity. I pray the people to *think* on these matters—they are of great interest to our personal and national welfare.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind, that the price of an article has little, if any, reference to its *value* to a consumer, for *that value* depends on the ability to pay the price demanded. Money is no standard. One ox has been *dear* meat in England when sold for *six pence*; another *cheap* when sold for *sixty pounds*, each yielding the same quantity of beef. But I shall explain this by modern and familiar instances.

When flour sold for fourteen dollars per barrel in the United States, the average price of a day's labor was 125 cents. When, recently, the common price of flour did not exceed five dollars, the average price of a day's labor was less than 50 cents. But, to avoid all difficulty, we will take *real cases*. In 1795, a common laborer in Baltimore received 125 cents, and the highest rate of the wages of such is now 75 cents—many receive only 62½ cents. Let us suppose that the price of flour was \$14 in 1795, and is \$7 in 1823, and allow the laborer 1 lb. per day—

365 lbs. of flour at 7 cents	per ann. 25 55
do. 3½	12 77
Difference	\$12 78
300 days' labor at 125	375 00
do. 75	225 00
Difference	\$150 00

What more can be desired to exhibit the case? It is demonstrated and applicable to every thing and all things, jointly or severally, and to all countries, unless in special cases of *monopolies*, which do not and *cannot* really exist in the United States, whether in the works of agriculture or manufactures, unless the peculiar soil and climate of the districts raising *tabacco, cotton and sugar* confer it. Labor is generally free to seek that which is most profitable—and there is no fear that one branch of the national industry can long prosper “at the *expense*” of any other. It is impossible—the assertion of Messrs. Gales and Seaton to the contrary notwithstanding. A *monopoly* cannot be in the United States, unless established by the CREATOR, as inherent in the land or dependent on the season—to which we must sub-

mit; and we had better do it humbly than haughtily. A manufactory for cotton or wool may be as cheaply built in South Carolina as in Massachusetts; and, as the south is the country for cotton and the north for wool, an equality would exist between them, unless that, if slave labor is less dear than that of free persons, South Carolina would have an advantage over Massachusetts, especially in a cotton mill. All the "monopoly" that can be anticipated, as of a permanent character, among a free people who have the regulation of their own affairs, must grow out of prudent investments of capital, and the application of industry and skill, unless belonging to soil and climate. It is the fiat of the ALMIGHTY that the prudent and laborious shall enjoy the fruits of the earth, while the thoughtless and lazy may reap only "tares." This is every way consistent with the DIVINE command—"by the sweat of thy brow," &c. but many try to evade it by all sorts of inventions. Every thing that is like a "monopoly" is enjoyed either by the people of the east, through the *prohibitory laws* of the United States, or possessed by those of the south, through their natural advantages. On these matters I have much to say in an article prepared for the next REGISTER. But those who possess monopolies should be very careful of talking about them—"they who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." That a great revolution is going on in the United States, in regard to the application of labor, is manifest—it is admitted by every one, *Revolutions never go back*. Opposition begets opposition. If an encouragement of the manufacture of iron is refused to Pennsylvania, why shall she pay a bounty to the fishermen of Massachusetts? If the farmers of the west are not protected in the cultivation of hemp, why shall they protect the cultivators of cotton and sugar, the duties on which are now equal to between *forty and fifty per cent. ad valorem*? These are serious questions, and the facts that belong to them shall be set forth *in extenso*. The time is at hand, when the free laborers of this country will take the management of its public affairs into their own hands, to which it rightfully belongs. They will have *equality of trade*, or little trade with Europe—they will apply the principle, established by congress in regard to our commerce with France and the British West India colonies, to things of much greater interest to the nation at large;—meet prohibition with prohibition; "free trade" with *free trade*, as in the cases just mentioned. Look at the census!—see the assessments of the value of property—behold the canals, roads and bridges—regard the state of education—count the free-holders—number the sinewy arms of freemen to be raised in an appeal for *reciprocity*! It is stated that Mr. Tattall, of Georgia, in a speech in congress, said, "*by Heaven we, [the people of the south], will not submit*" to the tariff bill. If he did use these words, I would simply recommend to him an examination of the progress and force of the population of the United States—*quantum sufficit in ratio rerum*. The majority must govern—but they do not ask any sacrifice on the part of the minority. If any thing can effectually serve the people of the south, it is the establishment of domestic manufactures. Their cotton must soon want a market from its overproduction. Foreigners deal with them wholly of necessity. Can they believe that their cotton would be admitted into the British ports, if that of the East Indies and other British colonial possessions, could be generally substituted for it? Surely not—the act would be against every rule of good government. It must be the home market then,

that is to balance and regulate the foreign one. The domestic consumption is already about equal to a fifth, if not a fourth, of the general crop—in three or four years, it will amount to an half of what is now raised, seeing that the home manufactured article, even if to be regarded simply by its cost in *cents*, is cheaper than the foreign one. The interest of the people of the south is that of the people of the north, and *vice versa*. The great products of the one, cotton and sugar, are "protected" by heavy duties—and so they should be, though yet less "protected" than the *fisheries* are, of which "protection" we also most heartily approve. We only ask a *participation* in the encouragement afforded.

The third reason is as follows:

3. "For the reason that, generally speaking, those who consume the articles just before named, are well able to bear the expense of them; and every man has a right to indulge himself, when such indulgence is not detrimental to himself or his fellows."

"Might does *not* constitute right," unless rightfully used. There is a sort of common law on the subject that operates in all nations and under all circumstances, except those governed by *brutal force*. If a man builds a house, it would seem that he had an undoubted right to destroy it—but he must not do it to the detriment or at the hazard of the property of his neighbors. This restrains the freedom of the will no further than to prevent a man from doing wrong—for which purpose all governments were instituted. Here is a fruitful subject for remark—but this article has already extended to an unreasonable length.

The fourth reason was given in these words:

4. "Because these articles are among the fairest of all subjects of taxation—being luxuries or conveniences, and not necessities of life, such as bread and meat, and coats, hats and shoes. Articles of the former description may be imported advantageously—but a dependence on or a subserviency to foreigners for the latter, is incompatible with the national safety and destructive of private happiness."

This is also a copious subject. But, perhaps, the facts connected with it have been already sufficiently set forth. Luxuries should be taxed—necessaries spared; but this is the very reverse of our *system* of taxation—that being built on the *consumption* of articles which come into the common wants or wishes of the people; such as articles for raiment, *salt*,* sugar and various manufactures. It may easily

*Of salt the poor use quite as much, perhaps *more* than the rich. In the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1822, we imported 4,087,381 bushels—at 20 cents duty,

Add allowances, &c. to the fishermen

\$817,44

998,605

Equal to about one sixteenth part of the whole revenue then derived from taxes on imports.

Sugar, as before observed, is an article that has nearly grown into a *necessary*—at least, it materially enters into the *comforts* of the *laboring poor*, in various ways. It is agreeable, nutritious and wholesome, and ought to be *cheap*—and so it would be, but for the enormous tax that it pays, equal to fifty per cent. on its cost. The amount consumed in the United States is not less than 100,000,000 *lbs*—so the duty levied operates on the people as a tax equal to 3,000,000 of dollars—as much as the *direct tax* on property, which caused so great a sensation among the wealthy sometime ago! Then, as the

be, and in many cases is so, that a poor mechanic, who earns six or eight dollars a week, pays a greater amount of tax than a planter worth 50,000 dollars. This is not as it should be. But so far as the revenue is derived from *pure* luxuries, the grievance is lessened and equality is promoted. It is, therefore, to be approved of.

Troy, New York. In the "Register," of the 29th ult. we published a highly interesting account of Patterson, in N. Jersey, and, from the "Budget" of the 11th ult. we extract the following notices of the manufactures and trade of the city of Troy, in the state of New York—a place most advantageously seated at the head of the sloop navigation of the Hudson, and about to become a very important point of communication between the state of Vermont and the northern parts of New York, and the seaboard.

"There are in the city Troy, 7 grain mills, containing 23 run of stones and also 3 run for plaster—one plaster mill with one run of stones. There was ground at these mills last year 265,000 bushels wheat and about 5000 tons of plaster. These mills could easily grind 25 000 bushels, per run, of grain, a year, or 575,000 bushels per annum. Two rolling and slitting mills and two nail factories for cutting and heading. These establishments rolled more than eleven hundred tons of iron last year, the greatest part of which was made into nails. The works now being enlarged, there will be more than thirteen hundred tons of iron manufactured into nails and nail plates the present year. One cotton factory, which now contains 1700 spindles and thirty power looms—the number of spindles will be increased to 2000 this season; there was manufactured the last year 200,000 yards of cotton cloth at this factory—two bleaching establishments (on chemical principles),—two carding and fulling mills—one paper mill—one trip hammer—one gun factory

—one rope walk, 700 feet long—two stone ware and one earthen ware factories—three breweries, where will be brewed this year about 6000 barrels beer,—two grain distilleries—one air and one cupola furnace—four tanneries—two manufactories of burr mill-stones—one soap and candle factory, on a large scale—two candle factories—one oil mill—four printing offices, from three of which are issued weekly papers,—one turning lathe, by horse power, where all kinds of mill work are turned, cannon bored and turned, and the machine is of sufficient power to bore cylinders for steam engines. To this list may be added a cooper's shop, where were made last year very near 40,000 casks of all descriptions.

These manufactories paid last year, (excepting two or three recently established, and their business is anticipated for the ensuing year for the amount of about \$15,000)—

For raw materials, as iron, hides, cotton, &c.	\$685,550
For wood, coal and tan-bark	21,000
For labor done in the factories, mills, &c. without reference to common labor, cartage, boatage, &c.	87,000
Amount of fixed capital in mills, machinery, mill seats, buildings, &c. necessarily appertaining to the establishments	436,500
	1,230,050

This last item is more than \$100,000 less than the actual cost of the above enumerated manufactories, and the gross amount is considerably within the actual sums paid for materials and labor, as no labor but *mechanical* is estimated, and a great number of articles consumed in the various manufactories, as oil, timber, sand for furnaces, &c. are not included.

There are owned in Troy 55 vessels; their measured tonnage is 3679 tons. The population of Troy, by the census of 1820, was 5274 souls, which was about 1/8 of the population of the whole county of Rensselaer. Since the desolating fire in 1820, there has been an increase of population, and the whole population unquestionably exceeds 6000.

EUROPE. Some persons still cannot believe that war will take place between France and Spain—probably because they cannot see any reason why it should exist. But what has *reason* to do with the acts of kings, and when do they regard *right*, unless it is their real or supposed interest to do so? We have had no doubt, from the first, that war would take place, and are nearly satisfied in the opinion that a large part of Europe will be involved in it, if it does not terminate in a very short period.

The French line of battle ship *Le Jean Bart*, has arrived at Martinico, bearing the flag of Admiral Bergeret—*having in company a Spanish corvette, which she detained*. Two other vessels of 60 guns each were at the same island—they brought out a considerable number of troops. The British squadron, under com. Owen, is at Barbadoes, waiting orders from England.

The London Sun, a most decided ministerial paper, corrects a part of the earl of Liverpool's speech as published, and declares that he said—"I will not admit the idea that, in case of great danger, England is not in a condition to embark in the war. *If war is called for by the voice of the people, we are prepared to wage it.*"

If this be the condition, England will soon be at war, for the people seem almost unanimously to de-

whole revenue, derived from imports in the year 1821-2, was less than \$16,000,000, sugar and salt paid more than a fourth of it!—Is not this grinding the face of the poor? But they can do without sugar—the tax is voluntarily paid; true, they can do without sugar, they can dispense with that and many other things which sweeten their lives and relieve their fatigues; and there are many who, like a certain "*right honorable*" lady, would refuse them the privilege of having the itch, on account of the pleasure to be enjoyed in scratching!—they are regarded too much as merely fighting and working-machines; as blessed, if permitted to breathe the same air with *nobility*, of which we have enough in the United States—the chiefs of whom are public speculators or private swindlers, or men who have obtained money, and, with it, *rank*, by incomprehensible means—despising all who are not rich, who do not twist and juggle, and even rob some, (if to a decent amount!) to get money. My soul hath desired, that the whole breed of princes and nobles, and priests of established churches in the old world, and their *apes* of the new, were located somewhere in a body, with the injunction "*WORK OR STARVE*"—they would then feel for others, and esteem, as they ought, the worth of honest labor; which, in these "legitimate" days and under our "civilized" institutions, has not only to fight the battles that grow out of the lusts of the rich, but also to pay for the cost of *their* wars! But this is not the spirit, though it is too much the practice of our governments—and there is some hope that the procedure may be corrected by opening new employments for the industrious poor.

sire it. The following strongly indicates the feelings of the government: The London Gazette, of Feb. 2, contains an order in council, *revoking* a former order which prohibited for six months the transportation of arms and ammunition to any port or place within the dominions of the king of Spain.

Another circumstance—on the evening of the very day that the ministers of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia left Madrid, the British minister there gave a ball to a large party of Spaniards.

Lallemand is organizing a body of Frenchmen and Italians, who have settled in Spain on account of political persecutions. His force already amounted to 1000 men, and a great increase was expected. With these, it is intimated, that he will invade France when Angouleme invades Spain, and it is supposed that he will gather force like a snow ball, for he will fight under the eagles of Napoleon and the tri colored flag.

Of the approaching war it has been well observed, that "we may hear the first cannon, but the child unborn will not hear the last."

Some think it probable that the French army will reach Madrid—this may easily happen; but we shall not at all regard that event as a conquest of the Spanish nation. It is more likely to be the certain precursor of the destruction of the French armies.

☞ We had written so far when an arrival at New York put us in possession of extracts from London papers of the 6th of March—and we shall here briefly notice some of the chief things that have happened, instead of inserting them as usual, under the head of "foreign news."

In the British house of commons Mr. Brougham put certain questions to Mr. Canning as to the contents of a speech of Mr. de Chateaubriand, delivered in the French chambers, in which some reference was made to a note delivered to the congress at Verona, by the duke of Wellington. Mr. C. did not disavow the passages; but said "they were torn from a very long note, in which the sense of them was greatly qualified." And added, "the extracts are correctly given; but in the course of a long argument, every gentleman accustomed to write or to speak, must know that an admission is sometimes made for the purpose of contrasting or contradicting it with another." Mr. Brougham praised the candor of the right honorable gentleman—and inquired if it was proposed to suffer such garbled statements to pass, &c. On which Mr. Canning said—"It would be acting disingenuously by the hon. and learned gentleman, and the house, not to confess that the hopes heretofore entertained by his majesty's government of preserving peace are materially *diminished* but not *destroyed*. So long as a hope remains, I certainly am of opinion (I offer it only as an opinion), that it is inexpedient to bring this question into discussion; but when the proper time shall arrive there will be found no wish on the part of his majesty's government to withhold information, but, on the contrary, they would be most anxious to offer the fullest explanations respecting the course which they have pursued in connection with those transactions."

Mr. Brougham, very frankly, expressed his entire satisfaction at the statement, and the matter was dropped. The extracts quoted in the French chambers were made to shew that Great Britain rather approved of the crusade against Spain—when the fact, we believe is, that she has opposed it, and warmly.

The "Courier" newspaper, however, is very hostile to Spain, and regards the constitution of that

country as the product "of the heated brains of the *Watsons, Hobhouses,*" &c. of it. Though it would justify the execution of Charles I, and the expulsion of James II, it says—"By espousing, under present circumstances, the side of Spain, we should be, in fact, recognizing the principle of all the revolutionary movements which have taken place of late years on the continent, and we should connect against us, in one common bond of interests, *every crowned head!*" [Why not cut them off then, according to English *king-killing* precedent?]

The French chamber of deputies, for several sittings, was little better than a mob, and more than once broke up in a perfect uproar! We cannot give all the particulars—the following may serve as specimens of the speeches and proceedings.

M. Chateaubriand said—"Our interference has no other object than to destroy an anarchy which has plunged in fire and blood whole provinces, which demand their king, their God, and their religion—and, if it has been permitted to England to repel French contagion, shall we be forbidden to repel Spanish contagion? (*Sensation in the chamber.*)—The king of Spain is only a prisoner in his palace, as Louis XVI was before he ascended the scaffold. Another such assassination, and we shall have established, by precedents, the *code, the custom*, of raising people against kings. (*Bravos on the right.*) War then is indispensable! It is preferable to this state of demi-hostilities, which has all the inconveniences of war without its advantages, and which exposes our soldiers to all insinuations of the agents of disorders."

On the 26th of Feb. M. Manuel spoke against the war as unjust, and as disapproved of by the nation:

The minister interrupted him at every sentence, using such language as this—"Your assertions are atrocious"—"His language is dictated by his hatred to the Bourbons."

M. Manuel proceeded—Foreign war would, instead of preventing the excesses of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances, which hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense.

M. Benoit—"So legitimate!"

M. Pardesus—"So legitimate!"

M. de la Bourdonnaye—"So legitimate!"

A voice on the right—"This is dreadful; we cannot endure such flippant language."

M. Manuel—"So legitimate! You anticipated my intention. It was the intervention of foreigners, in the revolution, that led to the fate of Louis XVI."

M. Lemaçons—"You are justifying regicide."

M. Forbin d'Issarts—"It is the language of the convention."

M. Manuel—"What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. *Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the royal family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength, and by an energy wholly new.*

When M. Manuel said this, there was a general confusion! The president said he could not hear such language. Some called him a "regicide"—*Hyde de Neuville* rushed to the tribune. He was told it was not in order. He declared that, under such circumstances, the observance of form was an absurdity—he was bursting with loyalty! M. Manuel folded up his arms and looked "significantly." One member called out that "*his posture added to the*

horror of his language!" but he kept it. Chateaubriand went off in his carriage to inform the king of what was doing—the sitting was declared to be suspended! The chamber met again, at 4 o'clock, in much agitation—M. Manuel presented a letter—some cried out that it should not be read, others called for the reading of it—the deputies gathered in groups about the hall. Manuel declared he would publish his letter. At length, the sitting was dissolved of its own disorganization. The next day it was proposed that Manuel should be expelled—a violent debate ensued, which lasted the whole of the day. The question was "referred to the bureaux." This is our latest date from Paris.

[It is thus the silly legislators of France advance to meet their own destruction. What Manuel said was the truth, and which no one of them would privately deny, though they thus publicly outraged the convictions of their own hearts. It is fair to presume the extinction of the whole family of the Bourbons, from the proceedings had in France. Both lines seem suspended, as if by a single hair.]

Our accounts from Spain are chiefly received through France, and there cannot be much reliance placed on the French press, which is under the most austere surveillance of the government. The following, however, are among the things reported to have happened:

When the cortes had resolved to remove the seat of government to some other place than Madrid, (and with it the king and royal family), Ferdinand declared that he would not comply with the decree, and required his ministers to surrender their seals. They did so and were dismissed. A crowd collected round the palace, and manifested a disposition to penetrate even the royal apartments, but they were dissuaded by some persons who appeared to have influence over them. In a short time, the ministers were invited to resume their places, which they did, the king yielding to the decree of the cortes—thus filling up his notorious character of weakness and treachery to the constitution, under which the brave Spanish nation restored him to the throne. It appears that he wished to make Europe believe that he was not free—that he acted only on compulsion. His speech, however, on closing the session of the extraordinary cortes, breathes the most sincere devotion to the cause of Spain and severe opposition to the designs of France, as interfering with the concerns of the nation!

The disturbances seem to have lasted several days—On the 19th of February the account says—"Eight o'clock—The militia and cavalry have arrived and form a continued line in front of the palace, and at a distance of about ten paces from it. One man, a militiaman, not on duty, stood before the balcony, and pointing towards a window as if the king were there, he expressed himself to the following effect:—"Tyrant, it is now nine years since you were restored to your throne by the valor and generosity of the Spanish people! Where is your gratitude? How have you evinced a sense of the foolish love we bore you? You destroyed our constitution as soon as you came among us—and, now that it has been happily re-established, you have attempted, tyger that you are! to destroy it a second time. Citizens! is this man fit to be our king?" "Down with the tyrant!" "Depose him from the throne!" "Deprive him of his crown!" "Kill him!" "Imprison him in a fortress!" These were literally some of the answers which he received from the crowd.

The ministers were restored to their places on the very day that they had been dismissed. There was no blood shed.

The cortes of Spain, in a sitting of the 19th of February, adopted the project of a law, issuing letters of marque, to persons who wish to fit out privateers.

Spain is to have four armies—under the command of Mina, Ballesteros, Abislad and Morille—men famous in arms. Several leaders of the hostile bands, among them Merino, are sending in their *adhesion*. They do not like the constitution, but will oppose a foreign interference. This is an "honest difference of opinion." It is said that all the parties are blending: may all become *Spaniards*, in this holy struggle.

Several of the ports of Spain and Portugal are opened for the reception of grain and bread stuffs, of which they appear to be very much in want.

The Courier says, that lord Fitzroy Somerset has failed in the object of his mission to Madrid. If, as we have good reason to believe, (to adopt the language of a brother editor), that object was to prevail on the Spaniards to consent to certain changes in their constitution, we are glad of it.

In Portugal, in the sitting of the cortes on the 10th of February, Senor Moura, observing that Portugal, (though not named), was included in the aggression of France, "since it is not their territory, but principles, that are the object of the insolent, hypocritical and unjust attempt," proposed the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the expediency of raising an additional force to repel the unprincipled aggressions of France, and of identifying itself, as in a common cause, with Spain. The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

Sir Robert Wilson asserted in parliament, that he could afford positive information, from documents in his possession, that a regency for Portugal was already organized in France, and that certain agents had arrived in London for the purpose of making proselytes to the scheme. We know the pledge of Great Britain to Portugal—and Mr. Robinson, the chancellor of the exchequer, speaking of the finances, clearly indicated the probability that the resources of the country might soon be required to defend "all that was dear and valuable in national honor."

Austria, it is said, will confine herself to a suspension of her diplomatic intercourse with Spain.

The emperor Alexander arrived at his capital about the 3d of February, after an absence of six months, and went to church, where a *Te Deum* was sung.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers of March 5.

Great Britain and Ireland. The St. Vincent of 120 guns, Victory of 104, with four others of the line and several frigates, (whose names are all given), have been ordered to be put in a state of preparation for service. A squadron of "observation" of ten sail of the line, &c. is spoken of.

It has been announced that it is not the intention of government to increase the duty on cotton.

Mr. Vansittart has had his name changed to lord Boxley. He is succeeded by Mr. F. Robinson as chancellor of the exchequer.

It is estimated that the revenue of the present year will exceed the expenditures in the sum of 7,244,000 pounds!—five millions is proposed to be appropriated to the payment of the national debt, and certain taxes, generally of a very perplexing character, to the amount of 2,233,773 pounds, are intended to be repealed. The funds have rather advanced, or were steady at about 73½ for 3 per cent. consols.

At a public dinner lately given to Mr. Canning, he observed in a speech, in reply to a toast, "that he was determined to support the most liberal principles, and he was proud in stating, that the nation was never more able to support them, *in the event of her being compelled to take up arms.*"

A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Spain was finally concluded at Madrid on the 8th of February.

An offer is about to be made by certain individuals to furnish the Spanish government with steam vessels fitted for war.

More than six hundred passports have been within a very short period granted by sir Charles Stuart, the ambassador at Paris, for English about to quit that capital.

H. B. M. ship Conway arrived at Portsmouth on the 20th February, from Lima and Brazil, with *two million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*

It was reported that capt. Parry had discovered the long sought north-western passage. The report is positively denied, so far as that any news of it had reached the admiralty.

It costs Great Britain the sum of 354,721. or 1,574,961 dollars, more than the taxes received therein, to maintain her government over the *Canadas.*

The gates of the dock yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth *are closed*—but the activity that prevails therein cannot be concealed. 77,000 quarters of biscuit flour have been provided, and the bakers stand as at the mouths of their heated ovens, waiting the word!

A Mr. William Bullock, who has left England for Mexico, is said to have invented a fire ball, which can be thrown a distance of 800 yards, and at once ignite the sail of a vessel.

Messrs. Kean, Braham, Liston, Munden and Miss Stephens, of Drury Lane theatre, receive from the managers £200 a week each.

The reverend Mr. Hughes, formerly a poor clergyman, has a revenue of 70 or 80,000*l.* a year, derived from a tract of barren land, on which the great Anglesea copper mines were discovered.

There was so great a fall of snow in England on the 1st. Feb. as to block up the roads to the tops of the hedges. There were at one time six mails due between London and Edinburgh.

The London edition of "The Pioneers," is advertised in the papers of the 26th of February, and the third English edition of the Spy, in the papers of March 1st. ["Who reads an American book?"]

France. The English were leaving Paris in a great hurry. Disaffection in the French army is not concealed—many officers have resigned, and others been dismissed. At Lyons and Marseilles there have been some disturbances that "almost amount to revolt." The public amusements were suspended at the former. Bordeaux and some other cities had petitioned for peace—but it was designed that the French army should enter Spain before the 15th of March, on which event, the Portuguese minister had orders to leave Paris. Talleyrand's speech has had a wonderful effect—the printer of it made a fortune by the sale of copies. The reply of the chamber of deputies to the king's speech, is purely grovelling and truly "legitimate."

Netherlands. To assist in the detection of treasonable correspondence, the schoolmasters at Brussels have been ordered to furnish the *police* with a page of the hand-writing of their several pupils.

Spain. An English frigate is said to have arrived at St. Sebastians, with arms for the constitutionalists.

It is expected that many privateers under the Spanish flag will be at sea immediately on the news of a declaration of war. The French have a great deal of property afloat.

The king and royal family of Spain, were to leave Madrid, by order of the cortes, for Corunna, on the 18th February.

When the Spanish minister arrived at Dover from France, he was cheered by the populace, who also took the horses from his carriage, when he reached London, and drew him to the house of the Spanish embassy.

The cortes, with great deliberation and firmness, were adopting measures to resist the invaders.—*Canga Arguelles*, said to be one of the greatest orators in Europe, and among the most influential persons in Spain, as before observed, belonged to the moderate party until the notes of the allied powers were presented, and then he declared for the country. He is regarded as a host in himself. When the discussion about increasing the army was before the cortes, he said—"Let us reply to the proud power which threatens us with an army protected by the god of St. Louis. We will invoke the aid of that God who protected the Spaniards in Roncesvalles; to their appeal to the god of St. Louis, we will answer by calling on the God which gave us victory in the battle of St. Quintin—and, if the beloved son of the king of France comes hither at the head of the French troops, we will show him the tower in which Francis the first was detained a prisoner. Finally, we will say, not to the French nation, but to its government under the influence of a bigoted faction, that Spaniards, who will not be slaves, shall invoke the God of justice, and trust in him for the victory."

"*The holy alliance!*" It is intimated that the conspirators have remonstrated against the publication of the debates in the chambers of Bavaria and Wirtemberg! What will they think of Brougham's speech in the British house of commons? It would hardly surprise us if they demanded his punishment! [See page 92.]

An article, dated Hamburg, February 4, says—A proposition from foreign cabinets has been made to the king of Saxony, urging certain changes, to which that monarch returned the following answer: "I have lived content with my people for many years, and my people with me. What further is necessary? I have never received any wrong from my subjects,—I see nothing to alter."

Turkey. The Aga of the Janissaries has been exiled from Constantinople, because the Janissaries would not march against the Persians, saying they would only march against the Russians.

The Greeks have sent an archbishop to Rome to negotiate a union between the Greek and Catholic churches.

The Turks were fortifying Smyrna—fearing an attack from the Greeks.

We have a particular account of the siege and surrender of Napoli di Romania to the Greeks. It is the strongest place in European Turkey, seated in the Morea, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, and said to have contained 60,000 inhabitants. Both the attack and defence appear to have been conducted with great skill and desperate valor. The Greeks had possessed themselves of some of the out-posts as long ago as in June last, and, on the 12th of December, carried the citadel of Palamedes by assault. The Turks, who escaped the slaughter, retired to another fort, which, after a bloody fight, was also taken—of 600 Turks only 40 escaped alive; but the victors treated the old men,

women and children with great moderation. The Greeks found more than 400 pieces of cannon in Napoli di Romania, with great quantities of other arms and stores. The provisional government has been removed there. This is regarded as one of the most important events that has occurred in Greece.

Mexico. Though our shreds of intelligence from this country are indistinct and unsatisfactory, it would appear pretty evident that there is a very powerful interest in arms to *uncrown* Iturbide. A complete revolution had taken place at Campeachy, and the cry there was "down with the traitor, long may the congress exist!" At Vera Cruz and its neighborhood the anti-imperialists seem to be in great force. A congress was soon to be held. Some further fighting had taken place. It is preferred as a severe charge against the emperor, that he has restored the "*bloody inquisition*." Some think that Iturbide will abdicate—others that he will resist public opinion; but, if the latter, his prospect of success does not appear to promise much.

Later accounts assure us that the reign of Iturbide is nearly at an end. General Bravo, with a patriot force 3,000 strong, was within 15 leagues of the capital—the emperor mustered all his forces, they amounted to only 1600 men, and a part of those deserted him, taking with them 14 pieces of cannon, and joined Bravo.

A party of his favorite regiment, who guarded the prisoners *Mier*, and others, in the inquisition, also abandoned his cause and set the prisoners free. The veteran, Father Mier, demanded of the soldiers, at whose order he was released—they replied, *at our own*. It was well, he said, for that, before three months, he would have the emperor's head on the block.

The next advices will most probably announce the deposition of Iturbide, the restoration of the congress, and the re extinction of the *holy* inquisition. The details before us fully warrant this expectation.

British house of commons.

The king's speech being read—

Sir J. Yorke said a few words in reprobation of the present conduct of France towards Spain; after which,

Mr. Brougham rose, and, in a very able and eloquent speech, proceeded to a review of the conduct of the allied powers, in the declarations which they had put forth in their respective notes; declarations which he designated as preposterous, absurd and extravagant. The honorable member selected passages from each of the notes to show the justice of the general sentiment which was entertained regarding them, out of the house. The meaning of all these precious documents, (continued Mr. B.) was as plain as plain could be; they spoke but one language to Europe and to Spain, and that language was this—"We have 100,000 hired mercenaries, and we will not stoop to reason with men whom we have determined to crush as slaves, or annihilate as freemen." He admired the parallel frankness with which this haughty language had been met by the Spanish government: the papers which it had sent forth were plain and laconic, and spoke this language:—"We are millions of free men, and will not stoop to reason with men who threaten to enslave us"—(*cheers*.) They hurled back the threat to the quarter from whence it issued, caring little whether it was from the the Goth, the Hun or the Calmuck; with firmness they met

the craft of the Bohemian, and with courage the savage ferocity of the Tartar. If they found leagued against them the tyrants by which the world was at present infested, they might console themselves with this reflection—that wherever there was an Englishman, either of the old world or the new; wherever there was a Frenchman, with the exception of that little band which now swayed the destinies of France in opposition to the wishes and interests of its gallant and liberal population—a population which, after enduring the miseries which the revolution had entailed upon it, and after wading through the long and bloody wars into which that revolution had precipitated it, was entitled, if ever any population was, to a long enjoyment of the many blessings of peace and liberty; wherever there was an Englishman or true-born Frenchman; wherever there was a free heart or virtuous mind, there Spain had a natural and an unalienable friend. For his own part, he could not but admire the mixture of firmness and forbearance which the government of Spain had exhibited. When the allied monarchs were pleased to adopt a system of interference with the internal policy of Spain—when they thought fitting to descend to minute and paltry criticisms upon the whole course of its domestic government—when every sentence in their respective notes was a personal insult to every individual Spaniard—and when the most glaring attempts were made in their manifestos to excite rebellion in the country, and to stir up one class of the community against the other—it would not have surprised him, if some allusion had been made in the replies of the Spanish government to the domestic policy of the allied sovereigns. What would have been more natural for the Spanish government, than to have asked his Prussian majesty, who was so anxious for the welfare and good government of Spain, and who had shown himself so minute a critic on its laws and institutions, to remember the many vows and promises which he had made some years ago to his own free people? Could any thing, he would also ask, have been more natural for the Spanish government, than to have asked the emperor of Austria, whether he, who now pretended to be so just, when the interests of Ferdinand were concerned, had always acted with equal justice towards the interests of others? Could any thing have been more natural than to have suggested to him, that, before he was generous to Ferdinand, he ought to be just to George; and that he ought to return to him the whole, or at any rate, a considerable part of the 20,000,000 he had borrowed of him in his day of distress—a sum which, remaining unpaid, wasted the resources of an ally of Spain, and tended mightily to cripple and mutilate her exertions? He wished likewise to know what could have been more natural—nay, if the doctrine of interference in the internal concerns of neighboring nations were at all admitted,—what could have been more rightful in a free people, than to have asked him how it happened, that his dungeons were filled with all that was noble, and accomplished, and virtuous, and patriotic in the Milanese?—than to have called on him to give an account of the ocean of blood which he had shed in his own dominions in the north of Italy?—than to have demanded of him some explanation of that iron policy by which he has consigned men, women and children, not to exile or to death, but to a merciless imprisonment for ten, twenty and thirty years—nay, even for life, without their being able to ascertain, in the remotest degree, the crime for which they were punished? (*Cheering continued for some mi-*

notes.) Even the emperor Alexander himself, tender and sensitive as he was at the sight of blood flowing in the precincts of a royal palace—a sight so monstrous, that, if his language could be credited, it had never before been seen in the history of the world—might have been taught a lesson, which even he might not have found over pleasant in the recollection; for the emperor Alexander, however pure he might himself be, and however innocent his agents, was, nevertheless, descended from fathers and mothers who had dethroned, confined and slaughtered husbands, brothers and children. God forbid that he should impute the acts of violence which had been committed on the persons of various members of the present dynasty of Russia to their fathers and their brothers! but it did happen, somehow or other, and by some inexplicable fatality, that those relatives had invariably reaped the advantage of the atrocities committed, and had as invariably failed to bring the perpetrators of them to public justice. Under such circumstances, if he had had the honor of being in the confidence of the imperial majesty of all the Russias, he should have been the last person in the world to have counselled his imperial master to touch upon so tender a topic. In conclusion, the honorable member said, it behoved us to take care that we did not rush blindly into a war. An appeal to arms ought to be the last alternative we should try, but still it ought never to be so foreign to our thoughts as to be conceived impossible, or so foreign from our counsels as to take us unprepared. Already, if there was any force in language, or any validity in public engagements, we were committed by the defensive treaties into which we had entered. We were bound by various engagements, to prevent Portugal from being over run by a foreign enemy. If Spain were to be over run by foreign invaders, what would be the situation of Portugal? Her frontiers on the side of Spain could scarcely be said to exist at present; there was no defence in them, they were a mere imaginary line, and had no existence except in the map of the geographer; her real frontiers were in the Pyrenees—her real defence was in their fastness; and whenever their passes were crossed, the same danger which threatened Spain would also threaten Portugal. If we were bound by the force of treaties, though we might not be bound to send an army of observation to watch the motions of the French army, we were at least bound to send a naval armament to Portugal, in order that we might have the earliest information of what was occurring there, and might be ready at any moment to give assistance to our ancient ally. Above all things, we ought to repeal without delay the foreign enlistment bill—a measure which, in his opinion, we ought never to have enacted. He would not, however, look backwards to measures, on the propriety of which all of them might not agree; but he would look forward, in order to avoid all subject of vituperation, reserving his blame for the foreigners whose tyrannic conduct obliged this nation to hate them, and his co operation for whatever faithful servant of the crown that would, in the performance of his duty to his country, to freedom and to the world, speak a language that was truly British—pursue a policy that was truly free,—and look to free states as our best and most natural allies against all enemies whatsoever; quarrelling with none, whatsoever were the form of their government; keeping peace wherever we could, but not leaving ourselves unprepared for war; not afraid of the issue but calmly resolved to brave it at all hazards; determined at the same

time to support, amid every sacrifice, the honor and dignity of the crown, the independence of the country, and every principle that is considered most valuable and sacred among civilized nations. Mr. Brougham then sat down amidst applause from all sides of the house.

Sir F. Burdett pronounced a warm panegyric upon the speech of Mr. Brougham, and, in conclusion, informed ministers, that, if they acted upon the principles laid down by the hon. and learned gentleman that evening, the despots of the continent would, in case of things coming to the worst, have to experience what they had not experienced for a number of years; he meant the opposition of an united parliament and an united people.

Mr. Peel said, the greater part of the speech of the hon. and learned member of Winchester was on the policy, not of the country, but of the allied sovereigns. With regard to our own conduct, a time would come when a full explanation would be given of it, and he was sanguine enough to hope that the explanation of it would be satisfactory to all parties. His majesty had repeated his determination to adhere to the principles which this government had laid down, first in 1793, and subsequently at a later period, in 1821, respecting the right of one nation to interfere in the concerns of another. He, (Mr. Peel), conceived these principles to be, that every state was sovereign and independent, and was the only judge of the reforms and modifications which were necessary in its government; that, whatever course it might pursue in its internal concerns, of that course it was the sole and only judge; and that every other doctrine was as subversive of national independence as the attempt of one individual to force upon another any specific line of conduct which would be subversive of individual independence. With regard to the affairs of Spain, he could only observe, that, as far as we were concerned, there was nothing in her institutions that could warrant our interference with them. He trusted, however, that Spain would admit some changes in what is called the Spanish constitution, because he believed that such changes would tend to the advancement of her best interests, and the promotion of her best rights. Whatever construction the terms of the speech of the king of France might bear, he, (Mr. Peel), was anxious that it should not be misconstrued. As an Englishman he should undoubtedly say, that the king of France had no sufficient authority to interfere; as a Spaniard, he should of course contend the same; but if he were a Frenchman, he could not at all tell in what view the question might present itself. He did not lay it down that the principle, adopted by France, warranted her interference with a foreign power, in the internal affairs of Spain, as an independent kingdom. Great Britain was, therefore, no party to any proceedings, direct or indirect, at Verona, that had this object. The rooted conviction of his mind was that it was the policy of Europe that peace, general peace, should be preserved. After the devastation of the late war, subjects and sovereigns ought to have an opportunity of directing their attention to internal affairs. A war must now be injurious to Europe at large, but especially to this country. Our great object ought to be at such a moment to maintain neutrality. The hon. gentleman had said that the whole object of the congress of Verona, was to take into consideration the affairs of Spain. He begged leave to remind him, that other great questions had also occupied its attention, the affairs of Italy, the slave trade, and, above all, the subsisting relations between Russia and Tur-

key. The recent conduct of Russia towards Turkey proved the injustice of the accusation respecting the spirit of aggression by which she was animated. Nothing could now be more manifest than that the policy of Russia of late had been marked by the greatest forbearance, and a desire rather to avoid than to promote war. With respect to the interference of Austria in the affairs of Italy, a stipulation had been entered into for the withdrawing of her troops. In his opinion, the step taken by Austria, in the first instance, was clearly justifiable.—Whether it were or were not, the conduct of Great Britain, both in the cases of Naples and Spain, had been quite consistent. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman said, that although perhaps rather irregular, he would now give notice, that it was the intention of the chancellor of the exchequer, after his return as a member, to take the earliest opportunity of entering into a general exposition of the financial state of the country, in order to explain to the house those details of reduction and remission which he was satisfied would meet with the warmest approbation. It might not be anticipating too much to add, that a considerable part would apply to a diminution of the assessed taxes. (*Hear, hear.*) He agreed that it was most desirable to afford relief to the agricultural interest, but he did not concur in the notion that that relief could be afforded by a remission of taxes. To the increasing prosperity of the manufacturing and commercial interests he looked for the most material improvement. When so much new activity had been given to commerce, when such an increase had taken place in the manufacturing districts, it was impossible that ere long agriculture should not feel the benefit of the change, and in the end recover from its depression.

Dinner to Mr. Clay.

Philadelphia, March 31. On Saturday last, a number of the citizens of Philadelphia invited HENRY CLAY, now on a visit to this city, to a dinner, at the Western Hotel. Between eighty and ninety gentlemen partook of the entertainment, which was served up at four o'clock in the afternoon, and was, in every respect, worthy of the occasion. Among the guests, were his excellency the minister from Mexico and his secretary of legation, and the hon. Thomas J. Rogers, one of the representatives of this state in congress. Mathew Carey, esq. presided, assisted by the honorable Joseph Hemphill and Samuel Mifflin, esq. as vice-presidents. The utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed, and the following toasts were drank, interspersed with songs:

1. The president of the United States.
2. The union: Perpetuity to it.
3. The memory of Washington, Franklin, and the other heroes and statesmen of the revolution.
4. The state of Kentucky. [Three cheers.]
5. Agriculture, the mechanic arts, manufactures and commerce, the four pillars of national prosperity: All entitled to the fostering care of government. [Six cheers.]
6. The identity of the interests of the north and the south, the east and the west: May the real interests of one section of the union never be sacrificed to the fancied interests of another.
7. Expanded views to our national legislature, commensurate with the magnitude of our territory and the high destinies to which we are called.
8. Internal improvement: The surest means of national prosperity.
9. The illustrious patriots of Greece and Spain: Engaged in a glorious struggle for the imprescrip-

tible rights of human nature, may Heaven crown their efforts with success. [Nine cheers.]

10. The judiciary of the United States.

11. The ex-presidents of the United States: More illustrious in retirement than monarchs on their thrones. [Six cheers.]

12. Our distinguished guest, HENRY CLAY. [Twelve cheers.]

Mr. Clay rose to return thanks to the meeting.—He should feel, he said, that he was perfectly inexcusable to the state of which he was an humble and unworthy citizen, if he did not, even at the hazard of trespassing on their own precious usages, publicly make his most respectful acknowledgments for the distinguished notice which they had taken of it, in one of the toasts recently drank, and in his own person. As for himself, if he were made of stone, he could not be insensible to the very flattering circumstances in which he found himself; to the unexpected and unmerited but highly distinguished honor which they had been pleased to confer upon him. For them all, he could offer only his sincerest thanks, and the assurance of a lasting and grateful recollection. Whilst I am up, continued Mr. Clay, with your permission, I will take the liberty of proposing a sentiment, on which I am quite sure all American hearts will be cordially united. It will be an allusion to a subject on which you have just expressed the most lively and enthusiastic interest. I might, indeed, without going beyond the Atlantic, derive a fit topic to present to your consideration, from the established and notorious patriotism of the state of Pennsylvania; from this city, its well known science, its flourishing literary institutions, its munificent patronage of the arts, its rich commerce, its rising and interesting manufactures. But, in the selection of that which I mean to submit to you, I feel perfectly persuaded that I shall find a full justification in your magnanimous sympathies and your generous philanthropy. More than ten years past have the people of the United States felt and manifested the deepest interest in the success of the struggles of Spanish America, throughout all its fortunes and vicissitudes. These honorable feelings were excited by their abhorrence of a foreign domination, by their love of liberty, and by their high and just estimate of the inestimable privilege of self-government. The encouraging progress of that great cause is such as to lead irresistibly to the speedy consummation of the independence of all of the Spanish provinces. It is a most remarkable dispensation of Providence, that Spain herself is now called upon to maintain, on her own fair fields, the very principles which she combatted on the crimsoned plains of Venezuela; and to sustain, in her own behalf, against a presumptuous foreign dictation, that right of self government which she would have denied to her provinces. The same principles which interested our wishes and hopes, on the side of the colonies, must now urge us to cherish a solicitude for the success of the parent country. And how has the Spanish government brought down upon the devoted peninsula the vengeance of France?—Has it menaced France with invasion? Has it sought to propagate, in the bosom of France, free principles to disturb there the quiet rule of the Bourbons? Has it set up new and alarming principles in the international law? Has it aimed to aggrandize Spain at the expense of her neighbors? No! No! No! What then is the offence of Spain?—Her institutions wanted reformation; a shocking mass of abuses had been accumulated, during the lapse of ages; she was swimming in corruption. Sensible of the disadvantages of her political condition

she has sought to correct them; to purify her government, and to adapt it to the great object of social happiness. Her revolution has been characterised by no excesses, sullied by no atrocities, stained by no blood except that which has been shed at the instigation or with the countenance of foreign powers. She has moved on, slow and measured and dignified, with a mildness like that of the bright sun of her delightful climate. And France comes to check her, in her noble and patriotic career. And for what purposes, and with what principles? She breaks the unthreatened peace, that she may have peace! She appeals to arms, that she may not have war! She would restore the absolute sway of the monarch, and, I suppose, all the blessings of the inquisition! The Bourbons of France, the modern Stuarts, enter Spain, sword in hand, with the principles of the divine right of kings, and of the non-resistance and passive obedience of the people, as their motto; principles which our British ancestors, a century and a half ago, successfully combated, and which lost one of the Stuarts his head, and to the whole race the three kingdoms. With what little benefit does history hold up to these Bourbons its instructive examples? One pleasing effect upon the people of this country, with regard to this war, will be that, unlike the late wars of Europe, it will create no divisions of opinion among us. In spite of all our partiality to France; in spite of all the grateful recollections with which her name is associated; in spite of our sincere desire to maintain with her especially the most amicable relations, there will be here but one feeling and one hope as to the issue of this wanton and unprovoked contest. We shall, in regard to it, be "all federalists, all republicans;" all Spanish; none, no not one, French. We may be disappointed in our ardent wishes. Spain, torn by her unhappy dissensions, may be overwhelmed.—The scene at Naples may be re-exhibited in the peninsula. And I confess, when I contemplate the appalling power which is about to be exerted to subdue her, that I tremble for the event. We may be destined to behold the afflicting spectacle of the extinction of the light of liberty in the land of Homer and Leonidas, and in the adopted country of Columbus, and all Europe may be encircled in the thick and dark mantle of inexorable despotism.—Whatever may be the issue, we shall, at least, have the consolation of cherishing our own principles, and of giving all, that is consistent with our posture and our institutions to communicate, our fervent prayers and our best wishes for every people, wherever situated, whether in the old or new world, who are struggling to establish and preserve their liberties. And, in all the changes of human affairs, let us cling, with a closer and fonder embrace, to our own excellent governments, and be thankful to the kindness of Providence, for having removed us far from the power and influence of a confederacy of kings, united to fasten forever the chains of the people, and for having given us the blessing of a confederacy of free states, united to secure the liberty and to promote the welfare and happiness of millions freemen. But I have already detained you too long from the sentiment which I would propose, and which, though already drank, will bear repeating again and again. It is:

"Success to the cause of the country under whose auspices the New World was discovered."

This address was received, and the toast drank, with the most fervid expression of deep feeling for the glorious cause of Spain, so interesting to the whole human race.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Message of the governor of Pennsylvania on returning the Catholic bill.

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN—On Saturday evening last a bill was presented for my approbation, entitled "a supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate the members of the religious society of the Roman Catholics, belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's church in the city of Philadelphia, passed the 13th day of September, 1788," which has received all the deliberation in my power to bestow upon it.

As far as I have been able to examine the subject, and judge of the consequences likely to flow from the various provisions of the bill, viewed in connection with the relative situation of the parties to be affected by its operations, it appears to be one of no common importance, not only as respects constitutional principles and chartered rights, but also as concerns the interests, the peace and fellowship of a religious society, among whose members an unhappy dispute has existed for some time, and between whom a controversy, arising out of this dispute, is still pending before a judicial tribunal.

When a charter, or act of incorporation, has been granted by the legislature, conferring certain powers, rights and privileges, on the individuals composing the body so incorporated, it becomes the duty of those whom the constitution has invested with legislative functions, to pause and deliberate before any innovation be made, which may either transcend constitutional limits, or even tend indirectly to impair rights secured, or a compact created and established by the solemn sanction of law.

These considerations acquire additional force from the circumstance that it is proposed to make an alteration in the charter of a religious community, incorporated so early as the year 1788, without the full consent of the congregation, and at a time of great excitement, produced by existing disputes, which embrace not only differences respecting the management of the temporal concerns of the society, but operating in their consequences to subvert or disturb fundamental articles of faith, in contravention of the pious intentions of the founders of the church.

It is even doubtful, on considerations of expediency, whether any change, however unessential, should be made in a charter where parties are circumstanced like the present, until peace be restored to the society, and the disorders which may prevail, cease to exist, unless the alteration be asked for by the society, in a spirit of conciliation and brotherly love, or at least shall not be remonstrated against by a considerable portion of the members.

Without enlarging more in detail upon the several objections to the bill, I will only further observe, that it appears to me to impair the charter, by changing the qualifications of the voters, abridging the elective franchise, and exacting a compliance with conditions not contained in any of its provisions; that it is retrospective in its operations, so far as respects the first election proposed to be held in May next, and that it introduces a new principle, by vesting the trustees with power to fill any vacancies in their board, without reference to the distinction between the two orders or classes of trustees, as recognized in the charter.

It is always a source of very great regret to me when any difference takes place between the executive and legislative branches of the government in

the discharge of their respective duties; but, entertaining the opinion which I do, of the inviolable character of charters, or private acts of incorporation, and believing that the present bill will change, in several important points I have mentioned, the charter already granted by the legislature to the society of Roman Catholics, worshipping at St. Mary's church in Philadelphia, and increase, instead of slaying the unfortunate divisions which now subsist between the petitioners and remonstrants, I am unwilling to join in any legislative act which may either violate the constitution, impair the rights of individuals, as granted them by the charter, or tend, in the smallest degree, to interfere with the liberty of worship and the rights of conscience, secured to the people of this country of every religious denomination, as well by the constitution of this state as by that of the United States.

As, therefore, I cannot approve of the bill, I have directed the secretary of the commonwealth to return it to the senate, in which it originated, with these my objections. JOSEPH HIESTER.

March 27, 1823.

Question on the passage of the catholic bill after the governor had returned it with his objections:

AYES—Allshouse, Barnard, Conyngham, Groves, Hill, Mann, Markley, McMeens, Shulze, R. Smith, St. Clair, Winter, Marks, (speaker.)
—13.

NAYS—Cadwallader, Coleman, Dewart, Dunkan, Eichelberger, Eyster, Ferger, Henderson, Herrington, Orr, Power, Robertson, W. R. Smith, Werts.
—14. Absent, 6.

Republic of Hayti.

The following important proclamation of the president, Jean Pierre Boyer, was received at Baltimore on Sunday last, from Port au Prince, and translated for the American.

A letter from Port au Prince says—"There appears to be a difference of opinion here whether it relates to American vessels touching at other islands before arriving at this or not; but certain it is, that after the first of May, all vessels coming from other islands that belong to the islands, will be confiscated, and the vessels belonging to the republic are prohibited going to any of the islands or to America.

PROCLAMATION.

Since the foundation of the republic, the rights of nations have always been scrupulously observed; this government, always guided by the love of peace and by the honor which inspires a just cause, has never conceived any thing that could, with justice, create a suspicion that it has been her intention to disturb any of the neighboring islands.

Nevertheless, it is in the greater part of these islands, where are concentrated the promoters of the horrid traffic in human flesh, that the republic has always had its most embittered slanderers.—Their inhabitants, tormented by the horrors of an upbraiding conscience, imagine that they behold Hayti always ready to annihilate them, whilst the Haytiens, fully confiding in the Supreme Being, and leaving to him the attributes of vengeance, despise the calumnies of enemies whom a Divine punishment will sooner or later overtake.

Thus, laws and regulations, at once opposed to reason and contrary to the true interests of those

islands, are there in full force to prohibit all communication with this republic, whilst, by means of smuggling, which they encourage, they find clandestinely a market to dispose of their produce.—Have we not before our eyes our generous conduct towards them, when in time of scarcity, they came to us for grain, provisions, cattle &c. and that we carried these things to them? Do we not see every day arriving in our ports merchandise from these islands? Do we not know that the Haytien coasters go and receive from theirs, sugars, syrup, taffia, rum, &c. through the allurements of illicit gain, and fraudulently introduce them into our territory contrary to law? Why then, notwithstanding all the advantages which the inhabitants of the neighboring islands derive from their communications with us, do they not cease to vilify the name of Haytien, and insult our national character by their disgraceful acts?

To so many outrages their must be an end.

We declare to all those whom it concerns, that, in order to use reprisals against the enemies and slanderers of the republic, all relations and communications by merchant vessels or belonging to individuals, between Hayti and the different islands of the archipelago to the windward and leeward, are rigorously interdicted from the first of May next.

Consequently, all merchant vessels, or vessels belonging to individuals that shall enter the ports of the republic, after the first of May next, coming from the aforesaid islands or colonies, shall be seized and confiscated, with every thing that shall be found on board, one half for the benefit of the state, and the other half for that of the informer.

For these reasons, it is expressly forbidden, by the present proclamation, to national vessels to communicate with any island or colony of the new world, (nouveau monde), under penalty of seizure and confiscation on their return, one half to the state, and the other to the person who will give information of the trespass; and also under penalty of one year's imprisonment to the captain of the vessel seized, and three months to each of the crew: and whereas, from information received, the national flag has been outraged upon the high seas, it is also prohibited, under the same penalties as above, to go into any foreign port whatever, until this government shall have adopted proper measures to cause its flag to be respected, and that it may have all the consideration which it ought to enjoy: the said vessels must confine themselves, for the present, to the coasting trade of the country.

We order the armed vessels, (*garde cotes*), of the republic to overhaul all national vessels, as also those coming from the islands or colonies above-mentioned, that shall approach our coast and transgress in these presents, to capture them; to bring them into the port of the capital, where the officers and crew of the said armed vessels, (*garde-cotes*), shall receive one half of the proceeds of each prize.

The present proclamation shall be printed, published and distributed wherever occasion requires, and shall also be inserted for three months in the Official Gazette. The civil and military officers shall execute its provisions, each according to his station.

Given at the national place of Port-au Prince, the 20th March 1823, the 20th year of the independence. BOYER.

By the president,
B. INGINAC, the secretary general.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES, No. 7—Vol. XII.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 19, 1823. [No. 7—Vol. XXIV. WHOLE No. 605

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ According to promise, we now offer an essay on the "prohibitory systems" of the United States—all which are probed to their own bottom and fully exposed, that they may be understood by every one. It will be seen that every prohibitory act came from the *edict*, as well as my neighbor, the editor of the "Patriot," that each was enacted for the more immediate benefit of the people of that section of our country, and that they have possessed sundry real and substantial *monopolies*—not creations of the brain, but as solid as silver dollars drawn from the public treasury, to pay the cost of them. My neighbor, reprovingly, called me the "firm advocate of prohibition," ignorant, perhaps, that he himself was one; and I shall expect of him a plain *Baltimore* like answer to this question—why should the people of Pennsylvania pay the monthly sum of five dollars and thirty cents to the fishermen of Massachusetts, any more than that the people of Massachusetts should pay that sum, (as a *bounty*, or *extra wages*), to the iron-makers of Pennsylvania, the wheat-growers of more than one half of the states, and the wool growers, spinners, weavers, &c. of all? I hope that he will not give me a *Washington city* answer—which often embraces both an affirmative and negative position, and may serve for *either, both or neither*, as convenience serves, something being always introduced to serve as "a hole to creep out at" or to make a *twist or take a turn* upon. I do not find fault with these monopolies—I will admit that they were wisely designed and rightfully established; but wish to know of any "*divine right*" to "*legitimize*" them, and place all who otherwise seek a share of the *common protection* in a state proscription; though the latter is an immense majority of those who have to fight the battles and pay the taxes, to support the constitution and government of the United States.

To the editors of the *National Intelligencer* I have nothing to say at present, except to renew my enquiry for proof of what they have asserted—when they furnish it, they shall be sure of my respects. I do not believe that the "*moon is a Dutch cheese*," but have no objection to hear "argument" about it!

From the *National Intelligencer* of March 21, 1823.

The manufacturing interest "is at this moment better protected than any other interest of the country." "Manufactures are, besides, already the only prosperous interest of the country: they are flourishing at the expense of every other."

☞ Evidence is required that these things are so.

☞ The foreign news is important—though the blow has not yet been struck. The account of the proceedings in the French chamber of deputies, shews that the people are either unfitted for the *business of legislation*, or that they are on the eve of a revolution. We anticipate the latter.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. The brig *Oswego* sailed from Baltimore on Sunday last, with sixty-three colored persons, men women and children, for Liberia, the American colony in Africa—many of them said so be well educated and all of them intelligent; a very sober, sedate and serious little community, who have ventured on their undertaking from the best of motives, and with an understanding of the

hardships and difficulties that they may expect to encounter. Several of the men are spoken of as possessing more than ordinary minds. One of them has been a great traveller, and designs to explore the river *Mesurado*, and ascertain its proximity to the *Niger*.

MASSACHUSETTS. For several weeks past, we noticed a warm electioneering campaign in Massachusetts with some degree of surprise. *William Eustis* and *Harrison G. Otis* had been respectively recommended by the different parties, as proper persons to fill the important office of governor.—We considered that the former was named rather to manifest an opposition in principle, than with the hope of success—and, therefore, could not account for the exertions of the parties; yet it seemed evident that those who had had the majority were not a little alarmed, and it now appears they had good reason to be so, for Dr. Eustis has been elected governor of Massachusetts!—and a majority of the state senate is also "republican."

The returns are not yet all received, but there seems to be no doubt of the result. There was an astonishing change in the vote of Boston—in 1822, Dr. Eustis had only 1421 votes, and his opponent 3114; on the late election, the former had 2727, and Mr. Otis only 2835—and one of the federal list of senators, major Russell, editor of the "*Centinel*," was beaten by a republican. Essex county, which last year gave 2473 for Eustis and 3412 for Brooks, now gave 4633 for Eustis and 4268 for Otis, electing also the entire republican list of senators.

On the whole, however, there does not appear a great decline in the number of "federal" votes as compared with those taken last year; but there has been a very large increase of "republican" votes.

The following articles from the *Boston Gazette*, are, perhaps, worth the room that they will occupy—

Before the election, the *Gazette* said—"We have no fear of offending the delicate nerves of republican federalists, by asserting, that Mr. *Otis* keeps a coach, and drives a splendid pair of horses; nor have we any notion, that the simplicity of Dr. *Eustis*, in driving into town in a cart, or wagon, will give him an additional vote, or gain for him the belief that his feelings and principles are more humble than the former person. Every station demands a corresponding dignity and style of living, and we shall hope to see Mr. *Otis*, when he is governor, (and most assuredly he will be), add to his retinue, a train of livery servants, and give such other parade and consequence to the station, as becomes a man of wealth, and the chief magistrate of a powerful and enlightened state."

After the election—"We are not in very good health, nor in very good spirits; and shall barely say of the election, which has just passed, that

"———Such things are,

And cannot 'scape our special wonder."

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON. A Porto Rico newspaper gives a long narration of the "dreadful accident" by which Lieut. Cocke was killed on the 6th of March. It does not materially differ from the

brief account of the event already inserted, except that it blames the American officer, who was in port, for neglecting to communicate the fact to the squadron, that only two vessels would be admitted at a time. This was the order of the person who acted for the "captain-general," in his temporary absence from St. John's—but, half an hour after the "accident" happened, the captain-general arrived, and directed that all the vessels might enter, if it was desired to do so, declaring that they should be received with every attention due to a friendly nation. The remains of lieut. Cocke were interred in the presence of the civil and military authorities at St. John's, and his fate seems to have been sincerely deplored by them: but a letter, dated on board the *Peacock*, says "that nothing can justify the conduct of the Spaniards" but the punishment of the officer who fired the shot, the "true character" of the vessel entering the harbor being well known.

Com. Porter, in the *Peacock*, reached Matanzas about the 26th of March. He had divided his light squadron into four parts, to scour the coasts. The *Peacock* and two of the schooners had "left no hole or corner unsearched" for the distance of 300 miles—under severe duty, but without success. Several vessels of a suspicious character had been fallen in with, but nothing sufficient appeared to justify their detention. The pirates change their shapes daily. Their depredations are spoken of as horrible—whole ships' crews are often murdered by them. A letter says—"We were surprised to hear, on our arrival, that the governor of the island, [Cuba], had given orders to all the governors and commandants of districts, forbidding our entrance into any of the ports. It is to be hoped we may have no difficulty with them; but, if we do, the fault will not be on our side."

There was a fleet of American vessels at Matanzas, waiting for convoy; some had been ready for sea for twenty days—there was not a vessel on the coast to protect them. Com. Porter's presence secured it to them.

Some one in Philadelphia, who has kept a list of piratical acts since the cessation of hostilities in 1815, makes them amount to *three thousand and two*.

By many letters received at Norfolk and published in the papers there, we have a very full account of the proceedings of the light squadron; but there is nothing more in it than what we expected, much duty and great vigilance—neither of which, however, have, as yet, been rewarded with success. The commodore's feelings, on the death of lieut. Cocke, may be estimated from his "general order," as follows:

General order—The afflicting intelligence which has this day been received, relative to the death of that most excellent officer and man, lieut. comd't. *William H. Cocke*, by a shot fired from the castle of St. John's, has filled us all with the most lively sorrow and regret—Had he fallen in battle, had he died by the hands of declared enemies, our sorrow would have been assuaged by a knowledge of his having died in defence of the rights of his country, and while doing his duty as an officer. But to be thus cruelly torn from his family, his friends, and from his country, by the conduct of a dastard (whose aim was rendered more sure by his perfect safety, and by the helpless condition of the vessel of our lamented friend), is heart rending in the extreme.

But, while we deprecate the act of the individual who committed it, we must not involve in it the conduct of a whole people. The authorities of Porto Rico, and in particular the captain general of

the island, has given the most unequivocal proof of the most sincere regret, that the event has taken place. Every thing has been done by him, that I could reasonably expect of him to do at present, to satisfy me of his friendly disposition towards us, and as no act of ours can recall to life the estimable man who has been taken from us, we must leave what remains yet to be done to our country, whose demands will, no doubt, be prompt and effectual.

All that remains for us to do, is to grieve, and as a slight token of what we feel, it is proposed to wear crape on the left arms, and on the swords, for one month.

(Signed) D. PORTER.
U. S. ship Peacock, March 10th, 1823.

True copy from the general order book.

J. M. MAURY.

Lieut. Cocke appears to have been much loved—he died like a hero, and, happily, without pain, though he lived about ten minutes after he was struck by the shot, which cut off an arm and much injured his body. After falling, he thought that the flag had been lowered, and ordered it hoisted again. He refused to be taken below, and was sensible that he would die immediately.

St. John's (Porto Rico), is a very strong place; the different batteries are said to mount about 700 heavy cannon. The Moro castle is not much less formidable than that at Havana.

We have a long correspondence between com. Porter and the captain general of Porto Rico, in regard to the purposes for which his squadron was fitted out, and in relation to the death of lieut. Cocke,—but previous to its receipt the matter for this sheet had been arranged. It is laid off for our next. The captain general speaks of the melancholy event with much feeling, and he gave orders that the funeral should be conducted with "the respect due to an honorable officer of his character and station," and to cause his corps to be attended to the grave by a procession, composed of the principal chieftains, authorities and other officers of the island.

We are still shocked by the proceedings of the pirates—during the last week having heard of eight or ten cases; in some, whole crews are supposed to have been murdered. It is also stated, that a piratical schooner, off Cape Antonio, with 150 men, had captured a British gun-brig by boarding, knife in hand, killing eleven and driving the rest of the British below; a frigate came up just after and recaptured the brig, but the pirates made their escape. It is also said that a battle took place, near the same Cape, between some British boats, from a sloop of war, and a schooner of six guns and sixty men, supposed to be the *Gata*. The pirate blew up—when the smoke dispersed, twenty five men were seen swimming in the water, to whom no quarter was given.

PERIODICAL PAPERS. There are now published in the city of Philadelphia upwards of thirty periodical papers, viz. Ten daily, eight weekly, and twelve monthly and quarterly.

In Baltimore there are published five daily, two weekly, and two or three small works monthly.

HARD TIMES.—As an evidence of the hardness of the times, the Georgetown Metropolitan mentions the fact, that there have been *fourteen hundred* applications for the office of a clerk, made vacant by the decease of the old incumbent.

RAPID WEAVING. On thirty water-loom, at the factory of Messrs. Dodges, 5,424½ yards of No. 20 4-4 sheeting, was wove in one week, ending 22d inst. averaging, per day, on each loom, more than 30 yards.

Prov. Journal.

THE "PROHIBITORY SYSTEM." The farmers of the United States, seeking the establishment of a sure market at home for the surplus productions of their *own soil*, planted by their *own hands* and gathered with the sweat of their *own brow*, through the agency of *domestic manufactures*, are held up as a class of persons aiming at a "*monopoly*," and as desiring "prohibitory laws," by the very men who *possess and enjoy, and profit by, all, and every, prohibitory law that has been, or is, inserted as a permanent measure in the statutes of our country!* There is a degree of assurance—perhaps, it would be right to call it impudence, in this, that would make one laugh, if laugh one could, at a matter so seriously interesting to those who have to bear the "burthen and the heat of the day," in war and in peace. That it is the farmers, and not a "few manufacturers" who are seeking a protective tariff, is indisputable—see the table inserted in the note A.

The *cuckoo* cry about "monopoly" has been suffered to go on so long, that those who use it seem to have acquired just as much *right* to it as the "holy" conspirators at Verona thought they possessed to regulate the affairs of Spain—to restore a poor fool to absolute power, and place a gallant people in chains; re-establish the *infernal* inquisition by pretensions to religion, and promote the mild doctrines of the SAVIOUR by a deluge of the blood of men! I intend to speak plainly, and deal in palpable facts. I will shew that the farmers seek only a small share of that *protection* which is really extended to their severest opponents, and that the latter are conditioned like a flying culprit who joins in the shout of "stop thief!" to save himself from arrest—but I hope to secure them and bring them to judgment before "the bar of the public reason," to be dealt with according to their deserts. We shall see "how a plain table will put them down."

But first, it may be well to ascertain the meaning of the word "monopoly"—it is said to be "an engrossing of commodities." In a free country and among a free people, with equality of rights and condition, it is impossible that the *majority* can be monopolizers; or, if even so, it would be proper, because the majority, by the laws of "nature and nature's God," should rule. But monopoly means the grasping of the few at the expense of the many—and such is the operation of it among us; all monopoly, if *monopoly* there is, being unquestionably with a small minority. Take the broadest ground possible, as shewn by the votes of the representatives of the people on the tariff bill in 1818, and it will appear that *five millions* [of citizens] were in favor and *three millions* against that measure; and, by the assessment lists and the census, it is easy to shew that the former possessed *much more* than twice the disposable strength and solid wealth of the latter, which, nevertheless, defeated the passage of the law, and so still secured for their own benefit every thing like a "monopoly" in the United States, or maintained the *exclusive* advantages derivable from the "prohibitory laws" of the nation, [see note A.] I am quite willing to admit, that the greater part of this minority acted conscientiously; but I think I almost know that with some of them it was a mere matter of *dollars and cents*, as their own pockets might be affected. They had accomplished all that they desired for their own profit, and then they

combined with others to deny to a majority of their fellow citizens a *common protection with themselves!* Here is the spirit of trade, that, as I have before said, "would enter into contract with Satan, to supply his dominions with fuel." But for my part, I regard all men as *HAD MEN*, who claim for themselves any liberty or advantage which they refuse to others, equally entitled to enjoy or possess it as the property of all.

The only laws of the United States which were really intended to be *prohibitory* in their operation, are those that relate to *tonnage, the coasting trade, the fisheries, and coarse cotton goods*—all which came from the east, were opposed by the south, but carried through the liberality of the people of the middle states, for the general reason that domestic industry ought to be encouraged, as indispensable to the progress of the national prosperity. We shall see what their generous acts, (especially the three first), have cost us, and what return of courtesy has been rendered for them.

1. *Tonnage.* American vessels entering, pay six cents per ton—an amount not equal to the cost of the light houses; but foreign vessels pay one hundred cents per ton. Thus an American ship of 400 tons pays twenty-four dollars, and a foreign ship of like dimensions pays four hundred dollars—the ratio between them being as *one* is to *sixteen*, in favor of American tonnage. "Congress, says Seybert, very soon after the organization of the present government, adopted measures to secure, for the citizens of the United States, the advantages which would arise from the *monopoly* of the tonnage required for their commerce."

Again—*ten per cent.* is added to the duties on goods imported, if in foreign vessels—so that what would cost in an American vessel 1000 dollars, would amount to 1100, if imported in a foreign one.

Further—to encourage the merchants, a long *credit* is allowed on the duties, which affords them *capital*, and is equal to a *premium* of not less than three per cent. on the amount of such duties. I do not recollect that such *encouragement* is afforded in any other country.

2. *The coasting trade.* This is absolutely *prohibited* for the benefit of our own ship-holders and mariners—and for a long time was, and yet nearly is, "monopolized" by a few ship-owners in one or two of the states.

3. *The fisheries.* Vessels employed four months in the year in the cod-fishery, pay six cents per ton, per annum, into the treasury; and, if more than 5 and less than 20 tons, they receive an "*allowance*" of one dollar and sixty cents per ton, if above 20 and not exceeding 30 tons, two dollars and forty cents per ton, if above 30 tons, four dollars per ton—but the "*allowance*" must not exceed 272 dollars to any one vessel in a *season*. Thus, a vessel of 68 tons will pay four dollars and eight cents in one year, and receive two hundred and seventy two dollars in four months! This allowance is divided—three-eighths to the owner of the vessel, and *five-eighths* to the persons employed in her. The law was enacted for the undisguised purpose of *encouraging and protecting* the fisheries, and we paid for these "*allowances*," in the financial year of 1821, the handsome sum of one hundred and seventy thousand and fifty-two dollars and ninety-one cents. The whole product of the cod fishery that year, exported, was valued at \$708,778, for which we gave the aforesaid 170,052 dollars, or a *premium* equal to one fourth of the whole value of the export—nearly all which was "monopolized" by a few people of one of the states. Let it not be said that such allowance was

made by way of drawback on the salt—for it amounts to about as much as the *whole duty* paid on all the salt used or consumed by all the people of the eastern states, in every manner whatever. But further, there was paid in the same year \$11,107 80 in bounties on pickled fish exported, of which sum our eastern brethren, also chiefly of Massachusetts, received \$3,925 89—together 178,977 dollars, from the pockets of the people at large, by way of “*encouragement*.”

Coarse cotton goods. The present heavy or prohibitory duty on these, came also from the east. It is nearly equal to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*. At the time it was levied, Massachusetts and Rhode Island contained *one half* of all the spindles that were in operation, and the owners of them did not *then* speak about “*monopoly*.” This duty was opposed and supported as that in regard to tonnage, &c. had been, and we shall see, also, what return was made for its enactment.

These are all the laws that were passed with a view to a “*monopoly*” or “*prohibition*”—(though the duties on coal, cotton and sugar have effect as such), and I shall proceed to regard them in detail, to shew the *generosity* of those for whose especial benefit they were enacted, if *especial* benefit can result from the protection of domestic industry, which I am not prepared to say is the case; yet, I should like to know why the fishermen of Massachusetts are entitled to a *bounty* on their labors, while the iron-makers of Pennsylvania are even without an act to *encourage* them? If the former affords a nursery of seamen, the other furnishes a nursery for the army, as well as of resources to *pay and subsist both army and navy*, and keep up the civil list.

When the discriminatory duties on tonnage were first thought of, the coasting trade designed to be prohibited, and the allowances, &c. proposed in favor of the fisheries, the self-same arguments were used against them that are advanced in opposition to the protection of other branches of the free industry of the people, applied to the product of food and raiment; and the odious words “*monopoly*” and “*prohibition*,” were bandied about with the same zeal that they are now! Indeed, if some one would make a *great speech* in congress against the bill that will be introduced at the next session, he had best hunt up a file of old newspapers in which the debates about the discriminatory duties were published, and most of those against them, with the alteration of some two or three words in a paragraph, will do much better than a modern composition, “*for there were giants in these days*.” The opponents of such duties said, it made no difference to the planter whether his tobacco was carried away in an American, or in a foreign vessel—he ought to be at liberty to give it to any one that would transport it at the cheapest rate. They could not tolerate the idea of granting so great a “*monopoly*” to the people of the east, and of being taxed that the owners of ships might become rich. They desired “*FREE TRADE*,” and dwelt largely on the benefits of “*COMPETITION*.” In short, every thing was then said against the shipping interest of the United States, that is now said against the farmers and their customers the manufacturers, and much better said than now. But the common sense of the subject prevailed, and the people of the eastern states obtained what was of immense importance to them, in the first place, though seeming “*monopolies*,” but ultimately of incalculable benefit to the whole republic.

Having obtained these “*monopolies*” they next went to work to build up a NAVY to protect and secure them! It was honestly avowed to be for the

“*protection of commerce*,” and as such was as warmly opposed as the discriminating duties had been. *It was taxing the whole for the benefit of a few;—foreign vessels would bring us foreign goods at as low rates as our own, and take off our productions at as high prices.* The ardent debates on this subject cannot be forgotten,—but a right again prevailed, and a navy was established for the PROTECTION of the shipping interest of the United States.

I wish it fairly understood, that I esteem all these things to have been “*necessary and proper*” for the well-being of the nation—I only complain that those in whose favor every prohibitory act has been passed are of those who bawl most lustily against “*prohibitions*,” as if such were desired by the friends of domestic manufactures; who ask only that *equality* which has coerced a support of the shipping interest by late PROHIBITORY LAWS, in regard to the trade with France and the British West India colonies, of which I shall say more hereafter.

As it is the fashion of those inimical to domestic manufactures to calculate things by dollars and cents, we shall meet them in their own way.

Let us suppose that two vessels, the one American and the other foreign, each of 300 tons burthen, should arrive from Madeira with 200 pipes of wine—

The American would pay	
For tonnage	\$ 18
duty on (say) 20,000 gals. wine	20,000
	\$20,018

The foreigner would pay—	
For tonnage	300
duty	20,000
extra, 10 per cent.	2,000
	22,000
	\$22,300

Difference on a single voyage, two thousand two hundred and eighty two dollars. A cargo of coffee or sugar would produce like results.

A voyage to and from Madeira, may be made in about 5 months or less, with the employment of say 10 hands. The discriminatory duty, therefore, acts as a *bounty* on the employment of each hand at the rate of *forty-five dollars per month!* What would those who possess this advantage say, if the manufacturers required such a degree of “*protection*?” They would recommend “*depletion* and a straight jacket.” Yet why should not a grower of grain or of wool, a maker of iron or of cloth, as well be “*protected*” as a seaman?

But commerce supports the revenue, some will simpering say, like a green-sick girl using *no* when she means *yes*, and who would go half-crazy if her word were taken to realize the fact. To this barefaced imposition, I shall use strong language and say it is *false*, and that they who attempt it, know that they wilfully say that which is not true. COMMERCE PAYS NOTHING BUT IT COSTS MUCH. It is CONSUMPTION that pays all—the wood-sawyer as much as the seaman, and farmers and mechanics as much as the merchants. And the fact is demonstrated, that, if commerce *does* pay revenue, it is for the interest of the revenue that *foreign*, instead of *domestic* ships, should be employed in it. See the preceding statement—2,282 dollars difference on an ordinary cargo, on the amount of only 20,018!—or eleven per cent. in favor of the employment of foreign vessels!

The whole sum paid into the treasury of the United States for duties, from the commencement of the government until the present time, is about the sum of 380 millions of dollars. If all the goods had been received by means of foreign ships, we

should have had an amount of at least 430 millions—or fifty millions more for duties and tonnage than have been paid thereon, for the support of government: but, commerce pays nothing.

To shew that the discriminatory duties, the prohibitory as to the coasting trade, and the allowance to the fishermen, were as “monopolies” to a few of the people of the solitary state of Massachusetts, I offer the following exhibits—

In the year 1790, the whole tonnage of the United States and the state of Massachusetts, was as follows:

Whole quantity. Of Massachusetts.	
In foreign trade tons.	346,254
the coasting trade	103,775
enrolled in the fisheries	28,348
	25,560
	478,377
	171,905

Massachusetts, then, had more than one third of the whole tonnage of the United States, and more disposable or surplus shipping than all the rest of the states. At that time, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, a majority of the “good old thirteen states,” as Mr. Randolph would call them, had only 146,800 tons—or 25,000 less than Massachusetts alone; so the benefit conferred on the latter was called a “monopoly,” and if there ever was one in the United States, it was so. But at that period, the population of Massachusetts was less than one ninth of our people. So, according to the present talk, eight ninths were taxed that one ninth might prosper! That state still, nearly maintains her proportion of tonnage, and may be said to “monopolize” the coasting trade, prohibited to foreigners. We find her vessels in every bay, river, creek or nook, that is navigable on our coasts. For one vessel belonging to all the ports from New York to New Orleans, inclusive of both, which trades with the states east of New York, there are fifty belonging to the eastern states that trade to the south of New York. There are many vessels which regularly ply from Boston to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans, &c. as packets, and I am ready to venture an assertion that every one of them is owned in Boston. Is not this a “monopoly?”—surely so in point of fact, but not in operation—for the New England vessels carry their freights on reasonable terms, and they are good and well managed—and we commend the enterprize of the people and wish them success, in every honorable effort to promote their own wealth. All that we ask in return is, that they will not oppose us when we wish to apply the same principles to other objects, that we may prosper as well as they.

Another calculation may shew the favors received by the “allowances” on the fisheries—

The sum paid for “allowance” in 1821, was 170,052 dollars, to vessels and persons employed in the cod-fishery. This engaged about 4000 men and boys, say five months in the year, though only four months are required to secure the “allowance.” Three eighths of the amount went to the owners of the vessels, let us admit, to avoid all chance of dispute, as a remittance of the duty on salt, and five eighths were given in bounties to the fishermen, or \$106,300; 4000 men, at 5 months each, is equal to 20,000 months, and the bounty was, therefore, at about the rate of five dollars and thirty cents per month to each person employed, and paid at a time when first rate hands were hired by our farmers at 8 or 9 dollars per month; thus the value of the labor of fishermen was advanced at least fifty per cent. of the

cost of millions who never saw a cod-fish.* Mark it—I do not object to this; but in the name of all the queer things that ever were or ever will be, why ought the citizens of Pennsylvania to pay such extra wages to the fishermen of Massachusetts, any more than the people of Massachusetts should pay like extra wages to the wood-cutters and colliers at the iron works of Pennsylvania? Let the question be answered! But if such a thing were required—“goody gracious,” what an uproar would there be!

“O, would kind heaven the giftie gie us,
“To see ourselves as others see us.”

The discriminatory duties on tonnage—the prohibition of the coasting trade, and the allowances to the fisheries, with the establishment of a navy, were all opposed by the people of the south, on the very same principles that they now advance against the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and the eastern states would have been defeated in each of them, had not they of the middle states supported them on general principles. It is now evident that our southern brethren were in the wrong—at least, their successors acknowledge it by their acts. The navy is a favorite, and the plan of protecting the shipping interest is equally so. It is not long since that France attempted to tax our shipping out of her ports. The French king would have the commerce of France carried on in French vessels—the decree of exclusion was issued. What then did the congress of the United States do? Why—they taxed French ships entering our ports at the rate of eighteen dollars per ton, and settled the business, for prohibition brought about reciprocity! At nearly the same time, Great Britain forbade the entry of our vessels into her West India colonies—and then what did we do? Why—the ship-owners again petitioned congress, and congress prohibited the entry of foreign vessels from their colonies—the British navigation act gave way, and prohibition against prohibition brought about reciprocity! These “prohibitory laws” were passed nearly unanimously—indeed, it might almost be said that they were carried by acclamation; and the people were ready to go to war to maintain the right of our country to the reciprocity claimed! But when the farming interest—those whose business it is to produce bread and meat, ask for an application of the same rules in their favor, what a cry is made about “monopolies” and “prohibitions,” and we have grave and learned discourses about “free trade,” and the propriety of suffering things “to regulate themselves!” Where is the Nebuchadnezzar who thus commands the people to fall down and worship Baal? Is there no Daniel to detect the footsteps of the priests who eat up the dainties set before him, and blow up the imposition—a thing of contrivances, partial in its operation and casting the very peace of the nation on a preservation of the in-

* On account of the allowances made to fishermen, the whole produce of the duties on imports and tonnage, at many places, were not sufficient to satisfy the bounties paid to them: so the following, among others, were deficient and had to draw upon the treasury of the United States in the sums stated, for the payment of such bounties:—

At Frenchman's bay, for	\$5,244
Wiscasset	3,157
Ipswich	3,185
Gloucester	7,593
Plymouth	5,420
Barnstable	17,855

We are thus particular, that no one can possibly be deceived about the nature of the “allowance.”

terests of a few? I speak according to the doctrines of the day; and demand whether, while the prohibitory law had operation in France, the Louisiana planters received a less price for their cotton? It made not the difference of a cent to them, whether it was carried away in a French or American vessel. And what cared the planters of Maryland or Virginia about it?—Did they ever receive one price for their tobacco if to be transported in an American vessel, and another if to be taken away in a British vessel? No—no; such things never came into the calculation of a planter—the price of the commodity was not varied on account of the matter just stated, and yet he has paid his portion of the taxes, amounting in the whole, to more than *two hundred millions*, (including the cost of the late war), that American goods should be carried to market in American ships and by American seamen. This is true—but I approve this expenditure in obedience to a fixed principle, that the cost of a thing, (in dollars and cents), has no sort of relation to its value to those who consume, possess and enjoy it, and the national honor or national prosperity is not an article for the market, though men are not wanting who would sell either and both, if they could, even for a “mess of pottage,” a trunk of tapes or bobbins—like a vender of calicoes that I well know, who rejoiced at the treason of *Hull* and the savage desolation on the north-western frontier, because they might lead to peace and renew the use of his yard-stick! [See note B.]”

I am not of those who are hostile to the interests of our gallant seamen and laborious fishermen. They compose a class that cannot be valued—the rules of arithmetic will not apply to them in their utility to their country. The latter may be said to create, (in addition to all other considerations), a value of 7 or \$800,000 a year, to increase the common stock of our exports. The fish in the sea are as valueless without being caught and cured; as the iron mines without being digged and wrought. There is not a whit difference between them, in point of fact or operation. Each is equally the bounty of Providence; each equally worthy the protection of a paternal government, and each ought to be equally protected. Seamen, without pay and subsistence, are no better than ships without seamen—a 24-pounder will rest as harmless in a navy-yard as a maple log. The relations of society are mutual. Men may be hired to fight—but we cannot hire men to pay taxes. It is the tax-payers then, that claim the first consideration, and a wise administration will act as the great Cyrus did, whose constant object it was to make his people rich; well knowing that *public means* were bottomed on *private prosperity*. This is an eternal truth, and applicable to every honest and enlightened administration of the people's affairs from the origin of governments until this day.

Let us add up and ascertain what the “protection of commerce” and the encouragement of the fisheries, &c. have cost us, or lost to the treasury—THAT being the centre point of the “notions” of those who speak of “monopolies” and “prohibitions.”—but it is not mine.

1. The allowances [or bounty] on the fisheries, since the establishment of the government, have

*I speak of the *ship-owners*. IF manufactures are only for the benefit of the proprietors of the establishments, it must result that the prohibitory laws, in respect to commerce, are solely for the benefit of ship owners—who are somewhere about as one is to ten thousand of the rest of the free people.

actually cost, deducting the duty on the salt used in curing fish exported, two or three millions.

2. The difference between the duties on merchandise and tonnage that would have been paid, had all the foreign goods used by us been imported in foreign vessels, is at least equal to fifty millions, for the same time.

3. The “Monopoly” of the coasting trade may be estimated at not less than fifteen millions.

4. The navy built for the “protection of commerce”, cost about 27 millions up to the period of the late war, and then it was first regarded as an arm of the national defence. Charge only one-half its cost since to commerce, which is very reasonable, considering the fleets that we have kept up in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, and the ships sent to the South Seas; thus the aggregate expense of the protection afforded by the navy, will be about fifty-two millions of dollars.

5. Our ministers to foreign countries, with which, in general, we have no sort of business, except such as relates to commerce, have, variously, cost us about a million and an half—say one million to “protect commerce.”

RECAPITULATION.

Allowances on the fisheries	\$2,500,000
Difference on duties and tonnage	50,000,000
“Monopoly” of the coasting trade	15,000,000
The navy	52,000,000
Foreign ministers	1,000,000

\$120,500,000

To this may justly be added the whole cost of the late war, for that was purely a commercial affair. It is morally certain, that we should not have been involved in it, but on account of the shipping interest, whose conduct therein we cannot forget, though it is not pleasant to memory.

Now, though the protection of commerce has cost the people of the United States, or kept out of the treasury, (according to the present wise mode of calculation), a far greater sum than I have put down,—I am prepared to say that the cost, or loss, was infinitely advantageous to the people at large. It employed, to fall and hew timber in the forest and transport it to navigable waters, in persons to build and fit ships and vessels and in the navigation of them, in raising food and other supplies for their subsistence, in merchants, waggoners, carters and draymen, &c. not less than two hundred thousand able bodied, productive and invaluable men, on whom depended the subsistence, of about or not less than four hundred thousand other persons—their wives and children; and all these were supported in comfort, who might, otherwise, and without such employment, have hung as dead weights on the community, or, at least, been miserable. There is many times a greater number, directly or indirectly, employed or supported by the manufactory of articles, and in the subsistence of those employed in the manner just stated; but they have never received one cent in the way of bounty, and the statute books do not shew any branch of their business that is even encouraged, save the manufacture of coarse cotton goods. Is this fair? Does it become the protected to charge the unprotected with aiming at “monopolies,” because they ask an application of the very principles to their own pursuits which they have frankly yielded to the pursuits of others? These are words of truth and soberness, and I appeal to every honest man for an answer.

I shall now speak briefly of the cotton manufacture, and esteem myself fortunate if I can refer to the conduct of some, without being led away by my

feelings, at their *ungrateful* and *ungracious* interference.

The duty on coarse cottons is almost equal to 100 per cent. on the value of such imported articles, of seeming like quality—yet the practical operation of that duty has been to effect a real, solid and substantial deduction in the price of such goods—the domestic being cheaper than the foreign ever were, regard being had to strength and durability. It is estimated that our coarse shirtings will wear three times as long as those which were heretofore received from the East Indies—and yet the nominal price is about the same, or less. Thus every person in the United States concerned in this business, from the cotton planter to his slave who uses the cloth, is benefitted by the “prohibitory duty” on these goods.

This prohibition, like all other prohibitions, came from the people of the eastern states. In 1810, there were only 269 establishments in all the states—of which 108 were located in New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, (proper), Rhode Island and Connecticut—the most of the last were large establishments, many of the others small. I cannot speak certainly, but it is my opinion, after considerable examination and reflection, that the 108 mills to the eastward contained twice as many spindles as all the rest,* which were also too much scattered to concentrate public opinion as dependent on individual interests. The duty asked for by the people of the east was opposed by those of the south, but New-York and Pennsylvania threw in their weight on the side of the former, and the “prohibition” was thus secured. Since then, when the wool and hemp growers, and manufacturers, the iron makers, &c. of these and other states, were striving to obtain encouragement (not prohibition), in favor of their own industry, certain of those very cotton manufacturers sent quantities of their goods to Washington, labelled “WE WANT NO FURTHER PROTECTION,” to defeat those to whom they had been indebted for the protection which they enjoyed! Generous souls!—they were content with the prohibition that they had—we ought to have expected that they would ask a “BOUNTY!” But they were moderate—they were satisfied with *cent per cent.* Here was realized the moral of the fable of the Fox and Goat that had fallen into a well—the former persuaded the latter to rear himself against the side of the well, that he, (the fox), by mounting on his horns, might jump out, when he would pull out the goat; but, no sooner was Reynard relieved of his difficulty, than he gravely advised his late companion in distress to reconcile himself to *starvation*, for it was impossible to suppose that he would run any risk, or put himself to the least trouble to return the act of kindness received—and he laughed at the goat's long beard and sober countenance, wondering that, with so much apparent wisdom, he should have been so silly as to suppose that any one who

was doing “very well” should concern himself about others differently conditioned.

It is, however, nothing more than simple justice to say, that this *meanest of acts* was deprecated by the cotton manufacturers generally, as severely as it was by any other persons among us—and I know some of the opponents of the tariff who used this thing to advance their cause, and yet regarded the authors of it just as the British respected *Benedict Arnold* after they had purchased him.—They loved the treason, but despised the traitor.

So much for the eastern opposition to the encouragement of domestic industry, unless applied to the things in which they themselves hold, or can obtain, a “monopoly” of. But these men are going into disrepute, and the east will give a decided support to the middle and west, though some may still talk of “monopolies” and “prohibitions,” to blind the public understanding and divert attention from themselves. The southern opposition grows out of different principles—more liberal and just than those which I have exposed; but built upon the same opinions that originally led them to resist the discriminatory duties on tonnage and the establishment of a navy—which, in respect to those things, they have entirely abandoned. in the belief that they are for the common good of the country, as they will yet be convinced that domestic manufactures are, by reason of the *home market* afforded for their productions.—On this subject an essay is sketched, built, like the preceding, on statistical facts, in which Mr. JEFFERSON's opinions, in his Notes on Virginia, regarding commerce and the navy, the fisheries and domestic manufactures, as entertained in 1785, just after we had emerged from a state of war and before any regular government was established, will be contrasted with his later opinions about these things—especially in reference to the fisheries, in his masterly report on that subject, in 1791, and his more recent conviction that the time had arrived when “*the manufacturer must be placed by the side of the agriculturist, unless we would be clothed in skins, and live, like wild beasts, in dens and caverns*”—these are his own words.

NOTE A.

The general fact of the force of the population of the United States, as represented in the vote on the tariff bill, as above referred to, was conclusively shewn in the Register of the 1st of February last. A good deal of inquiry, and considerable communication and correspondence with many intelligent persons, have somewhat, though not materially, affected our view of the probable vote on a *protective tariff* in the present congress of the United States, and we venture to say that there will be a majority of about fifty in the next house of representatives favorable to an interference by the government for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, on the same principles that the fisheries and domestic tonnage are encouraged, though not to such an extent, for that is not desired. How far we have succeeded in the special locations, the result will shew—but are entirely satisfied that such majority will not be less than 48, though it may amount to 56; but we have endeavored to keep within bounds. The vote for may be two or three short of our estimate in the east, but that against may be as much more in the south—the interest of the grain growers is every where the same; and that that interest is devoted to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, is too notorious to admit of a doubt—or, the people of all the grain-growing states are mis-represented in congress,

*The returns of the marshals in 1810 do not give the amount of spindles—but the following will shew that our assertion is a safe one:

Massachusetts—value of cotton and wool spun in mills	\$931,906
Rhode Island	305,824
	1,237,730
New-York—as above	9,225
Pennsylvania	354,692
	363,917
Difference	\$863,813

Population and representation—for and against a protective tariff.

STATES.	Free persons. 1820.	Repres ^t at'n 18th congress	A protective tariff.		Representing free persons.	
			For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Maine	298,335	7	3	4	127,858	170,477
New Hampshire	244,161	6	2	4	81,387	162,774
Massachusetts	523,287	13	9	4	362,276	161,011
Rhode Island	83,011	2	2		83,011	
Connecticut	275,187	6	6		275,187	
Vermont	235,764	5	4	1	188,611	47,153
New York	1,362,729	34	32	2	1,282,548	80,181
New Jersey	270,018	6	6		270,018	
Pennsylvania	1,049,187	26	26		1,049,187	
Delaware	68,240	1	1		68,240	
Maryland*	299,952	9	4	5	133,312	166,640
Virginia	640,213	22	2	20	58,201	582,012
North Carolina	433,812	13	1	12	33,370	400,442
South Carolina	250,959	9		9		250,959
Georgia	191,323	7		7		191,333
Kentucky	437,585	12	12		437,585	
Tennessee	342,706	9	4	5	152,314	190,392
Ohio	581,434	14	14		581,434	
Louisiana	83,343	3		3		83,343
Indiana	146,988	3	3		146,988	
Illinois	54,294	1	1		54,294	
Mississippi	42,634	1		1		42,634
Alabama	108,000	3		3		108,000
Missouri	54,020	1	1		54,020	
	8,077,192	213	133	80	5,440,841	2,636,351

VALUATION OF LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN 1815.

Note. The divisions of value are made according to the state of the vote as anticipated in the preceding table.

STATES.	Whole valuation.	Apportioned according to the supposed vote on the tariff.	
		For.	Against.
Maine	\$143,765,560	\$86,259,336	\$57,506,224
Massachusetts }			
New Hampshire	38,745,974	12,915,325	25,830,609
Rhode Island	20,907,766	20,907,766	
Connecticut	88,534,971	88,534,971	
Vermont	32,461,120	25,968,896	6,492,224
New York	269,370,900	253,525,553	15,845,347
New Jersey	95,899,333	95,899,333	
Pennsylvania	346,633,889	346,633,889	
Delaware	13,449,370	13,449,370	
Maryland	106,496,638	47,331,839	59,164,799
Virginia	165,608,199	15,055,291	150,552,908
North Carolina	51,517,031	3,962,849	47,554,182
South Carolina	74,325,262		74,325,262
Georgia	31,487,658		31,487,658
Kentucky	66,878,587	66,878,587	
Tennessee	24,243,750	10,775,000	13,468,750
Ohio	61,347,215	61,347,215	
	1,631,673,223	1,149,667,563	482,005,660

The value of the lands and improvements in the rest of the states was not ascertained in 1815, but the states are presumed to stand thus—

FOR.
Indiana
Illinois
Missouri

AGAINST.
Louisiana
Mississippi
Alabama

*This state seems to stand, as it were, between the two interests--of the 9 members there are two positive friends and three positive opponents of a broad protective tariff--the remaining 4 are well disposed to grant some encouragement to manufacturing industry.

The first class has 5 members in the house of representatives and the other 7—but, on account of the number of slaves in the latter, the force of representative power does not furnish us with any criterion whereby to estimate the value of the real property respectively belonging to them. For instance, Pennsylvania which now has only 26 representatives, was valued in 1815, at 346 millions, and Virginia, which has 22 representatives, was valued only at 165 millions. It may be sufficient to say, that the value of the states, as designated above, is about the same.

Notwithstanding all the assessors acted under a general law of congress, it is very possible that they adopted different principles in the valuation of property—but the tax on slaves was specific, on their enumeration at so much each. However, this may not at all affect the common results, for it made no manner of difference to the people of any of the states whether their lands were valued at a high rate or a low one, the amount of each state's quota having been determined by its representation in congress—not the value of its free-hold.

We are very certain that neither of these tables are to be relied on, as expressive of absolute facts—but they furnish the best evidence that it is in the nature of things to give. We suspect mistakes, perhaps typographical errors in some of the accounts—Tennessee for instance; but such errors cannot be sufficient to affect the general conclusion presented

NOTE B.

The bill to lay a duty of eighteen dollars per ton, on French vessels, was introduced by that worthy man, col. Newton, of Virginia, (who is called the "father of the house" of representatives, being the oldest member of it), on the 13th of May, 1820. Col. Newton said—"the policy of the United States had been just and liberal: we had offered every thing that could be offered, on terms of reciprocity, to induce France to abandon her policy, so injurious to our commercial and navigating interest." "It was his duty to advocate a policy abhorrent to his mind—that of restrictions on commerce"—"but France had refused to reciprocate our liberality," &c. and this prohibitory law, (which taxed French vessels out of our ports, because so the French government had acted in respect to ours), was, without debate, reported by the committee of the whole, ordered to be read the third time, and so read and passed, in about one hour's time, and in one day, without opposition—so evident was it that reciprocity was justice—but why in respect to the ships themselves, any more than their cargoes, was not stated! It is certain that, whether the French excluded our ships or not, the price of cotton or the profits of the planter would not have been varied by it. It had effect only on the shipping interest. See Register, vol. XVIII, page 232.

A few persons petitioned congress early in 1822 for a repeal of the laws which excluded British vessels from the ports of the U. S. if from their W. India colonies, because our vessels were denied an entry into those colonies. These petitions were referred to a committee of the senate of which Mr. King, of New York, was chairman, who reported on the 10th of March, and stated the reasons why the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. The report was, afterwards, almost unanimously adopted, as was the case with a similar report made to the house of representatives, by col. Newton, chairman of the committee on commerce. [See Register, vol. XXII, page 57]. Mr. King's report said "the United States have, in their own

defence, been obliged to resort to the exercise" of their powers, "for the purpose of protecting and cherishing the industry and navigation of the states;" not for the sake of our farmers, because he informs us in another part of the report, that their products, being indirectly conveyed to the British colonies, the value of our exports exceeded that of our imports." The report is well worth reading—Mr. King alludes to the opposition that had existed to the discriminatory duties on tonnage and the establishment of a navy—doctrines now exploded; and he said that "the PUBLIC HONOR justified the COUNTERVAILING measures adopted on the subject."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. A most splendid dinner was given to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors at London on the 7th of March—present one of the "royal dukes," many other dukes and lords and others of great names, and 400 persons. Among the toasts—"the constitutional king of Spain and the Spanish nation" and "the constitutional king of Portugal and the Portuguese nation," were drank with "three times three," and great acclamations.

Wheat has advanced 1s. per bushel in England—and business, generally, appears to be lively—on speculation."

Twenty five per cent. had been paid at Lloyd's, for the insurance of French vessels from the West Indies.

A late London paper says—"For the last week, and again yesterday, not less than 170 tons of musket gun barrels, and muskets complete, with stocks and bayonets, have been brought into the basin of the regent's canal, city road, and immense quantities are hourly arriving, and a daily succession is coming, supposed all for foreign service!"

France. Having noticed in our last, the mob-scene that took place in the chamber of deputies, in consequence of M. Manuel's speech, the following, addressed to the editor of the Paris "Moniteur," becomes interesting—

"Sir—The president not having been able to read to the chamber the letter which I had the honor to write to him, I beg that you will be so good as to publish it in your journal.

Yours, &c.

MANUEL."

February, 26.

"Mr. President,—The state of irritation in which a part of this chamber is at present placed, makes me fear that I may not be able to find in this sitting a moment of silence to complete the expression of an opinion which I hope will no longer meet with any honest reprovers, when it is declared as I intended to utter it—as it ought to have been presumed from what I had before said; finally, as you yourself could not, without injustice, blame, if you had permitted me, upon this as upon a former occasion, to finish the whole phrase.

"The minister pretended to discover a ground for war in the necessity of preventing in Spain the occurrence of those catastrophes which stained the English and French revolutions with blood. I replied that the means which he would adopt, appeared to be precisely those which were best calculated to augment, instead of diminishing the dangers which were supposed to menace an august personage; and in support of my argument, I referred to the events which had led to the overthrow of the Stuarts, and the death of the unfortunate Louis XVI.

"I asked whether it was forgotten that this misfortune in France had been preceded by the armed interference of the Prussians and Austrians, and recalled to recollection, as a fact known to all the

world, that it was then that revolutionary France, feeling the necessity of defending herself by new strength, (*nouvelles force*), and energy! * * * Here I was interrupted. If this had not happened, my sentence would have been as follows: "Then revolutionary France, feeling the necessity of defending herself with new forces of energy, set in motion all the masses, roused the popular passions, and thus occasioned dreadful excesses, and a deplorable catastrophe in the midst of noble resistance."

"No person could be more prepared than I was beforehand, to give way to all prejudices, and even to the violence of a part of the members of this chamber, whose principles and efforts I have considered it my duty strongly to oppose, because I believe in my soul and conscience, that those principles and efforts compromise at once the interests of the throne and the nation. But I ought not to be deprived, by interruptions and by a tumult, which you even considered inexcusable, of the right of being heard before I am judged. I desire that it may not be permitted to impute to me, even hypocritically, the absurd design of basely insulting, without motive, without interest, the misfortunes of august victims whose destiny afflicts all generous hearts. When I shall have spoken, I will brave the judgment of passionate men, and I shall fearlessly wait that of just men."

"I have the honor to be, Mr. President, your very humble servant,

MANUEL."

On the first of March, the commission to whom the matter had been referred, reported in favor of the expulsion of M. Manuel from the chamber of deputies. Much agitation took place. The discussion of it was laid over until the 3d. On leaving the chamber, M. Manuel was hailed by a great crowd, who cried out "vive Manuel." They followed him, and when they came opposite the great gate of the Tuilleries, it was closed by the guard. No disturbance happened.

An account of the proceedings of the 3d and 4th is wanting; but it appears those days were spent in the most stormy debates, and the vote to expel M. Manuel was carried on the 3d; but on the 4th, he presented himself in the chamber, and refused to yield up his right to be there, except to force—force was employed; *military men were introduced into the hall, and he was dragged out by violence.* It appears that the soldiers performed this business unwillingly; for gen. Foy, the next day, alluded to the transaction, and spoke of them in warm terms. After this the chamber broke up in great confusion, and much agitation prevailed among the populace of Paris.

The meeting of the 5th was a continual tumult. Some of the members had signed a declaration against the expulsion of Manuel—its reading was opposed by the ultras, and the right of entering a protest was denied. The following may afford some idea of the mobbish doings of the day:

M. Foy: I ask you, is there in the charter a single word which forbids protests and declarations? No one, consequently, can refuse to a fraction of this chamber the right of making a declaration.—This declaration having reached the table of the president, the president, by virtue of the 12th article of the regulation, ought to read it. I ask of you, gentlemen, has the former that power to refuse the reading of a declaration which concerns the rights of the chamber; a declaration which concerns the rights of the deputies; a declaration, in fact, which concerns the sanctity of the charter? Can the chamber propose to the president, the interdiction of reading it.

On the right—Yes! (*Murmurs on the left.*)

General Foy resumed—Under the momentous, solemn and terrible circumstances, (laughter on the right), which surround us, ought you to be allowed to refuse to the minority the exercise of its rights? Its rights which are recorded in the charter, in the hearts of Frenchmen, in the hearts of that brave national guard, which yesterday gave so noble an example of their respect for the representative dignity. (*Violent murmurs on the right.*) No! the charter is not lost, when my country contains such citizens.

I demand that the declaration be read.

The president—I am going to put the reading of the declaration to the vote. (*Murmurs on the left.*)

M. Demarcay to the president.—Take care, sir, the day of justice will come. (*Explosion on the right. Order, order.*)

The president, (with dignity).—Sir, I shall never be intimidated in the exercise of my functions.

M. Dupont de l'Eure.—You have *gend'armes* at hand to seize upon us! (*Violent murmurs on the right side.*)

The president put the reading of the declaration to the vote. *The left and centre rose; tumult was at its height on the left side; all the members of which quitted their places protesting, and left the hall.*

M. Dupont de l'Eure saluted the members of the right side, on passing in front of them.

M. M. Sabastiani and Mechin were the only members of the left side who did not withdraw; those of the centre continued in their places.

After this, the vote to grant 100 millions [for war purposes], was carried.

Violent scenes took place at many of the coffee houses on the 5th—and there were great assemblages in the streets, but the gendarmerie were on the alert, and the assemblies dispersed without resistance.

What is to be the result of these things? They remind us of the days of the national convention.

A letter from Paris dated March 5, intimates that hostilities would immediately commence with Spain—and then speaks of a probable change in the ministry of that country that may delay the war; but our accounts from Spain are full of busy preparation for war.

London papers of the 8th of March, furnish intelligence from Paris of the 5th. The preparations for war were active, both in France and Spain—yet it is said that the peace party in the former were gaining strength.

A holy nun, (la Seur Marguerite), who was two years in the convent at C——t, near Paris, edifying and edified, has been just discovered to be a man.

¶ Since the preceding was prepared, a late arrival brings Paris accounts to the 11th of March. We have not room now to detail the scenes in the chamber of deputies, on the expulsion of M. Manuel. On the 23d of March he appeared in the chamber, and contested the decision of the committee for his expulsion. He ascended the tribune and spoke freely—the cry of *bravo*, was heard from the left, and *tear him from the tribune*, from the right. Hyde de Neuville took a prominent and a *royal* part. The vote to expel him was carried by the mob of legislators. The chamber met on the 4th in great agitation. Manuel, at the head of his friends, entered, and took his usual seat. Much confusion ensued—the president directed M. Manuel to retire, then invited him to do so; he said that he would

yield only to violence. *The sitting was suspended for an hour*—the members on the right withdrew, those on the left kept their places—to the amount of about 80. During the suspension of the sitting, several small parties of troops were brought into the anti-chamber: something like order being resumed, the principal Huissier, at the head of his corps, read his order to take out M. Manuel by force, if he would not retire voluntarily. M. Manuel said “execute your orders.” *A party of the national guards entered.* A cry on the left was heard, “*refuse, brave national guards!*” They hesitated, but plead their orders—*THEY REFUSED TO OBEY THEM.* [*Bravos and murmurs.*] A strong detachment of the gendarmerie were introduced—much uproar took place; the colonel plead with Manuel and he resisted; he then ordered the men to lay hold of him—they did so, and he was dragged out, followed by all his friends. The city was as much affected as the chamber—“*vive Manuel!*”—“*vive liberty!*” was heard in the streets. The London Times observes—“Such is the present state of affairs; and that it is pregnant with a futurity of great moment there is every reason to apprehend.”

The French generals were just leaving Paris for the army. The whole plan for the conquest of Spain and the establishment of a regency, appears to be organized—the French are to march direct to Madrid, if the Spaniards cannot, or will not, prevent them. Portugal has resolved to make a common cause with Spain.

At the latest dates, the seats of M. Manuel's friends remained unoccupied. The sergeant of the national guards who refused to arrest him, was to be tried.

Spain. The armies are arranged. Mina commands in the right, Abisbal in the centre, and Balasteros in the left.

A president and vice president, for the next meeting of the cortes, were chosen with great unanimity—and the kingdom was tranquil. Many of the factious had laid down their arms, or joined the constitutionalists—79 of them came in in one body at Esplugas. The king was ill of the gout, confined to his bed—the queen has had several attacks of convulsions. Abisbal was very active in the pursuit of those of “the faith” who yet resisted—and had killed more than a thousand of them.

Portugal. Letters lately received from Lisbon say—“The cortes, after an able discussion of two days, have declared, by almost an unanimous vote, that the invasion of Spain, by any power, with the intention of interfering in the internal political concerns of that nation, would be considered as an attack on Portugal, and that measures would be taken accordingly.”

“There has been no demonstration, by the French army, of actual invasion, and doubts are now entertained, whether the general unpopularity in France, of such an invasion, and the apparent determination of Spain and Portugal, to make an obstinate resistance, will not induce the French government to pause.

“In the discussion, in the cortes, several of the members quoted the sentiments expressed by our president in his message to congress, relative to the impropriety of any nation's undertaking to regulate the internal affairs of another nation.”

“There have been several interesting debates in the cortes here in Lisbon, on this most extraordinary invasion of Spain. They have taken preparatory steps for assisting in the general defence of the Peninsula. The army is now recruiting, so as to be placed on the footing of 1814, viz: 40,000 men and

upwards. There is a proposition now under discussion, which will probably be carried, to raise 20 or 25 additional battalions of light troops, and to organize 200,000 national guards.”

The Greeks. The Austrian Observer, a paper formerly hostile to the Greeks, and extremely anxious to exhibit them in the light of barbarians, now admits their humanity, and the consistency which their government has acquired. The Turkish general had agreed to an armistice, which was expected to lead to the immediate recognition of Greece as an independent state.

French Chamber of Deputies.

TALLEYRAND'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of prince de Talleyrand, delivered on the occasion of the chamber of peers taking into consideration the project of the address to be presented in answer to the King's speech:

“My lords—Sixteen years have elapsed this day since, invited by him who then ruled the world, to state my opinion relative to the contest about to be engaged in with the people of Spain, I had the misfortune to excite his displeasure by unfolding futurity to his view; by disclosing to him all the dangers which would spring up on all sides during an attack not less unjust than rash and presumptuous. Disgrace was the reward of my sincerity. The regulations of destiny are extraordinary; after so many years I am again called upon to renew the same efforts, to urge the same counsels to our legitimate sovereign.

“The speech from the throne has caused the last hopes of all the friends of peace nearly to vanish. It threatens Spain; and my duty obliges me to say that it seems to me alarming to France. At all events, war has not yet broken forth. Peers of France! one moment remains, one moment is left to you, to save your king, to save your country from the risk of so dangerous an enterprise; hasten then to make use of it—to fulfil the most sacred of duties, to undeceive the king, abused as he is with respect to the wishes of France, the wants of his people, his own peculiar interest, and not less so with regard to the state of Spain, which is now represented to him as enfeebled by intestine dissensions.

“The wish of France—it is almost superfluous to say it—the wish of all France is for peace. Sated with the glory of arms, she flattered herself, that, under the government of her king, she should be enabled to recruit, during the leisure of peace, the strength wasted in a war of thirty years. All the parties of this vast empire, composed as they are of many various interests, are unanimous on this question; Lille thinks as Strasburg, Lyons as Bordeaux, Marseilles as Grenoble. The most furious party spirit cannot deny this truth.

“And how could it be otherwise? Was not the merchant of Bordeaux and of Marseilles, in this case, the same interest as the manufacturer of Lyons and of Rouen? Is not the one threatened with having all the treasures which he intrusts to the sea, snatched from him? Does not the other see the moment approaching when his manufactories must close, which have hitherto formed the source of his glory and of the prosperity of his country? Shall I speak of that part of the population which derives its support from daily labor?

“Each individual belonging to this class already knows, by the reduction of a part of his labor, that in future he will receive only a portion of those earnings which are necessary for the support of

his family, and that he may, from day to day, be deprived of the last resource. Can you suppose, my lords, that agriculture will be more fortunate—that it will escape the dangers which threaten commerce and industry? In our perfected system of society, all classes are united in one chain of general welfare. The embarrassments of the mercantile will be felt by the class of cultivators, and our agriculture too will find a loss in the members who will go to destruction in the desolate plains of the peninsula.

"O that the powerful of the earth could count up the suffrages of this dreadful moment! On our side is an united people; on the other—what shall I say?—are some individual interests, who struggle to make a restoration, concurred in by all for the general benefit of society, subservient to their own private advantage. Those self same chivalrous sentiments which, in 1789, attracted the hearts of the generous, and seduced the imagination of the enthusiastic, yet could not preserve the legitimate monarchy; many again destroy it in 1823, notwithstanding France wants to preserve its legitimate monarchy. My lords, the question of war is not, as some have been pleased to say, a question of dynasty; it is a question of party alone. The interests of royalty are not at stake; no, but the interests of a party, steady to its old hatred, fixed in its old prejudices, and which it is less eager to maintain than re-conquer—it is a retaliation which some seek to take on the height of the Pyrenees.

"And what are the motives urged to induce France; France so happy, so tranquil, so prosperous, to expose herself to the risk of a war with Spain? Of what has France to complain? All is reduced to this simple proposition—the Spanish charter is full of imperfections.

"I agree in that proposition; it is full of imperfections. But when have neighboring nations received the authority of exacting from an independent people the reformation of their political laws? If this theory be admitted, what becomes of the independence of nations? What extraordinary reformers, what wonderful Lycurguses will not 100,000 soldiers form, especially when 100,000 are ready to follow their track? Where is he that would be deceived by this political quixotism? It is thought that the secret of this new crusade will long continue a mystery in the eyes of the people of all countries? No, no, my lords, Spain has conquered freedom for herself; Spain is no longer overrun by privileged individuals; she affords a spectacle intolerable to pride; it cannot be tolerated, and what is to be the event? In Spain, what was ineffectually attempted in France, is to be attempted, viz:—a counter revolution.

"I am well aware that the invisible movers in this grand conspiracy against the liberties of the people, are so stupid as to aspire to any success by the sole efforts of their partizans; what then in reality is the support on which they rest their hopes? They do not know it; they would shudder if they were required to state it truly. My lords, that support, without which they are nothing, is the support of foreigners. It is not yet said that the hypothesis is a chimera; this parricidal wish has been avowed in the papers of the day, those cheerless echoes of the passions which agitate the surface of our native land.

"But what is the pay of the foreigner, on whom they will be compelled to place their last reliance? What is he to receive for his co-operation in these monstrous transactions? Who will pay her armies, who will provision them? Assuredly it cannot be

unfortunate Spain—she has no treasure, she has scarcely enough to supply her own subsistence—she is rich in courage alone.

"Prudence forbids my entering into more ample developments of the dangers of war with Spain; our intelligence and reflection will supply the deficiency. But I have said enough to shew that it was my duty to appear in this tribune. It belonged to me; who am old—who respect France—who am devoted to the king and his family—to me, who have taken so prominent a part in the events of the double restoration—who, by my efforts, and, I venture to say it, by my successes, have placed all my glory and my responsibility in the renewal of the union between France and the house of Bourbon; to prevent, as far as in me lay, the work of wisdom and justice from being compromised by rash and foolish passions.

"The king is deceived my lords; it is our duty to undeceive him.

"He is told that his people wish for war; his people desire peace.

"He is told that the honor of his crown is compromised by his not revenging the insults offered to Ferdinand. His ancestor, Louis XIV. did not revenge insults far more flagrant; and yet, in a question of dignity, Louis XIV. is a model not to be despised. The happiness of France is the glory of Louis XVIII. and he is worthy of enjoying it.

"He is told that Spain, a prey to anarchy, is dangerous to France. Let facts answer for themselves. Is it true that anarchical doctrines have made an alarming progress in France? On the contrary, has not power made rapid conquests among us, since the revolution of Spain?

"Let us not be afraid, my lords, to present the truth to our king; he never rejects it, and it is in this confidence that I support the amendment which has just been proposed to you by the baron de Barante. May the majority of this chamber be induced by their fidelity to the king and the chamber, to sanction it by their votes!

"My lords, I will say only one word more, and it is to ask you whether no one has any doubt with respect to the secret wishes of Ferdinand VII. I permit myself a personal opinion on this point. I ground it on past events but too well known to me. Assuredly the king of Spain was never more completely deprived of all liberty, than during the seven years of his captivity at Valencia; and I appeal to some of my noble colleagues, to recal to their recollections that, at that painful period, neither their honorable names, nor their touching devotedness, could inspire that monarch with sufficient confidence to remove from his mind the impression, that the attempt which they were willing to make for his deliverance was nothing but an act of temerity of which he would be the victim; and my personal relations with king Ferdinand have authorized me to believe, that these refusals arose from a noble confidence in the fidelity of his subjects, to whose courage and attachment he wished to owe his liberation. His last observation, notwithstanding the difference of the times, affords you many opportunities for comparison."

Fort La Fayette.

The following account of an act of gratitude, will, no doubt, interest many of our readers. It is taken from the N. Y. "Statesman," of April 8.

"Pursuant to orders received from major general Brown, stating that, in commemoration of the highly distinguished services of major general La

Fayette, in the war of American independence, the president of the United States had been pleased to direct, that the new fortress, of the first class, recently finished at the Narrows below New York, should be called and known by the name of *Fort La Fayette*; and that, in hoisting the national flag, and in compliment to the same, a national salute be fired: this interesting ceremony took place yesterday at one o'clock, in the presence of about one hundred gentlemen from this city and Long Island, who had been politely invited to attend by captain Churchill, the commanding officer.

"The party from N. York embarked on board the Revenue Cutter, captain Caboone, at 11 o'clock, and arrived in season to take a full view of the fort, before the hour appointed for the ceremony. The position of the sea-girt and noble fortress, which is said to be, in all respects, the first in the United States, is within about one hundred yards of the Long Island shore, and nearly opposite *Fort Richmond* on Staten Island, from which it is distant about three quarters of a mile. It was planned by general Swift, late of the engineer department, commenced some years since, and just completed, at an expense of 480,000 dollars.

"The base of the fort is an artificial island, composed entirely of stone, planted firmly upon a reef, where the water is about three fathoms in depth. On this foundation, which will for ages withstand the violence of the winds and waves, a bulwark of granite is erected about two hundred and eighty feet square, and thirty feet high from the water. Three faces of the fortress command the channel at different points, and apparently render it impassable to ships from the ocean. There are three tiers of embrasures, calculated for one hundred guns, and about five hundred men. The guns in the lower tier are already mounted, consisting of thirty-two's. Within the massive walls are commodious quarters, a magazine, and other appurtenances, which are bomb-proof, as also two furnaces for heating shot, and four large cisterns for furnishing supplies of fresh water. The parapet has a temporary covering of wood, which shields it from the influence of the weather. To each of the embrasures there is a flue for conducting off the smoke of the guns. In short, whether we consider the plan or the execution of this fortress, it is not surpassed by any work of the kind within our knowledge. The only channel navigable for large ships is about half way between this formidable battery and *Fort Richmond*, in conjunction with the forts on the other shore, and a few additional works in the vicinity of Long Island, already projected, will completely secure the harbor of New York against the most powerful fleet that ever sailed the ocean. An object of so much importance is certainly worth the expense, great as it necessarily must be.

"Between one and two o'clock, the corps of United States' troops, under the command of captain Churchill, paraded and went through with a variety of exercises and evolutions in a handsome style. At the close of the parade, orders from the commanding officer were read, stating in substance that the object of the approaching ceremony was to perpetuate the remembrance of a man the most dear of any foreigner to this country, celebrated alike for his talents, courage, independent principles, philanthropy and modesty; who, regardless of danger, and sacrificing the pleasures of youth, left the land of his nativity and came to the relief of our fathers at the most gloomy period of the revolution, fighting the battles of freedom, by the side of Washington, and bearing a conspicuous part in

the achievement of our independence. The address concluded with a spirited appeal to the corps, expressing a confidence, that, should a recurrence of war require their services at this post, the recollection of such a name, and the remembrance of *Plattsburg*, (where most of these troops had fought during the late war), would warrant the expectation of a gallant defence.

"The star-spangled banner was then hoisted, a national salute fired by a battalion from colonel Benedict's regiment, under the command of capt. Gantz, and a round of nine cheers from the spectators echoed to the name of *La Fayette*. At the time the ceremony took place, the wind was high from the south, and the waves rolling in from the sea, dashed with violence against the impregnable fortress, which, added to the roar of artillery, and the cheers of the party, presented an interesting scene.

"At two o'clock the company were invited to walk to the upper story of the fort, where a table was found neatly spread, and loaded with a plentiful collation. General Swift took one end of the table and captain Churchill the other, calling their respective forces to their posts. Wit and wine circulated freely, and every guest appeared to be gratified with the ease, good feeling and conviviality which reigned at the festive board."

No regular toasts were drank—but the following were among those given.

By Mr. Carter—*Fort La Fayette*: may it long endure a monument of national strength and of national gratitude.

By gen. Bernard—The United States: regarded by the friends of human kind as the palladium and fortress of liberty.

By Mr. Cooper—The marquis de *La Fayette*: the child of two countries, and faithful to both.

By Mr. Verplanck—Our system of coast defence, and the able men by whom it was planned and executed.

The following are copies of the general order and address adverted to in the introductory remarks of the Statesman:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, 26th March, 1823.

Orders—In commemoration of the highly distinguished services of major general *La Fayette* in the war of American independence, the president of the United States has been pleased to direct that the new fortress of the first class recently finished at the Narrows, below New York, shall be called and known by the name of "*Fort La Fayette*." In hoisting the national flag for the first time, and in compliment to the name, the commanding officer will cause a national salute to be fired. Communicated by order of major general Brown.

(Signed)

C. J. NOURSE,

Acting Adjutant General.

E. COMPANY, FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY,

Fort La Fayette, April 7, 1823.

Soldiers—Next to winning a victory, the duty which you are now called on to perform is important and agreeable. Important, as the raising of the flag over such a work as this is the consequence of many victories won—agreeable, as announcing the name it bears is to perpetuate the remembrance of a man the most dear of any foreigner to the people of this country—a man celebrated alike for his talents, courage, independent principles, philanthropy and modesty. Regardless of hazard and trial, he sacrificed the pleasures of youth, left the land of his nativity, and came to the relief of our fa-

thers in the gloomiest days of our revolution. With a heart devoted to their cause, he fought their battles, and by the side of our more than sainted Washington, he saw the arms of patriots triumphant over the enemies of freedom, and our independence established on the ruins of oppression and tyranny.

Should the fate of war require you to defend this fort, the recollection of such a name and the remembrance of Plattsburg, will be enough, with American courage and skill, to warrant the expectation that you will prove it impassable and impragnable.

S. CHURCHILL.

Captain 1st Regiment, Act. Com.

Statistical articles.

TRADE OF NEW YORK. During the year 1822, there arrived at this port, 1154 vessels from foreign ports, of which 1050 were vessels of the United States, and 104 of foreign nations. There were cleared for foreign ports, 890 vessels, of which 795 were of the United States, and 95 foreign flags. During the year, 1343 vessels were entered coastwise, and 2220 cleared do, 343 registered, 365 enrolled, and 805 licensed for the coasting trade. The value of goods imported during said year, and the amount of duties secured thereon, is as follows:

AMERICAN VESSELS.

	Value of Imports.	Amount of Duties.
1st quarter	7,906,969	2,234,298 76
2d quarter	10,217,632	3,254,815 26
3d quarter	8,474,623	2,578,784 51
4th quarter	5,122,750	1,382,111 19

\$31,721,974 \$9,450,009 72

FOREIGN VESSELS.

1st quarter	318,695	80,422 67
2d quarter	683,695	157,633 58
3d quarter	766,196	138,912 86
4th quarter	421,893	114,724 09

\$2,190,479 \$491,693 20

Total \$33,912,453 \$9,941,702 92

Thus it will be seen, that in one year we have received in this port, for duties, \$9,941,702 92, which averages 29 per cent. of value. This is a great portion of the trade of the union, and proves the advantages of our port, and the facilities held out to merchants and traders generally.

[Nat. Advocate

[The above, we presume, is the gross amount of duties accruing, and not the amount actually paid in.]

TRADE OF LIVERPOOL. Communicated by Mr. Topliff, of Boston, to the editors of the New York Gazette—

By the Emerald, I have received from a correspondent, a particular printed statement of the shipping from Liverpool, to every part of the world, during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822, and, as it is an interesting document, I give you that part of it relating to this country, which shows clearly the increasing trade to the United States, and its importance. The number of tons of shipping from Liverpool to the United States, during those three years, exceeds that to any other part of the world, and the next highest number is that of the Irish trade, viz: 137,099 tons the last year. You will perceive that the tonnage to New York is nearly treble that to any other part of the United States.

The aggregate number of vessels and tonnage, from Liverpool, to every part of the world, during those three years is as follows:

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1820	3,287	550,006
1821	3,337	528,412
1822	3,687	599,315

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage to the United States is as follows:

Statement of shipping to the United States.

	1820.		1821.		1822.	
	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.
Alexandria			2	540	1	264
Bath	1	352	1	255	2	531
Baltimore	26	8,041	20	7,036	20	6,411
Boston	50	14,859	44	13,409	54	16,060
Carolina	1	282				
Castine					1	326
Charleston	54	16,944	44	14,465	42	12,985
Georgetown			1	376		
Maryland			1	298		
Massachusetts			1	179		
Mobile	1	217	1	178	8	1,683
New Bedford	1	228				
New Orleans	49	13,607	55	16,316	40	11,134
Newport	1	267				
New York	107	36,076	104	36,462	140	49,247
Nobleboro'gh	1	157	1	322		
Philadelphia	35	11,242	39	13,287	47	15,080
Portland	5	1,343	3	866	4	1,116
Portsmouth	15	4,087	6	1,917	14	4,107
Providence	1	206	1	260	2	579
Savannah	54	17,176	36	11,368	38	11,762
Salem			1	275	2	461
Virginia	35	11,075	27	7,958	27	7,530
Wilm'ton, N.C.	6	1,434	2	442	4	757
Wiscasset	2	475	1	308	1	308
	446	138,324	393	127,104	450	141,153

It appears from the above, that the increase of the trade to New York alone, appears to be more than four times as much as the whole increase to the United States.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMERCE.—The reader will find in the following tables, upon the authority of the papers published by the order of congress, the actual state of American commerce for the year ending March, 1822, which we have compared with the actual state of British exports to the same parts of the world.

Albion.

No. I.—Comparative table of British and American exports to the principal ports and places of foreign Europe for the year 1821:

	Br. Exports.	Am. Exports.
	For. & Dom.	For. & Dom.
Germany	1,9,894,108	1,479,822
Russia	3,668,383	191,501
Sweden	125,585	48,866
Denmark	308,375	118,375
Holland	2,047,612	831,196
France	1,162,756	1,468,926
Spain	666,912	149,322
Portugal	1,824,904	33,253
Italy	3,767,621	247,425
Turkey and the Levant	961,746	148,523
Malta	528,432	See Italy
Gibraltar	1,765,962	330,692
Total	26,722,597	4,047,797

No. II.—Comparative table of British and American exports to the principal ports and places of the world, except Europe, for the year 1821:

	Br. Exports. For. & Dom.	Am. Exports. For. & Dom.
E. Indies and China	1,327,817	1,179,532
New Holland	118,086	16,066
Cape of Good Hope	256,464	3,367
Other parts of Africa	309,586	28,505
British col. in N. America	1,676,316	452,203
British West Indies	4,347,042	59,647
Foreign do.	1,257,049	2,526,004
The Brazils	2,278,468	310,896
Spanish and other col. } on the Am. continent }	917,916	233,490
Total	14,433,744	5,425,500

It will be seen that this statement does not include the trade between Great Britain and the United States. In the first table, moreover, the trade of Great Britain is stated exclusive of the trade with Ireland.

In an examination of the second table, the reader will doubtless be struck by the great increase in the foreign carrying trade of America. The supply of Hayti, Cuba, and the West Indies, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish, has now principally fallen into the possession of the United States.

BRAZIL. Translated for the Aurora from the *Diario do Governo*, of the 30th January, 1823. Register of the national and foreign vessels that entered in, and sailed from the port of Rio de Janeiro, during the year 1822.

Nations.	Entered.	Cleared.
Germans	2	2
Americans	101	80
Buenos Ayreans	6	5
Brazilians and Portuguese	1234	1244
Danish	3	2
French	56	56
Hamburgers	3	3
Dutch	15	13
English	215	213
Russians	8	7
Sardinians	6	4
Swedes	20	20
Total	1668	1649

Of the 1234 Brazilian and Portuguese vessels that entered, scarcely 26 came from Lisbon and 24 from Oporto; and of the 1244 which were cleared, scarcely 31 went to Lisbon and 28 to Oporto.

Statement of the receipts and expenditures at the public treasury of this capital, during the month of October, 1822.

	Rees.	Dollars.	Cts
Receipts	393,279,353	or	491,599 19
Expenditures	387,696,249	or	484,620 31
Balance remaining for } the month of Nov. }	5,583,194	or	6,978 88

Signed,
Rio de Janeiro, December 19th, 1822.
Eight hundred rees are the PAR VALUE of the United States silver dollar.

POOR RATES—England and Wales. There has just been printed, by order of the house of commons, a "supplemental appendix" to the report from the select committee on poor rate returns. It occupies nearly 250 folio pages, and gives an ac-

count of the sums received in every parish in England and Wales, for poor rate contributions since 1816 to 1821. At the end of the supplemental appendix there are summaries of the amounts levied in the different counties of England and Wales; but the sums total constitute what may be of general interest to the public. They follow:—

Summaries of England and Wales, in the years ending the 25th March in each year.

Total of England. 1816, 1,549,478 5s; 1817, 1,650,982 10s.; 1818, 1,755,089 5s.; 1819, 1,718,613 19s.; 1820, 1,702,365 18s.; 1821, 1,674,938 2s.

Total of Wales. 1816, 1,230,052 2s.; 1817, 1,253,942 19s.; 1818, 1,618,714 17s.; 1819, 1,330,091 7s.; 1820, 1,309,890 17s.; 1821, 1,284,311 13s.

Grand total. 1816, 1,572,480 7s.; 1817, 1,691,926 9s.; 1818, 1,787,804 2s.; 1819, 1,751,670 6s.; 1820, 1,733,256 15s. 1821, 1,695,249 13s.

BRITISH REVENUE. Abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain in the years and quarters ending 5th January, 1822, and 5th January, 1823, shewing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ended 5th Jan.		Incr'se.	Decrease.
	1822.	1823.		
Customs	9,135,102	9,386,111	251,019	
Excise	26,546,415	25,747,441		798,974
Stamps	6,108,640	6,208,552	99,912	
Post office	1,318,000	1,359,000	41,000	
Assess'd tax's	6,256,811	5,798,805		458,006
Land tax	1,263,274	1,224,551		38,723
Miscellan's	303,463	398,554	95,000	
	50,931,705	50,122,994	486,992	1,295,703
Deduct increase				486,992

Decrease on the year 1,808,711

The total of the revenue of the present year, as stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, was 57,076,255

The total expenditure as follows:

Total expense of the funded debt	1,30,112,000
Contingent charges	2,860,000
Interest of exchequer bills	1,200,000
Army	7,363,000
Navy	5,443,000
Ordnance	1,380,000
Miscellaneous	1,494,000
	49,852,000

Leaving an available surplus of 1,7,224,255

SPAIN. As the allied sovereigns of Europe appear to be disposed to compel Spain to forego all advantages of her revolution and restore the old monarchy and hierarchy, with all their abuses, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to know how much she has saved by the revolution in one point only—the support of her clergy. The information is derived mostly from the North American Review.

Before the revolution the number of the secular clergy, monks, friars, &c. in Spain was 148,242
Nuns and religious women 32,000

Total, 180,242

These persons occupied more than 3000 convents.

The property belonging to the clergy in land and buildings amounted to the enormous sum of *eight hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars!* exclusive of tithes and various other taxes and dues.

Since the revolution, the cortes have reduced the number of the clergy to 16,552, with an income of \$5,041,773. The inquisition, and all the monasteries, but 10 or 12, have been suppressed; all gifts and legacies to monasteries and churches have been made unlawful; and all Spaniards have been forbidden to send money out of Spain as fees to the pope.

The former immense property of the clergy is to be sold and the proceeds appropriated to pay off the national debt.

The new church establishment, compared with the old, effects an annual saving to the nation of *forty-four and a half millions of dollars.*

It is those priests and monks, who have been deprived of part of their enormous revenues and of the facility of imposing on the superstitious and ignorant, who are the instigators of those insurrections which have disturbed several provinces of Spain.

FRANCE. France has, by her revolution, effected an annual saving to the nation of more than *thirty millions of dollars* in her church establishment, while the clergy are far more equally apportioned to those whom they are to serve, and the lower order of ministers receive a more ample compensation than they did under the old establishment. Before the French revolution the number of the secular clergy, monks, nuns, and inferior ministers, was 460,078, or about one to every 52 persons in the kingdom. The revenue of the clergy was about 33 millions of dollars per annum.

The present number of clergymen in France is 35,643, and their income \$4,657,000. They are paid out of the national treasury, the same as the army or navy. Tithes are abolished,—337 of the clergy are protestants who do not belong to the state church, but they are paid in the same manner as the catholics.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

PARIS. In the last volume of the "Register," page 102, there is a curious statistical statement, shewing the state of things in the city of Paris—the following are additional particulars:—

Details of the population of Paris during 1821.

Infants born 25,156, of which 12,860 were boys and 12,296 girls; 20,209 were born in private houses and 4,866 at the hospitals; 15,980 born in wedlock and 9,176 out of wedlock. Thus, nearly three-eighths of the births are natural children, and this proportion was never larger. Of the 9,176 natural children, 2,113 have been acknowledged and 7,063 abandoned.

There have been 6,465 marriages, 5,234 of which were between bachelors and spinsters, 295 between bachelors and widows, 704 between widowers and spinsters, and 231 between widowers and widows.

The deaths have been 22,917, and comparing them with the births, an increase of population has taken place of 2,239 persons. Of the deaths 11,401 males and 11,516 females; thus the proportion of births as well as deaths is in favour of the males; 14,155 persons died at their houses, 8,709 at hospitals, 60 in prisons, and 269 have been exposed at the Morgue. Their have been besides, 634 deaths among the military, 4 of which were females. The number of still born children was 1,414, and of deaths from the small-pox 272.

There were consumed in the city of Paris in 1821,

81,770 hectolitres, (about 26 gallons each), of wine, 47,885 hectolitres of brandy, 117,794 of beer, 16,996 of vinegar, 237,755 demi kilogrammes or pounds of grapes; 73,428 bullocks, 7,727 cows, 70,081 calves, 333,385 sheep, 87,004 pigs, 1,395,318 kilogrammes of cheese. There were sold in the markets 3,463,942 francs worth of sea fish, 867,984 francs worth of oysters, 512,817 francs worth of fresh water fish, 7,726,136 francs worth of poultry and game, 8,173,121 francs worth of butter, and 3,752,231 francs worth of eggs. The hay consumed amounted to 8,102,233 trusses of bunches, (bottes), straw, to 12,170,035 trusses, (bottes), oats to 955,942 hectolitres.

It requires, under ordinary circumstances, about 1,300 sacks of flour per day to supply the consumption of Paris, which makes in the year 547,500 sacks.

JAMES RIVER IMPROVEMENT. By the very important law of the last legislature of Virginia, it is declared that the James River company "shall, without delay, proceed to borrow, from time to time, as they may deem it prudent, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, as much of the \$350,000, which they have been heretofore authorized by law to borrow, as has not yet been borrowed; and, if the president and directors should find it necessary to the completion of the three first sections of the work described, (in the act of 1821,) that is to say, to render the Great Kanawha navigable from the falls to the Ohio; to improve the navigation of James River from tide water to Pleasant Island; and to make the road from the mouth of Dunlap's Creek to the Great Falls of Kanawha, together with bridges provided by this act, then, and in that case only, they are hereby authorized and required to borrow an additional sum, not exceeding \$80,000."

The law then goes on to provide how the certificates of stock are to be issued and transferred; the interest paid; and then proceeds as follows:

"The tolls collected on James River, since the 15th day of March, 1820, and those which may hereafter be collected, the nett proceeds of the tolls to be collected on the Great Kanawha river, and from the road and bridges, all water rents, and rents of land, to which the James River company is or shall be entitled, together with the annual sum of eighteen thousand dollars to be paid out of the revenue of the fund for internal improvement, are hereby pledged as a fund for the payment of the dividends to the stockholders of the James River company, and the payment of the interest on the loans heretofore made to said company pursuant to law, and hereafter to be made pursuant to this act; and no part of the said fund shall be diverted to any other purpose: And the general assembly, moreover, pledge themselves, that they will, from time to time, provide such other revenues as shall be necessary to pay the interest on any loan authorized by law to carry into effect the improvement mentioned in this act."

Under this and the preceding act, a loan of \$100,000 has been effected with the bank of Virginia, and the Farmers' bank of Virginia; each of these banks having agreed to loan \$50,000 at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. "Money is the sinew" of internal improvement, as well as "of war;" and we should expect therefore a degree of energy in the execution of the work, corresponding with this financial success.

[*Compiler.*]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 8—VOL. XII.] BALTIMORE, APRIL 26, 1823. [No. 8—VOL. XXIV. WHOLE No. 606

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ My neighbor of the "Patriot" has not yet answered the question propounded last week, about "monopolies" and "prohibitions."

From the *National Intelligencer* of March 21, 1823. The manufacturing interest "is at this moment better protected than any other interest of the country." "Manufactures are, besides, already the only prosperous interest of the country: *they are flourishing at the expense of every other.*"

☞ Evidence is required that these things are so.

FOREIGN NEWS We have a number of additional items and papers from Europe, of considerable interest. That France and Spain are at war, we have no doubt, but the part that Great Britain will take in the fray is not clearly indicated. The Paris "Constitutionnel" of the 13th March, contains an able communication from a London correspondent on the probable policy of the English ministry, from which the following passages may be deemed by the French people and government of sufficient authority to aggravate their apprehensions of a maritime war. The writer, (and he is evidently one of talents and information), after speculations on the views of the administration and the peculiar interests of the nation, arrives at the following conclusion, as to the course that will not be pursued in the existing emergency:—

"The ministry, (says he), will not a second time let slip the occasion offered by the present crisis, of putting ourselves at the head of a natural league of the constitutional against the despotic governments. We shall neither be so blind to our own interests, nor to those of Europe, as connected with our own.

"They will not permit the French marine, by a new family compact, to erect itself once more in formidable array against us, and form the rallying point of a maritime confederation against the British empire. In the north sea, as in the Dardanelles, they will never suffer Russia to become a maritime power, and to encircle Europe with her ships as she now does with her battalions. They will never permit her to acquire colonies in America, in Asia, or in the Mediterranean sea. In pursuing this course they will but follow the current of public opinion in guarding the essential public interest."

There are several indications of more import than those we have alluded to, which show that the neutrality of England may depend on circumstances, and fully justify the apprehensions of those who must fall the first sacrifice to such an event.

PRESIDENTIAL. A little while ago, we noticed a publication of the names of the candidates for congress in Maine, because of their designations as being "Adams candidates," or "Crawford candidates"—and, on the authority of the "Statesman," observed it was thought that none of the latter would be elected. This was done simply in the way of information, or to shew how things were going on. The Eastern Argus, whose editor seems to have no very exalted opinion of the "Statesman," says that Dr Page, (put down as an "Adams candidate," by the "Statesman"), received only 30 or 40 votes, whilst Mr. Anderson, ranked as a "Crawford

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candidate," obtained 2000—and the fact, that the latter is a friend of Mr. Crawford, is denied by the *Argus*, else he would have received "very few votes"—"the people of the state being almost unanimous in favor of Mr. Adams." We refer to this matter only because the editor of the paper last mentioned, seems desirous that a fair representation of it should be made.

NORTH WEST COAST. By a vessel arrived at New Bedford, from the north west coast of America, we learn the fact, that the emperor of Russia has attempted to enforce his preposterous ukase. It is well known that he has declared his imperial jurisdiction to extend from latitude 51 on the north west coast of America, northward to Beering's straits, and from thence to latitude 45 and 50, on the coast of Japan; and further, that all vessels caught within 100 Italian miles of those limits, will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. A vessel, belonging to a citizen of Boston, had been, under this imperial ukase, ordered off the north west coast, by the commanding officer, in the Russian frigate Apollo, and vessels were to be despatched in different directions to enforce a respect of the imperial decree, which moderately claims dominion over an immense tract of country and a *small strip* of the sea, about 3 or 4,000 miles wide. The British, surely, will contest the latter claim to sovereignty, and it is possible that we may deny the right of his emperors to the former. The Franklin, as a negotiator, may possibly make an argument on the subject, if it should happen that com. Stewart proceeds so far north.

CUBA. The British minister has stated that orders had been given to the British troops to take possession of Cuba, by force, if pacific means would not do, and that Spain had consented to the arrangement, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing piracy. Two squadrons of ships and a considerable number of troops, have lately arrived at Jamaica, and the belief is entertained that they will soon attempt to get possession of Cuba. These squadrons, including transports, amount to sixty sail.

MASSACHUSETTS. Return of votes for governor: for William Eustis 33,397—Harrison G. Otis 29,344, net "republican" gain, compared with the votes of last year, 11,207. Twenty six towns to be heard from, which would increase the majority in favor of Mr. Eustis.

Josiah Quincy has been elected mayor of Boston, by a majority of about 200 votes over Mr. Blake, the republican candidate.

PITTSBURG. The shipping list for this "port," for one week, ending April 15, notices the arrival of four steam boats and as many keel boats; and the departure of two steam boats and four large flat bottomed boats.

NEW IMPORTATION! A letter from England, dated Feb. 7, says—"I was down in the London docks, and there were *twenty six paupers* going out in the ship Hudson, to New York, sent by the parish of Eurbast, near Battle, in Sussex, in carriers' wagons, who paid their passage and gave them money to start

with when arrived in the U. States; and other parishes must do the same or they will be eat up by them. Many parishes are in that state that the land is worth nothing to the landlord, and I see no remedy except sending the extra population somewhere."

This precious cargo has arrived safely, and will, no doubt, assist in creating a home market for some of our products, at the expense of the native industry of the country.

"THE BANK TRIALS." This is the title given to the trial of certain well known citizens of Baltimore, for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the bank of the United States. They removed their cases to Hartford, and submitted them to the court—after much time spent in examining the witnesses and papers, they were acquitted—the chief judge dissenting from the opinion of his colleagues. Since then, several articles have appeared in the news papers on the subject—but none of them bear the stamp of authority; and will not be noticed by us, though we are anxious for a knowledge of the facts.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND has become an establishment highly honorable and advantageous to the state, as well as the city of Baltimore. The superior talents of the different professors have been most assiduously applied to accomplish the original design of the institution, and, with the perfection of that, to render it profitable to themselves. They have succeeded in the first, but much severe labor is yet necessary to bring about the latter. They had every difficulty to encounter that attends a new establishment, and, as they resolved that it should be a permanent one, if possible, their apparatus and appurtenances are as complete as they could be rendered by the expenditure of time and money, freely given to promote the progress of science and the arts.

The merits of this university are very simply shewn by the increase of its number of students—

In 1820—21 they were only	115
1821—22	247
1822—23	303

The commencement took place on the 5th inst. and different degrees were conferred on a considerable number of the students, from many different states—whose general character during the course is highly spoken of, for their orderly conduct in public and private, and steady application to duty.

THE MAILS. The mail, on its passage between Somerset and Wheeling, has been frequently robbed, and, as it passed through eleven or twelve offices, it seemed difficult to ascertain where the thefts were committed. One person had lost 550 dollars, and several others had been robbed of smaller sums. But an attempt to pass one of the notes stolen, led to the detection of the culprit, who was found to be a person of the name of Yunkin, post-master at a village called Union Town, nine miles west of Zanesville, Ohio. When Yunkin was arrested and committed to prison, he confessed his crime, and wrote a letter to his wife, by which nearly the whole of the money known to have been lost was recovered.

THE CONGRESS frigate arrived at Norfolk, some days ago, from a long cruise in the West Indies—officers and crew in fine health; and it has been published in a hundred newspapers that she is to proceed to *Buenos Ayres* to take out our minister, Mr.

Rodney, to *Rio Janeiro*. Mr. R. is not our minister at *Rio Janeiro*, but at *Buenos Ayres*; and what would we think of a person who should take the land route and proceed from Baltimore to *New York*, that he might arrive at *Philadelphia*? One would suppose that if his destination was *Philadelphia*, he would think it as well to stop there when passing through it!

THE PIRATES. The account of the total destruction of the pirate *La Cata* by the British cutter *Grecian*, is fully confirmed—she was blown up; some of her crew, as they swam ashore, were assailed by the *Hyperion*, and nearly every one of them killed.

It is stated that a British sloop of war has captured a piratical vessel that had a crew of sixty men, under command of the famous *Laftite*. He hoisted the bloody flag and refused quarter, and fought until nearly every man was killed or wounded—*Laftite* being among the former.

The schooner *Pilot*, of Norfolk, was lately captured by the pirates off *Matanzas*—and her crew much abused; but they were put ashore, and the wretches went on a cruise in the prize, and captured and robbed two vessels within two miles of the *Moro* castle, *Havana*—but, a few days after, the U. S. schooner *Jackall* fell in with her and made a recapture, securing, however, only one of the pirates, but several of them were killed in the action, fighting desperately. It is reported that five captures have been made by com. Porter's squadron, which has been very actively employed. Some of the vessels had stopped at *Port Allen*, *Thompson's Island*, or *Key West*. They had afforded convoy to many vessels, and the most of the pirates appeared to have retired for the present.

LONGEVITY. Died at Bow, in New Hampshire, on the 6th inst. the venerable *Samuel Welch*, aged one hundred and twelve years and seven months! He was born at Kingston in that state, Sept. 1, 1710, O. S. His father died when aged between 80 and 90—his mother and a sister reached 100 years each. Mr. Welch was much respected by all who knew him—and, says the account, "was the oldest native citizen of New Hampshire. Three, however, have died here at a greater age, viz. Mr. Lovewell, of Dunstable, (father to col. Zaccheus Lovewell, mentioned in Belknap's N. H. vol. ii p. 233), aged 120; William Perkins, of New Market, who died in 1732, aged 116; and Robert Macklin, of Wakefield, who died in 1787, at the age of 115. It may be mentioned in favor of the general salubrity of our climate, that within a century about one hundred persons have lived, in New Hampshire, to the age of a century and upwards. We doubt whether any other state in the union can present so many instances of longevity."

Mr. *Tunis Tiebout*, of New York, lately died at *Bellford*, Long Island, aged one hundred and one years.

MICHIGAN. When intelligence was received of the act of congress to alter the government of this territory, the citizens of *Detroit*, as if it were spontaneously, assembled, and expressed their gratitude by the firing of cannon, martial music and a parade, and in partaking of a good dinner, in honor of the occasion. They had suffered much inconvenience under the old administration of affairs.

THE ALBION. We have before noticed this royal paper published at New York, ornamented with "his majesty's" arms at the head of it, for the edification

of the people of the United States, and laboring to establish the doctrines of the "legitimates," even far beyond the present pretensions of the most pompous fools and starched nobles of England, or of the king himself—"the fountain of honor!" Speaking of Spain, this Englishman thus insults common sense, and outrages the principles of those among whom he has located himself:

"God speed, says he, to the 100,000 Frenchmen who are on their march to Madrid." "Away with the reasoning of those who call the throne of Lewis a 'crazy' throne, and who fancy that the Spanish people is unanimous in support of the faction at Madrid: Let the French army cross the PYRENEES, and the illusion will vanish. *The French have no idea of conquest, the loyal Spaniards know this, and will receive them AS ALLIES and deliverers!!*"

UNSETTLED BALANCES. We feel much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Mr. Hagner—whose unremitting industry and severe application to the duties of his office, we had often heard commended in the most flattering terms, and here is proof that they were merited.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's office, 24th Dec. 1822 }

SIR: Referring you to the letter I had the honor to address you, under date of the 26th December, 1821, accompanying the statement of accounts unsettled, or on which balances appeared to be due more than three years on the 30th of September of that year, I now have the honor to hand you a like statement of the present year.

The former statement exhibits, in the first column, the sums outstanding on the 30th of September, 1821, of moneys which were advanced prior to 3d March, 1817; amounting, in the aggregate, to \$5,724,710 78

By the present statement, the amount of accounts of that description appears to be only 3,682,346 52

The same having undergone a diminution of 2,042,364 26

Of this latter sum, the moneys refunded, and which are to be carried to the credit of the surplus fund, amount to \$71,121 03.

With great respect your most obedient servant,
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

Hon. JOSEPH ANDERSON,
Comptroller of the treasury.

It will be recollected that these unsettled accounts, (being those of the war department), once amounted to about forty-five millions, and now to a little more than 3½ millions. Other accounts are in settlement, and a pleasing hope is indulged that the whole will be adjusted before long.

CANAL AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO. From the (Cincinnati) National Republican. It has long been a matter of great surprise to us that the people of Cincinnati, and those of the towns above us on the Ohio river, have so long neglected an object of so much importance as a canal around the falls at Louisville. We are not yet prepared to discuss the subject, in all its bearings, but have taken measures to procure such information as will enable us, in the course of a few weeks, to point out, with certainty, the advantages of such an enterprise to the states of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The quantity of produce which annually passes these falls, is much greater, we believe, than is generally estimated.

Several gentlemen concerned in the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from this place to New Orleans, and intimately acquainted with all the detail of all that part of our commerce, have kindly furnished us with much valuable information on the subject, from which we make out the following

Statement of the quantity of produce and other property, which passed the falls of Ohio, at Louisville, for market, during the year 1822:

	Tons.	Value.
15,000 hhds. tobacco	11,200	\$600,000
10,000 hams and shoulders	5,000	200,000
15,000 bacon	5,000	300,000
5,000 corn meal	2,000	15,000
50,000 bbls. pork	7,500	250,000
5,000 beef	750	15,000
75,000 whiskey	11,250	450,000
300,000 flour	30,000	900,000
5,000 beans	500	10,000
4,000 cider	600	800
8,000 apples	200	6,000
100,000 kegs lard	2,500	300,000
30,000 butter	800	150,000
3,000 bales hay	450	2,000
Total	77,750	3,206,000

The total amount of the fourteen articles above mentioned is 77,750 tons, and the value, at the very low prices which they have been estimated at, is \$3,206,000. These are undoubtedly the principal articles of exportation, but they are not all, and probably do not exceed three quarters of the whole amount, either in weight or value.

If then we add only 2,250 tons, of the value of \$294,000, we make the total amount of property which passed the falls, for market, in the course of the year 1822, eighty thousand tons, and the value of the same three millions five hundred thousand dollars. To those unacquainted with the rapid growth and resources of the country west of the mountains, this may possibly be considered an exaggerated statement; but, from the information we have already obtained, we do not hesitate to say, that we consider it far below the aggregate amount. For ourselves, we have no doubt the quantity of produce, which passed the falls of the Ohio at Louisville in the year 1822, exceeded one hundred thousand tons weight, and, at the low prices it was valued at on the bank of the Ohio river, may be fairly estimated at more than five millions of dollars.

SPANISH CLAIMS. The board of commissioners for the settlement of claims upon Spain, under the treaty of the 22d February, 1819, having, at different periods, received many memorials, which have been since, from time to time, continued, upon application of the claimants, though the period for setting down the same for examination under their rules had expired, by reason of which other claimants interested in the same matter, and whose cases were fully prepared for examination, have been postponed, and the business before the board thereby greatly delayed, have passed the following orders:

Ordered, That every memorial which has been received more than six months prior to the next session of this board shall, at that session, be set down for examination; and that every new memorial which may henceforth be presented and received, shall, immediately upon its reception, be also set down for examination.

And, in order that claimants may have notice of these rules, and govern themselves accordingly in

the preparation and exhibition of their proofs, it is further

Ordered, That a copy of these orders be published in the National Intelligencer.

The board, having completed all the business which was in a state of readiness to be acted upon, adjourned this day, to meet again on the 15th of July next.

By order: T. WATKINS, Secretary.
Washington, 18th April, 1823.

PRODUCTION, BALANCE OF TRADE, &c. Some days ago, the editors of the "National Intelligencer," not having had *leisure* to support their own assertion, that one interest of the country was "flourishing at the expense of every other," selected an article from the Portsmouth, N. H. Journal, and, triumphantly invited my attention to it. It had little, if any, more relation to the matters in controversy between us, than the cost of a bushel of oysters to the value of a cart-load of herrings—yet, as some good may possibly result from a brief examination of the subject, and, in evidence to the respect paid to the recommendation of my friends, I have ventured on the matter, with a confidence of being able to shew that the chief ground taken by the Portsmouth writer is of the same *nature* and *principle* as that which is maintained by all the friends of domestic industry, let it be applied as it may.

Some one, in the N. Y. *Statesman*, submitted the following query to the correspondent of the Portsmouth Journal:—

"If a man export a barrel of flour, for which he has paid eight, and which will yield ten dollars, and also export 38 dollars in silver, for which commodities he receives in return 50 dollars worth of foreign fabrics, pray, what are the profits of his adventure to himself and to the country?"

To which the other replied—

"If we understand the question above proposed it is a very simple one, and admits of a ready answer. The exporter has parted with 46 dollars, and has received 50. His *gross* profit, therefore, is 4 dollars. The amount of his *net* profit depends upon circumstances not stated in the question. If we suppose the voyage to be made to England, the charges will be about 3 per cent, upon the dollar, for

Freight and insurance equal to	\$1 14
And upon the flour, for freight and insurance	1 12
	\$3 16

Leaving \$1 84 as *net* profit to the shipper. If we suppose the shipment to have been made in an American vessel, the ship owner has received \$1 66 for freight; and the whole profit to the country has been *three dollars and fifty cents*, the remaining fifty cents being the compensation for the risk incurred in transportation."

Now, this is thought conclusive by all the disciples of the treasury system. They can only discover profit on capital employed in ships, or in labor expended in navigation. These are the alpha and omega of their politics, and they have bolstered them up by prohibition on prohibition, and protection on protection, as well as established a navy to defend them: all to be approved of in themselves, or as a part of a general system for the encouragement and support of the productive powers of the nation.

In considering this matter, I shall apply the facts offered by the Portsmouth writer to the general nature of trade—that is, of home products against

foreign ones, and not involve the subject about the export of dollars; which only shew by their export a deficiency of merchandise that will bear a profit—*freight* being the object for which ships are built; and, if to be received only for the transport of dollars, there would be very few ships indeed. So I shall regard it as if 46 dollars worth of flour exported had caused a return of so many goods as cost 50, in a foreign port—the "gross profit" on which, according to the writer, is four dollars; and, if the shipment was made in an American vessel, "the whole profit to the country has been three dollars and fifty cents—the remaining 50 cents being the compensation for the risk incurred in the transportation." Admitted—but how has this profit been acquired, and for what? I should suppose that, because capital had been employed and labor expended to give to the article exported its *ultimate* value or *consumption* price, with which either the growing of the wheat, or the labor bestowed on its manufacture and transport on from the interior to the place of export, has as much to do as the transport abroad, in regard to "the whole profit of the country"—for it is reasonably certain that, if the wheat had not been raised and manufactured, the flour would not have been exported! It is the *accumulated* values that must make up any general amount which is truly applicable to settle the "balance of trade"—not the value conferred by the foreign transport only, for this may be and often times is of less account than the advanced value given to a commodity by the internal transportation of it.

Now, if a barrel of flour sells for 10 dollars at the place of its consumption in a foreign country, the various profits and the whole profit to the country, may be divided and made up as follows:

To the farmer—for interest on capital vested in land, and compensation for labor expended in producing the wheat	\$5 00
For cartage or transport to the mill	50
To the miller for interest on capital vested and labor employed in the manufacture	1 00
For the cask to pack the flour in	25
To the teamster, for capital vested in horses and wagon, and his labor bestowed in transporting the flour, say 50 miles from the interior	1 00
For cooperage, inspection and storage, &c.	25
<i>First selling price</i>	8 00
To the merchant, for capital vested in ships and the pay and subsistence of seamen exporting it	2 00
<i>Second—or consumption price</i>	10 00
Deduct—cost of the seed	37½
risk or insurance	25
	62½

"Whole profit to the country," \$9 37½
Thus we begin with an expenditure of 37½ cents for seed, and end with a whole profit of \$9 37½—and, in really operating as on the "balance of trade," the merchants and seamen afford a fifth part of that profit—just as much as the wagoners and coopers do.

Capital, as well as labor, has, or at least must be presumed to have, some certain value. If money vested in lands, mills, wagons and horses or ships, produced nothing, the lands would be abandoned, and the mills, wagons and ships be suffered to fall down or rot: and if labor could be valueless, the whole human race would perish. But it is by no means the case, that, if the capital vested in ships

and the labor expended in navigating them, were lost to these branches of industry, that such capital and labor would be lost to the nation—for the fact is, that, during the late war, when the foreign commerce of the country was nearly annihilated, the great body of the people were far more prosperous, so far as prosperity depends on profitable industry, than they are now. This will not admit of a doubt—but this prosperity grew out of the great demand and liberal payment for labor at home, to supply those articles which we had been accustomed to receive from abroad.

Let us pursue the subject a little further.

Suppose, there is a certain set of iron works located in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, that has cost 50,000 dollars for lands, buildings, machinery and tools, and manufactures 300 tons of iron *per annum*—worth 90 dollars per ton in Philadelphia and 100 in Lisbon, or some other foreign place. The ore in the mine is not worth any thing, unless digged and wrought—and wood in the forest, fitted for ship-building, is valueless for that purpose, unless applied to it; but labor and capital being given to them, they become useful and profitable in the business of peace, and may be rendered “glorious” in the business of war.

The first value of iron ore is in the digging of it—the second, in its transport to the furnace; the third, in its melting and casting; the fourth, in its transport to the forge; the fifth, in its hammering; the sixth, in its transportation to the market, (Philadelphia), the seventh in its export to Lisbon and sale there for consumption—on each of which many classes of people depend, such as the growers of grain and breeders of cattle and hogs, &c. to subsist all the persons and horses employed, from the digging of the ore to the deposit of the iron at Lisbon, and to supply all with the requisite tools, implements or means of using, as well as clothe them.

Among the items of the expense attending these 300 tons of iron, when deposited at Philadelphia, we may put down the following:

For interest on capital, at 6 per cent	\$3,000
Cost of wagonage, (1 cent <i>per lb.</i>)	6,720
Pay and subsistence of ore diggers, wood choppers, colliers, wagoners, furnace men, forgers, men, &c. &c.	12,000

All these, with many others, must be put down to shew the progress of what was, (originally) worth *nothing* in Huntingdon county, to the value of \$27,000 in Philadelphia, which it sells for in that place. Then the merchant takes it up, and, by capital vested in a ship and the labor of seamen, sends it abroad, by which the value is increased in the sum of 3,000 dollars more—so the “whole profit to the country” on this transaction is 30,000 dollars, of which the merchant and seamen have contributed one tenth—but still it must be borne in mind, that if the 27,000 dollars worth of value had not been created by the manufacture and transport of the iron to Philadelphia, the additional 3,000 would not have been added by the capital and labor employed in its export from thence. If, therefore, the point made by the Portsmouth writer is worth any thing, it establishes that fact, that it is the *maker* of a commodity who has effect on the “balance of trade,” as existing between different nations, though every handling of that article must add to its progress in value—for, without this addition, such handling would not be made.

Another case—We already export large quantities of home-made cotton goods, and this conclusively proves the wisdom of the protection that has been afforded to their manufacture, and the reasonable-

ness of their price. Every 100,000 dollars worth of those goods, as the amount of the sales of them in foreign places, is subject to several chief divisions, which are again subdivided among the numerous classes of persons raising provisions, performing mechanical labor, making machinery, &c. besides those that follow: say—

To the planter, for capital vested in lands and slaves, and the profit of producing the cotton	\$25,000
For the transportation coastwise, wagonage, &c. &c.	1,000
For the manufacture, including interest on capital, wages paid, and a thousand <i>et ceteras</i> ,	64,000
	90,000
For freight, seamen's wages, and merchant's profit	10,000
	100,000

Whether these items are rightly divided or not, they are sufficiently near the probable amounts to answer our purpose of shewing the nature of the operation, and how the “balance of trade” may be affected. We see that 65,000 dollars, out of the ultimate value of 100,000, has been *made*—*created*, more than if such an amount of silver or gold had been digged from the mine and prepared for the business of commerce—because, this great value, which gives to the merchant and the seamen the opportunity of adding 10,000 dollars more to it, came from the labor of those who, otherwise, would have been *unproductive*—a burthen rather than a relief to the country.

But the cotton manufacture, now reasonably profitable and greatly important, will soon meet the fate that attends the growers of the raw material, (unless both are *further* protected), by the increase of production common to both. Coarse cotton goods, as well as raw cotton, will soon bear *too small* a price, through the force of domestic competition, and then the fine qualities of goods, (to increase the extent of the home-market by the home manufacture), will be subjected to the same course of proceedings which has so happily accomplished the protection of a large quantity of capital and labor, while it reduces the cost of the commodity to the consumer.*

*Having written the preceding, I happened to put my hand upon an old letter from a valued friend in the state of New York, a farmer I believe, containing the following paragraph:

“We have seen and felt the goodly effects of the law ordaining that all low priced cottons “shall be deemed and taken to have cost 25 cents per square yard”—and the operation of that law obviously suggests the utility of having another law declaring that all low priced cottons, either printed or plain, imported after the year 1825, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 30 cents per square yard—after the year 1830, to cost 35—after 1835, to cost 40—after the year 1840, to cost 45—and after 1845, to cost 50 cents per square yard. And, also, that all low priced woollen cloths imported after the year 1825, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 100 cents per square yard—after 1830, to cost 150—after 1835, to cost 200—after 1840, to cost 250—and after 1845, to cost 300 cents per square yard—with similar provisions for crockery and some of the manufactures of iron, &c.—and making it felony for any person to offer for sale any foreign goods with counterfeited American marks on them—and that those goods, and all other goods, with any feigned

The same principles apply to every species of production, whether of agriculture, manufactures or commerce—but, without the first, the second would fail, and without the first and second, the *other could not exist at all*. Nations of mere merchants would be as miserable a set as nations of *princes and priests*, and soon die a natural death out of their own want of production. Yet it is the policy of the United States to protect and support them, *exclusively*, except so far as the agriculturalists and manufacturers are concerned in the building and supply of ships.

The Portsmouth writer, though not establishing any thing as to the “balance of trade,” has supported the great principle for which the friends of domestic industry contend, in the wonderful discovery that the application of labor and capital yields profit! To be sure, no one, perhaps, doubted that—but my friends Gales and Seaton seem as if they supposed that all profit was in the *transport* of commodities, not recollecting, it may be, that, if a thing was not produced at all, it could not be easily carried to market, either in a wagon or a ship! But I would suggest the fact to them, that this really is the case, however strange it may appear on a slight view of the subject.

As to the “balance of trade,” I do not profess to understand it, as applicable to the business of the nation at large—nor does the Portsmouth writer, or any other man. It depends on considerations totally different from that of placing dollar against dollar—as a whole; though this may be partially applied, because the operation is *felt*, and so known, to peculiar circumstances and particular trades. The tables published by the secretary of the treasury give a very faint light, if not an erroneous one, on the subject. What is sent out, even if lost at sea or sold for one fourth of its cost, goes to the credit side; and what is brought in, though even picked up floating on the sea, goes to the debit side—how can such incongruous materials afford a view of the “balance of trade?” A little while ago, some very *wise* man published the following statement:

“The town of — exported 1000 tons of ice and brought back 250 tons of coffee, and the

“Exports cost	\$300,000
“Imports	100,000

“Balance against the town! 100,000”

This was inserted in the “National Intelligencer,” and some person, admiring the “*ingenuity*” of it, went into a long and labored calculation, shewing all the particulars of cost and charges, in detail, and proving that the gain by such a transaction might be \$145,484—yes, exactly one hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars, with the employment of only 20 men for the space of three months! But the article deserves to be recorded entire, for the benefit of our northern friends, who, instead of seeking freight in every corner of the world, have nothing to do but to remain at home until winter, and then start with cargoes of ice to Havana, and there convert it into coffee, which may soon be turned into gold, at a rate of profit that never before was realized—and

marks on them, shall be subject to double duties.”

The writer then proceeds to give his opinion of the effects of such arrangements, and to speak of the opposition that would be made to any other than a *revenue tariff*, and the cause of it—the clause in the constitution of the United States about *representation and direct taxes*; which, however, is a subject to be taken up at some future period.

that never will be! Here are the calculations: [the words in *italic* so marked by me]—

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

“Messrs. Gales and Seaton:

The *ingenuity* displayed in the paragraph copied into your paper of the 24th inst. relative to the exports and imports from a certain town, led me to consider the *possible result* of the case, when reduced to matter of fact. In argument, as in the affairs of common life, *we are often dazzled and led astray by the boldness and barefaced impudence of positive assertion, which frequently requires only a little cool deliberation to prevent imposition*. If you think the following statement *approximates the truth*, please insert it as a parallel of the supposititious case alluded to:

1,000 tons of ice, delivered on board four schooners, lying at — wharf, in the town of —, at 5 cents per hundred lbs. is	\$1,000
3 months' wages of 4 masters of said vessels, at \$30 each,	360
Do of 16 seamen, at 12 dollars per month each,	576
Provisions and incidental expenses, at 125 dollars each,	500

Total amount of investment,	2,436
Add assurance upon the vessels, at \$1,200 each, at 2 per cent is	96

Value of exports	2,536
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Then say:

990 [10 wastage] tons of ice, delivered at the Havana, at 6 cents per lb.	118,800
Gives 297 tons of coffee, delivered on board said schooner at 26 cents per lb. including all expenses, is	118,000
Which, being sold in the United States at 30 cents per lb. gives	178,200
Deduct amount of the duty payable to the government, at 5 cents per lb. is	29,700

Total value of imports,	148,500
Deduct value of exports, as above,	2,536
	145,964

Deduct 10 per cent. on the value of vessels, deteriorated by the voyage,	480
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Total gain by the transaction, \$145,484*

The editors were not to publish this grave article unless it “*approximated the truth*,” and they were solemnly told of the effect of “*barefaced impudence*,” and which, no doubt, they are desirous of guarding against. But, whether they meant to *laugh* at their readers or lead them “*astray*,” by giving a place to the preceding article, they can best tell. In charity, I must presume the former. And, as to the “*ingenuity*” of the thing, we might as well suppose that the moon was silver, (and not “*a Dutch cheese*”), and send balloons on a voyage to cut off part of it: there are not more than half a dozen *ifs* in the way of such a voyage; not any more than there are in that about sending 1000 tons of ice to Havana. But, let the *quo amino* of the article be what it may, it is almost beneath a smile at its folly or a reprehension of its “*impudence*.”

*The following is an *eloquent* comment on the proposed transportation of ice to Havana, so profoundly suggested and calculated by the correspondent of the “National Intelligencer,” desiring to “*approximate the truth*,” and hating “*barefaced impositions*.” Now, it seems that “*brother Jonathan*” did not realize a sale of his ice at “*six cents per lb.*”—he

To return to the "balance of trade," as depending on the statistical tables, (eminently useful and highly interesting, though not shewing what that "balance" is), let us take two cases, the like of which do often really occur—

1. A ship leaves Baltimore with a cargo of flour, tobacco or cotton, worth 30,000 dollars, and is lost at sea with her cargo, either on the outward or homeward bound voyage. Then, as the whole amount goes into the credit of the exports and there is no return of imports, there is an apparent profit of 30,000 dollars to the country, though it has been absolutely lost, with 20,000 dollars more vested in the ship, and, possibly, the lives of 10 or 12 valuable men, whose wives or children may be thus thrown on the community for support.

2. But if she arrives and returns safe with only 15,000 dollars as the product of her outward cargo, and the positive loss to the owner of it is 15,000—the returns will shew that sum in our favor in the "balance of trade."

On the contrary—

1. If a ship, manned by the hardy and adventurous people of the east, without any cargo at all, departs for New South Iceland and the north west coast, where she collects a cargo of furs, by the labor and skill of her people, which are vended in China, so that the ship comes home with a cargo of silks and teas, the cost of this cargo at Canton is added to the balance of trade against us, though its whole value was as the creation of the crew.

2. Again—if a vessel sailing from the United States with a cargo worth 20,000 dollars, disposes of it for 30,000, which is vested in the foreign port,

had secured *his* game, and "distributed" the ice, as the account says, among the inhabitants. His article of traffic was the *dead stock*. What a pity that he had not seen the *calculation* in the "Intelligencer" before he started, that he might have got six cents per lb. for his frozen-water!—but "Jonathan," for once, the first and the last time, perhaps, to secure a profit of two or three cents per lb. on that which had cost him four or five, gave up six cents gain on that which had not cost him any thing!—Pshaw! 'tis stuff most contemptible.

"*Barbadoes, February 20.* We must confess we have never yet witnessed a neater trick to escape the revenue duties laid by the navigation act than that played off by brother Jonathan the other day. The act does not provide for *dead stock*, and he, well knowing that, filled his vessel up with fresh quarters of beef, mutton and a great variety of poultry, preserving them by means of ice—all of which arrived here on Monday in as good a state of preservation as the day on which the articles were shipped. The schooner is called the *Curlew*, and is from Bath, United States. The shippers deserve a great deal of credit for the invention, and we hope it may prove a profitable concern to them.

There has been more punch and wine drank, we will venture to say, for the last two days, than the whole of the preceding week, in consequence of the quantity of ice *distributed* among the inhabitants, who are to be seen ranning with it in all directions."

It seems, however, that after "brother Jonathan" had sold his goods, it was discovered that the proceeding was not lawful—the entry of such a cargo not having happened before, the regulation on the subject was not thought of; and so the trade, though apparently very agreeable to the people of Barbadoes, will be *prohibited* in future, and shew the *freedom of commerce*!

a balance of 10,000 is stated against us, when there has been a gain of that sum.

And this *compound* case has oftentimes happened, for or against the "balance of trade."

A vessel departs from a foreign port with 20,000 dollars worth of American products, which are bartered for 15,000 dollars cost or value of foreign products—here is 5,000 in favor of the "balance," though an apparent loss of so much to the owner of the cargo, yet he may make a good voyage by the sale of the return goods to his own countrymen at an *advanced price*. How then, stands the "balance?"

It thus appears that the "balance of trade" cannot be ascertained by ordinary tables of exports and imports—yet that there is a real balance, for or against a country, is undeniable; but it does not depend on dollars and cents opposed to dollars and cents.

There is, in all nations or kindreds of people, some sort of a standard for the value of MAN—and this is fixed by his country and its climate, his wants, habits, desires or luxuries. When he exchanges the product of his labor for that of a fellow countryman, a money-account of value is relative to the worth of either; but if such product is directly exchanged with a foreigner, the money-value only partakes of, but does not possess, a real value, as dependent on the price of commodities necessary or useful to the parties. I suppose that, in general, a man's subsistence in the United States will cost 100 dollars—so it is absolute that he cannot exchange day's labor against day's labor with an East Indian, whose subsistence costs no more than 20 dollars per annum; and it is certain that, if dollars are the standard, and *one girl* at Manchester, aided by labor-saving machinery, can produce something which, in the common market, will be valued as highly as the product of *six men* cultivating the land in America, the latter cannot deal with the former, dollar for dollar. Under the existence of such a "free trade," the American must reduce himself down to the condition of his competitor, the East Indian, take up his abode in "dens and caverns," as Mr. Jefferson says, and live sparingly on some food, even less grateful than potatoes and herrings, or become as the *slaves* of the Manchester girl. This is a state of being that, as yet, our very *dogs* will not submit to. Some nations are *protected* by their own poverty—others by their own laws, adapted to the peculiar condition of their country. The former class are the savage nations as we call them; the latter the civilized—but Great Britain, France, &c. could not be without such laws. Their existence among nations is based on legal protections, from articles of the first necessity to those of the highest luxury. *Bread stuffs* are not received in Britain until the people are nearly in a state of starvation, and the French list of prohibitions is as long as that of the British. We also have ours—but they take in only four things; tonnage, the coasting trade, the fisheries and coarse cotton goods—but the latter are rather protected than prohibited, as millions on millions of dollars worth of them are yet annually received. But we so protect *commerce*, even by cannon, and at ten thousand miles distance from home—and those who have this protection say "*let trade regulate itself*!"—The time may come when the people will say "*let commerce protect itself*," in just retaliation on the unfeeling, and then we shall have less disputing about what is the "balance of trade."

As I have thus courteously attended to the suggestion of my friends of the "Intelligencer," it ap-

pears that they ought to let their readers know how I have responded to that to which they invited my attention. They may be assured, that, when they shall prove their own assertion, that manufactures "are flourishing at the expense of every other interest," all the readers of the REGISTER shall have an opportunity of seeing and considering every word they may say. I regard them, and I hope they so regard me, as of sufficient importance to be heard in reply, if of importance enough to be asked a question. Other matters between us, and yet unsettled, shall not be neglected—for the *surveillance*-account must be adjusted.

Foreign Articles.

As it is probable that great events are about to take place in Europe, we shall be careful to notice such things, and preserve such papers, as are likely to shed some light on the present state of feeling, or be referred to hereafter, to appreciate the merits of future events

Great Britain and Ireland. The army estimates for the current year have been laid before the house of commons. The total number of the army, including officers, is 89,426, besides the veteran battalions, which amount, including officers, to 2691. From this number is to be deducted 19,977 men serving in India, who are paid by the East India company. The charge for the remaining expense of the army is £6,084,808 2s. 10d including the half pay and pensions. With the exception of the troops in India, the following is the distribution of the year:

For Great Britain, including reliefs,	20,522
For stations abroad, excepting India,	28,196
For Ireland	20,426
	69,144

The quantity of gold imported into the English mint from Jan. 1, 1822, to Jan. 1, 1823, amounted to 4,426,446*l.*; and the gold coined to 5,356,787*l.* sterling.

An inquest has been held to ascertain the sanity of the earl of Portsmouth, the cost of which it is said, will be about 50,000*l.* sterling, or \$222,000. This is the nobleman whose *right honorable* wife was accustomed to *cow hide*, when he displeased her. He has been pronounced insane.

The famous Cobbett lately said—"There is a thorough and settled belief in almost the whole nation, that *I understand its affairs, and that I know how to put an end to its calamities better than any other man living.*" How modest!

The packet-service is hereafter to be performed in *gun-brigs*. A tanner, for concealing and selling leather, before it was charged with the usual duties, has suffered penalties to the amount of 25,720*l.* which the whole of his property was insufficient to pay, and he was imprisoned. It is intimated, that the king has severely reproofed prince Leopold, late the husband of his daughter—he has a pension of 50,000 pounds a year, and the king thinks that it would be decent for him to spend the money in England, as he receives it there—the residence of the prince is in Germany.

We have a very long account of the dinner given at the London tavern to the ministers from Spain and Portugal. It appears to have been a most splendid affair. Lord William Bentinck was in the chair, and delivered a very animated address, on giving the toast "the constitutional king of Spain and the Spanish nation." Other speeches, or thanks,

were given by the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors, the duke of Sussex, the marquis of Lansdown and others, and several patriotic odes, or songs, were sung by professional persons employed for the purpose. The house was surrounded by a vast crowd of people, cheering the guests as they passed into the tavern, and calling out, "Spain forever,"—"down with the holy alliance!"—"Manuel for ever!"—"no Bourbons."

France. Certain of the inhabitants of Paris have voted a sabre to the sergeant of the national guard who refused to arrest M. Manuel.

It appears that the French ministers have secretly disbursed a great amount of money to promote the cause of insurrection in Spain, long before war was publicly talked of—an act that should stamp the government with eternal infamy.

The duke of Bordeaux, the illustrious, aged almost *two years and six months*, lately reviewed his regiment, and is said to have expressed himself as being much pleased with the correct manner in which the troops performed their evolutions!—Is it not time that this *rascal-folly* of "legitimacy" was at an end?

A number of officers have been dismissed from the French invading army, "for professing bad principles." It has probably saved their lives; for the *invaders must perish*, unless the OMNIPOTENT, to punish mankind, in his wisdom, permits the unjust to triumph.

The following is the protest of the sixty members of the chamber of deputies against the exclusion of M. Manuel, the reading of which was put to the vote in the sitting of Wednesday, 5th of March, and rejected:—

"We, the undersigned members of the chamber of deputies of the departments, declare, with profound grief and indignation, that we feel it to be our duty to proclaim, before all France, the illegal act which, in hostility to the charter, the royal prerogative, and all the principles of representative government, has attacked the integrity of the national representation, and violated, in the person of a deputy, the guarantees assured to all—the rights of every elector and every French citizen.

"We declare in the face of our country, that by this act, the chamber has overstepped its legal pale and the limits of its authority.

"We declare, that the doctrine professed by the committee which proposed the exclusion of one of our colleagues, and on which that measure is founded, is subversive of all social order and of all justice; that the monstrous confusion of the function of legislator, accuser, reporter, jurymen and judge, is an outrage unexampled, except in that trial, the remembrance of which has served as a pretext for annulling the powers of M. Manuel.

"That the principles set forth in the report of the committee, as to the unlimited and retroactive authority of the chamber, are no other than the anarchical principles which led to the most odious of crimes;

"That the protecting forms with which the law shields the most obscure person under accusation, and even the *appel nominal*, which, on an important occasion, can alone guarantee the independence of votes, have been rejected with a frantic and turbulent obstinacy;

"Considering the resolution adopted yesterday, the 3d of March, 1823, against our colleague, as the first movement of a faction desirous of placing itself violently above all forms, and breaking through all the checks imposed on it by our fundamental compact;

"Convinced that this first step is but the prelude to the system which conducts France to an unjust war abroad, in order to consummate the counter revolution at home, and to invite the foreign occupation of our territory;

"Unwilling to become accomplices of the misfortunes which this faction cannot fail to draw upon our country, we protest against all the illegal and unconstitutional measures lately taken for the exclusion of M. Manuel, deputy of La Vendee, and against the violence with which he has been torn from the bosom of the chamber of deputies."

The venerable friend of liberty, *La Fayette*, maintains his old ground—He lately addressed the editor of the *Journal of Commerce* as follows:

SIR: An order of the day, inserted in the *Moniteur*, and signed Polissard, quarter master and colonel of the 4th legion, affirms, that the institution of the national guard calls for a particular character of devotion, "without limits, towards the government." It belonged to a national guard of '89 to raise up this assertion.

The national guard was instituted for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining liberty, equality and legal order.

After having placed the country in a situation of establishing a government of her own choice, the guard guaranteed the independence of France, as she would have done since, if the powers, which succeeded in 1814 and 1815, had been willing to trust to the national army; as the country would, I hope, this day, and even spontaneously, if the powers of Pelnitz and of Laybach were again to our territory.

Born an enemy of despotism, aristocracy and anarchy, the guard has defended the instituted authorities of the nation—she has protected persons, properties and opinions—she wished that the opponents of the revolution should be doubly vanquished, both by the energy of the French people, and by their generosity.

She would have had the happiness of saving Louis XVI, if the privileged faction, within and without, had allowed him to be saved once more by the patriots.

One of the most joyful sensations I ever experienced in my life, was to find, in the memorable sitting of the 4th March, those sentiments which created the national guard of '89; which confederated four millions of armed citizens in '90; which have manifested themselves in several after circumstances, which took place during two invasions of the capital, and of which the national guard of 1823, by the noble example of M. Mercier and his worthy comrades, has given a late, honorable and patriotic testimony.

LA FAYETTE.

The duke of Reggio left Paris for the army on the 12th of March. The duke of Angouleme was to depart on the 15th.

The chamber of deputies remained deserted by the liberales, who sat on the left—even in the centre of the hall, there were only 10 or 12 members in their places. Troops are stationed so as to be ready at a very short notice. Those who have read the entire reports of the late debates in this chamber, say that the accounts published in our papers convey only a faint idea of the amount of confusion and violence that happened. The editor of the *National Gazette* remarks, that the "tone of the majority was as infuriate as that of the wildest jacobins of the convention."

Spain. Sitting of the cortes, February 19—The secretary for the home department handed to the president a sealed despatch, containing the king's

speech for the closing of the session of the extraordinary cortes. Having opened it the secretary read his majesty's speech, which was as follows:—

"Senores deputies—In closing this extraordinary session, I take pleasure in expressing my satisfaction and gratitude for the decision, disinterestedness, and patriotism, which have marked your proceedings.

"It has been necessary to make some sacrifice of men and money to remedy the evils of the state, and the salutary effects which it is hoped these sacrifices would produce, correspond with the effectual manner in which they were conceded. The factious, who meditated the overthrow of the fundamental law of the state, are retreating before the valor of the national troops. The junta of perjured men, styling themselves the Spanish regency, has disappeared like a cloud of mist; and the rebels, who counted on triumphs so easy and secure, now begin to feel the sad result of their disorders.

"The troops who so gloriously support the national cause, are worthy of all praise. Among the rewards which victory has secured to them, they must experience no small satisfaction in seeing that the extraordinary cortes has been occupied in granting them a system of regulations analogous to the fundamental code by which we are governed. This measure, which is already considered advanced, is to them a certain guarantee that the civil and military laws will speedily be placed on a footing of harmony, and that there will be an end to that conflict between them which gives rise to so much dissatisfaction and discord.

"Other measures, equally useful, have distinguished this extraordinary session. The regulation of the police, the law for recruiting, the powers granted to my government, with the view of consolidating the constitutional system, and some other points which have come under the consideration of the cortes during this period, attest the assiduity and the firmness with which the representatives of the people repay the confidence of their constituents.

"Some of the days of this session will be celebrated by the pure patriotism which they have presented. On those days have been decreed recompenses to those whose conduct, on the 7th of July, entitled them to the gratitude of their country, and on them the principal chiefs who figured in that memorable event have appeared at the bar. The sittings of the 9th and 11th of January are distinguished above all the rest, and will form the chief splendor of these extraordinary cortes. The voice of national honor resounded in the sublimest manner in the sanctuary of the laws, and every Spaniard was penetrated with the conviction that nothing can equal the happiness of possessing a country.

"Some diplomatic relations have been interrupted during the sittings of these cortes; but these misunderstandings between cabinet and cabinet have increased the moral force of the nation in the eyes of the civilized world, where honor, probity and justice are professed. On seeing that Spain does not capitulate with her degradation, a just idea will be formed of the firmness of her character, and of the happy influence of the institutions by which she is governed.

"The king of France has declared to the two chambers of the legislative body, his intentions with respect to Spain. Mine are already public, and are consigned in the most solemn manner. Valor, decision, constancy, love of national independence, and the increased conviction of the necessity of preserving the national code of 1812—these are the

vigorous answers which the nation must give to the anti-social principles expressed in the speech of the most Christian monarch.

"The circumstances in which the public affairs are placed, are of a serious character; but there is no occasion to be apprehensive for my government or for the cortes. My firm and constant union with the deputies of the nation, will be the secure guarantee of a happy issue, and of the new days of glory which are preparing for us. The day for the opening of the session of the cortes is near at hand. A new field of patriotism is about to present itself to the representatives of the nation, and to me new motives for making my sentiments public.

"FERDINAND."

On the conclusion of the reading of the speech, the president said—"The extraordinary cortes, convoked in virtue of the king's summons by the permanent deputation, on the 6th of September last past, and installed on the 3d of October last, have closed their sitting this 19th of February, 1823." The assembly then dispersed.

There are four brothers of the name of O'Donnell in Spain—two of them are on the side of the constitutionalists, and two are rebels. The head of the family, and the only one that ranks high as a general, is count D' Abisbal, a constitutionalist.—Charles O'Donnell, who calls himself "*commander in chief of the king's armies in Navarre and Biscay*," has issued the following thundering proclamation to his troops—under date of Feb. 17.

"Soldiers! The tyrannic sway of incredulity and rebellion is forever at an end. The worthy head of the august dynasty of the Bourbons has sent forth, from Paris, the thunderbolt which is to hurl it down in Spain, where, as a last asylum, some of her unnatural sons had attempted to enthrone it. Hear Louis XVIII, addressing the whole of France on the ever memorable 28th of January, at the opening of the chambers. [Here follows the speech published before.]

Thus did the monarch speak, and his words gladdened the hearts of all Frenchmen. The period has already commenced during which the world is to enjoy real tranquility. Spain longs for her religion, her king and her fundamental laws; and the possession of these valued blessings will shortly make her happy. Glory to the God of loyalty and virtue; love and respect for the wise monarch who, opportunely, and with a strong hand, raises the oppressed; regard for the generous French nation, whose ideas and wishes so perfectly agree with our own; fraternal union with the gallant army which will shortly enter our country, and whose van you will lead; union and discipline—these I recommend, that you may reach triumphant the capital of Spain, and offer your immacrable laurels to the descendant of the immortal Henry IV, dispelling, like smoke, a faction which intends to destroy whatever is most sacred in the world.

Head quarters, Valcarlos, February 3, 1823.

CHARLES O'DONNELL.

An English paper says—We are informed, that a grandee of Spain, now in England, has given directions, in case of an invasion of his country by the French army, to destroy every article on his demesne, the Spaniards being resolved to act in the like manner in the rear of the French army, according as it advances.

The Spanish ambassador was to leave St. Petersburg on the 14th Feb.

Spain soon expected to have 200,000 men under arms, exclusive of her guerrillas.

The late cortes were called extraordinary. The

ordinary cortes of 1823 lately went into session, and, on the 3d of March, the body was waited upon by a deputation from the king to deliver his speech, being prevented from personally attending by indisposition. It was as follows:

Gentlemen deputies—The extraordinary circumstances under which the legislative body opens its session, present a very extensive field to the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, and will render it celebrated in the annals of the nation.

Spain, at this moment the object of general attention, is about to solve the great problem which interests monarchs and people. Therein are found united the hopes, fears, and interests of humanity, the caprices of ambition, and of pride.

The continental powers of the holy alliance have already raised their voices against the political institutions of this nation, which has gained her independence and her liberty at the price of her blood. Spain, in her answers to the insidious accusations of these potentates, has solemnly manifested to the world, that her fundamental laws can alone be dictated to her by herself.

This clear and luminous principle can only be attacked by sophisms enforced by dint of bayonets, and those who have recourse to such means as these in the 19th century, give the most evident proofs of the injustice of their cause.

His most Christian majesty has said, that 100,000 Frenchmen should march to regulate the domestic affairs of Spain, and correct the vices of her institutions. Since what period has it belonged to soldiers to meddle with the reformation of laws? In what code is it written that military invasions are the forerunners of the felicity of a people?

It were unworthy of reason to refute such anti-social errors, and it by no means belongs to the constitutional king of both Spains, to apologize for the national system, in order to defend it against the attacks of those who screen themselves beneath the mask of the most detestable hypocrisy, for the purpose of trampling on every sentiment of justice.

I trust that the energy and perseverance of the cortes will afford the best reply to the speech of the most Christian monarch; that, firm in their principles, they will continue to march undauntedly in the path prescribed by their duty; and that they will ever be the same cortes as they were on the 9th and 11th of January, in every respect so worthy of the nation which confided her destinies to them:—In a word, I hope that reason and justice will not be less powerful than the genius of oppression and slavery. A nation which listens to the terms of an enemy, whose want of good faith is but too well known, is an already subjugated nation; and to receive those laws which he dares to establish by force of arms, is the height of ignominy.

If war should be forced upon us, it will be an evil without remedy. The nation is magnanimous, she will fight a second time for her independence and her rights. The path to glory is already known to her; and the sacrifices required will be rendered light to her. Energy and patriotism will present a thousand resources, which in the hands of Spaniards, will always produce the most happy results.

For my part, I offer once more to the national congress, to co-operate with all my efforts, to realize the hopes of the friends of liberal institutions, in employing every means which the laws place within my reach, to repulse our enemies by force.

The removal of my person and the national cortes to a place less exposed to the influence of military operations, might baffle the designs of our ene-

mies, and prevent the suspension of the acts of government, which ought to be made known to all parts of the monarchy.

The army, which has rendered manifold services to the national cause, is organizing agreeably to the decrees of the cortes. The victories obtained over the factious, are presages of still greater successes against our exterior enemies.

The best spirit reigns throughout all the provinces. The evils which may have suffered from those who call themselves the Defenders of Religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and have convinced them that the cause of the constitution is the only one they should embrace.

The changes which have taken place in our diplomatic relations, have not shaken the national courage. The timid, who never reckon on their strength, and the evil designed, who endeavor to profit by their weakness, never can change the sentiments of a nation, alive to her honor, and which was never accustomed to deal with the unjust.

In general, the various branches of the public administration, presents, at this moment, a favorable aspect. The cortes will continue, with the accustomed zeal, the important labors they have undertaken, and the national prosperity, to which all their views are directed, will consolidate that constitutional system, which is so ably protected by their energy and valor.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

The ministers lately dismissed and restored to their places by the king, have since resigned and been re-appointed. Yet there does not appear to have been any confusion. It is resolved that the seat of government shall be removed to *Seville*. The British minister has notified his orders to follow the government of Spain. Mina had been at Barcelona, to receive money for the pay of his troops—he required 60,000 dollars but received, without hesitation, 80,000. This general had issued a proclamation forbidding the rebuilding of Castelfolli. "I have decreed, (says the stern patriot), that it shall be erased from the map of Europe, and the honor of the nation in whose name I spoke is interested in the fulfilment of my assertion." Francis Coll, one of the royal chiefs, has been shot at Barcelona, for his atrocities.

Latest from Spain. By an arrival at New York from Cadiz, Madrid papers of the 8th March have been received. They contain the reply of the cortes to the king's speech of the 3d. It breathes the language of men determined to maintain their liberties—mildly and decorously, but firmly and without fear. They tell the king that they had taken steps for the removal of the government.

Ferdinand is in a bad state of health, and it is intended to carry him to *Seville* in a litter. In the debate in the cortes, on the 3d of March, senor Rico said, that it would be in vain to free themselves from that single danger of falling into the power of the French, unless they took care to destroy the root of these evils. It was now time to take measures by which they might escape a thousand misfortunes. He could conscientiously say, that it was necessary, and that it was the critical time for the cortes, to declare the physical impotency of his majesty! (Great applause in the galleries.) When order was restored by the president, senor Canga said, that the cortes were in a condition to decree the place for removal, the hour, and the very moment.

☞ Another Spanish vessel has been "detained" by the French squadron in the West Indies, and was at Port Royal, Martinico—said to have a million of dollars on board.

It was reported at Cadiz on the 4th of March, that the 23rd French regiment which had been sent to construct a bridge at Bidache, had deserted with all the plans in their possession, and had declared themselves in favor of a free constitution.

It was said that 15,000 French troops had really entered Spain, which seemingly much excited the indignation of the people.

The resolution taken by Portugal to make a common cause with Spain, is understood to have disconcerted the French cabinet, and given rise to some warm altercations between the British minister at Paris and M. de Villele. Great anxiety is expressed to see the correspondence. There was no small degree of feeling in Paris, on account of the expulsion of Manuel. The censorship of the press prevents or distorts the publication of facts.

Portugal. In the sitting of the cortes on the 14th February, M. Doura read the report of the committee, on the motion made by him respecting the defence of the kingdom.

The committee observe, that they had to consider of four points:—1st, the organization and increase of the army; 2d, its subsistence; 3d, strict alliance with Spain; 4th, means to preserve internal tranquility.

The committee propose to unite the 1st and 2d line of the army, and have the first part ready, as soon as possible, to march to the frontiers, and in this case to organize a national guard at Lisbon and Oporto. To provide for the extraordinary expenses, by direct and indirect taxes, which, without burdening the indigent classes, may form a solid security for the loan, which the government is authorized to contract. The committee propose to adopt it as a principle, that the invasion of the peninsula, for the purpose of destroying or modifying the political institutions of Spain, shall be considered as an invasion of Portugal. It does not appear to the committee that any extraordinary measures will be required to maintain internal tranquility.—The committee propose, in conformity with these ideas, the following

Project of a decree.

"The cortes, &c. considering that it is absolutely necessary to maintain the national independence, and resist every attempt of foreign invasion, on account of the alterations and changes which the nation, by its representatives, has legally made in our political system, decrees as follows:—

"1. Every invasion of the peninsula, made for the purpose of destroying or modifying the political institutions adopted by Spain, shall be considered as a direct aggression of Portugal. The whole force shall be immediately assembled, and posted in the positions proper to resist such aggression.

"2. The recruiting shall be carried on with the utmost diligence to raise the army of the first line to 60,000 men at least, of all arms.

"3. The corps of militia shall be raised to their full complement, and the government shall organize them in a manner suitable to the service they are to perform.

"4. A national guard shall be formed in Lisbon and Oporto.

"5. Those soldiers who have received their discharge shall be invited to serve during the war, and a bounty shall be offered them.

"The following articles relate to various imposts proposed by the committee

"The project was declared urgent by above two thirds of the deputies; read a second time and submitted to discussion.

M. Franzini—At all times, and especially under present circumstances, it is proper to strengthen the union between this kingdom and its ancient and faithful ally, England; and I therefore judge it is imperiously necessary that the diplomatic committee should give, as soon as possible, its report on the business which has been repeatedly brought forward by the secretary of foreign affairs, in order that the government may be relieved from all the articles which may impede any negotiation which it is so necessary for us to conclude with our faithful ally, Great Britain. This was generally supported, and the president directed the committee to give its report with the least delay.

In the sitting of the 19th, the order of the day was the debate on the report of the committee. On this occasion all the ministers of state were introduced, and having taken their seats, the president addressed them as follows:—

‘Gentlemen, the importance of the subjects of the present sitting, and the urgency with which they are to be discussed, have induced the cortes to invite all the ministry, that each of your excellencies may give, in his department, the explanations asked of him; and your excellencies may give your opinion on each of the articles of the project which is going to be discussed, and for this purpose ask leave to speak when you think proper.’

The debate then commenced on the preamble, and the first article.

M. Moura first spoke in support of the project showing the injustice of the attack on Spain, and that Portugal was indisputably equally an object of their aggression.

M. Boyes Carneiro, made a long speech against the holy alliance, whose profession of faith, he said, was to be found in the declaration issued at Laybach, from which he quoted several passages, especially directed against the Spanish constitution, as “anarchical and revolutionary,” its establishment in Naples as “a conspiracy,” and in Piedmont” as “a most odious rebellion.” Several other members spoke; all of whom agreed that the invasion of Spain must be considered as an aggression against Portugal, but some disapproved of the 1st article as part of the decree, and, on the motion of M. Marnanno d’Azevedo, it was resolved to include the 1st article as far as the word *Portugal* in the preamble. The debate was then adjourned.

The Greeks. The Augsburg Gazette mentions, that the French government has decreed, that the Greek fugitives, in Germany, desirous of returning to their native country by the way of Marseilles, shall not be allowed to enter the French territory.

The Swiss, who have no cause to be deaf to the feelings of humanity, receive the unhappy Greeks in the most friendly manner, and endeavor to procure them passages for Ancona or Leghorn, via Piedmont.

The private correspondence from Greece, (says the Commercial Advertiser), gives the details of a severe contest between the patriots and Turks, in the end of December, in which the former were triumphant. The Ottoman’s made the attack on the fort of Missolongi, and their impetuosity and obstinacy was such that they succeeded in gaining the outworks, when the Greeks, with swords and fire arms, repulsed them with great slaughter.—The battle lasted three hours, during all which time nothing was heard but the report of cannon and musketry reverberating from both parties. So great was the slaughter, and the resistance made by the Greeks on the assailants, that the latter were compelled to turn their backs and retreat. The Turks

killed exceeded 500. On the part of the victors, three only were killed; and the result was the securing from the invasion of the Turks of Albania not only the east and the western parts of Greece, but likewise the Peloponnesus. We presume it was this splendid affair which led to the armistice that we noticed in our summary of yesterday.

The Greeks have obtained further advantages.—They had a dreadful fight with the Turks in the streets of Vrahori—the latter fled to the houses, they were set on fire and the whole of the Turks were either cut to pieces or perished in the flames!

They have also beaten Omar Pacha, who lost 1500 of his Albanians—all the artillery, camp equipage, &c. fell into the hands of the victors.

They are now allowed to receive arms from England and her dependencies—and there is every prospect that they will work out their own independence.

Com. Porter’s Squadron.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.

To his excellency the governor of Porto Rico.

U. S. ship Peacock, March 4, 1823.

Your excellency: I have the honor to inform you, that, in pursuance of orders from my government, I have taken command of all the United States naval forces in these seas, for the protection of the commerce of the United States against all unlawful interruptions, to guard the rights, both of property and person, of our citizens whenever it shall become necessary, and for the suppression of piracy and the slave trade.

As great complaints have been made of the interruption and injury to our commerce by privateers fitted out from Spanish ports, I must beg your excellency to furnish me a descriptive list of vessels legally commissioned to cruise from Porto Rico, with a set of the blank forms of their papers, that I may know how and when to respect them, if I should meet with any of them. I must also beg your excellency to inform me how far they have been instructed to interrupt our trade with Mexico and the Columbian republic, and whatever instructions or authorities they may have affecting our commerce generally.

As the suppression of piracy, the principal motive for my visit to these seas, is an object that concerns all nations, (all being parties against them and may be considered as allies), I confidently look to all for co-operation whenever it may be necessary, or at least, their favorable and friendly support; and to none more than those most exposed to their depredations.

I therefore look with confidence to your excellency for the aid of such means as may be in your power for their suppression; and, in the absence of means, I beg to assure your excellency that whatever course may be pursued by me to destroy those enemies of the human race, it will have no other aim; and I shall observe the utmost caution not to encroach on the rights, or willingly offend the feelings of others, either in substance or in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplish the end in view.

It will afford me sincere pleasure, should I be so fortunate as to fulfil the expectations of my government, and at the same time preserve harmony and a good understanding with those with whom I may be so unfortunate as to come in collision or discussion in relation thereto; indeed it will add much to my happiness if it can be avoided altogether.

That such is my sincere wish, and that the objects set forth by me are the only ones which brought me to these seas, I beg leave to assure your excellency in the most positive and unequivocal terms.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's very obedient humble servant,
(Signed) D. PORTER.

To his excellency the governor of Porto Rico.

U. S. ship Peacock, Aguada, March 8th, 1823.

Your excellency:—On the 3d of this month I despatched from the squadron under my command, the United States schooner Grey Hound, commanded by captain John Porter, of the United States navy, who was the bearer of a letter from me to your excellency, written in strict conformity with instructions which I had received from my government, propounding certain inquiries to enable your excellency to put me in possession of such information as would place it in my power to fulfil the benevolent intentions of the government of the United States without infringing on the rights of Spain as a belligerent.

The commander of the Grey Hound was directed to remain in St. John's two days for your excellency's answer and then to join me off the port, or at this place, where I proposed watering the squadron under my command.

On the second day after his arrival at St. John's, I directed the commander of the United States schooner Fox to proceed there with his vessel, to ascertain what time it was probable your reply would be obtained, with orders to return immediately, and apprise the commander of the United States schooner Beagle, another of my squadron, of my intention to come to this place.

On the arrival of the Fox within gun shot of the castle I was much surprised to observe that six guns were fired at her; but knowing of no cause to justify such an act of violence, I should have thought that perhaps I might have been mistaken, had not the commanders of all three, of those vessels failed to obey my instructions, which could not have happened but for some violent detention by the authorities at St. John's.

Until I am better satisfied of the fact, however, I shall refrain from the expression of my sentiments on the subject, and shall for the present, merely observe, that their character could not have been misunderstood, as my squadron, at the time of the departure of the Fox, was lying in full view of the castle, with their colors flying, and a British squadron, under the command of St. Thomas Cochrane, which had several times communicated with me and well knew the vessels arrived there the day previous to the last mentioned vessel, and on the day of my arrival off the port.

I know not whether my suspicions are correct; but I have, in the event of their being so, directed the senior officer to abandon the vessels, and leave the island of Porto Rico, as soon as possible, leaving it to my country, to whom I shall make known the facts, to resent the outrage as it may think proper, and which it will, no doubt, promptly and effectually.

Your excellency must be aware that it is always in my power to retaliate, and even in this place, but it would be a poor return for the friendship and hospitality I have received from its inhabitants, and I cannot reconcile it to myself that the innocent should be made to suffer for offences not their own.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) D. PORTER.

[TRANSLATION.]

Office of the captain general of Porto Rico.

Most excellent sir: At noon this day, just as I arrived from the village of Caguas, where I received at 8 o'clock this morning the official letter of the king's lieutenant commandant of this place, advising me of the arrival of the squadron under the command of your excellency with a disposition to enter this port, I have been inauspiciously informed of the misfortune occurring in the death of the commander of a schooner of war, belonging to the squadron, who it seems persisted in entering the port, notwithstanding his having been warned by the fort to desist from his undertaking, by a discharge from two cannons, the first with a blank cartridge, and the other at an elevation with a ball. But the garrison, in seeing his obstinacy, followed with an extraordinary rigor the orders for hindering the entrance of the squadron till my arrival, according to the determination formed by the said lieutenant of the place yesterday.

I wish to persuade the mind of your excellency into a consciousness of the sorrow which this event, so mournful and unfortunate, has caused me; so much the more painful, inasmuch as it has happened in a place in the district under my command, and on an individual under the orders of your excellency, and a citizen of the United States; of a nation, with whom in all acceptations, the Spaniards of both hemispheres are found united.

So unexpected a misfortune, which it seems ought never to be feared in friendly establishments, appears to carry on itself a character of criminality, which more and more aggrieves my feelings.

But the juncture of the circumstances which have conspired towards the fatality, according to the information received by me, is such, that if your excellency will be pleased to examine it with impartiality, you will perceive that if the facts are not sufficient to mitigate the regret, they are at least enough to prove that there has been no intention of failing in regard to your excellency, nor of offending any citizen of the United States, and much less their government.

The lieutenant of the king, and commandant of the place, grounded on various reasons, of which it is not important to trouble your excellency with a citation, but of which, however, I will point out a few, believed that he ought not to permit the entering of the squadron until my arrival. One of his motives arose from his recollecting that during the last year an expedition was armed in the ports of North America, against this island, and placed under the command of a man named Ducondray Holstein; which expedition actually went into the port of St. Bartholemew under the American flag, and among his other reasons were the following: It has been reported here that another similar expedition is this year in preparation: That the schoolers alluded to, on their entering yesterday, would not receive the pilots on board, unless they practised with particular plans of the harbor, and the leads in their hand, of which the captain of the port made his complaint: That when the officers came on shore, a rumor was spread that they were saying Spain had ceded this island, and that of Cuba, to the English, which relation they confirmed to the lieutenant of the king, as he himself has assured me: That there not having presented to him the writing, nor any expression from your excellency,

he suspected he had found something alarming in these rumors; and not sufficient proofs, that these were national vessels merely by the uniforms in which the officers were dressed.

These are some of the reasons which he has informed me he had in view in not consenting to the entrance of the squadron until my arrival, and in consequence of them, he despatched his orders to the castle of the Moro, not for the purpose of committing hostilities—but merely preventive orders. He sent an adjutant at half past six o'clock in the morning, accompanied by an interpreter, on board one of the schooners under the command of your excellency, to entreat her commander to be so good as to call on the government, in order to agree with them on the means and form of making known to your excellency this their determination. Unfortunately the commander of the American schooner deferred, in the first place, his seeing the lieutenant of the king until one o'clock in the afternoon; and provoked by the adjutant to view it as an unjust case, and to consider duly the cause of his being disturbed, and of which he was fully informed, the commander promised the adjutant that he would go to the government, as soon as he could dress himself.

By an unheard of fatality he did not accomplish their promise until after his hearing the firing of the cannon at the Moro, which might have been avoided had he only presented himself for an interview with the commander of the place.

The remissness of this officer, and the pertinacity of him who commanded the schooner in his not suspending his entering in spite of the cannon that was fired without a shot, and without waiting for a pilot; but notwithstanding this, and the second discharge of a gun at an elevation, to crowd sail in order at all events to gain the port—these acts, most excellent sir, have been the means of depriving the United States of a citizen, your excellency of an officer, of filling Puerto Rico with mourning, and myself with inexpressible sorrow. I feel it to be my duty to assure your excellency that the orders issued by the lieutenant of the king and commandant general of the place, were by no means intended to commit hostilities or offences against the vessels; but, as the firing was made at an elevation, either the tumbling of the sea or perhaps some bad pointing, must have been the cause why the fourth discharge should produce such a fatal effect.

Immediately on my return to this place, I gave orders that all the vessels, under the command of your excellency, of whatever description, may enter freely into this harbor, as into a port of friends, where they will meet that reception which the law of nations assigns to those who claim a title in civilization and other privileges, secured by the treaties of friendship existing between the two nations.—In this act I anticipate for myself the satisfaction of being able to manifest personally all the consideration which your person merits from me, and my regret for so mournful and disagreeable an event.

May God guard your excellency many years.

Puerto Rico, March 6, 1823.

(Signed) { Excellentísimo señor
MIGUEL DE LA TORRE.

The most excellent commander in chief of the Anglo-American squadron in the offing of Puerto Rico, D. DAVID PORTER.

[TRANSLATION.]

Office of the captain general of Porto Rico.

Most excellent sir: I this moment received the very estimable letter of your excellency, dated the

4th of the present month, in which your excellency has been pleased to communicate to me the important commission which has been entrusted to you by a government, that claims the respect of all the territories within its influence.

I have the satisfaction of forwarding to your excellency a nominal report of the privateer vessels which have been armed and despatched for the purpose of cruising by the competent authority in this island, agreeably to the request which your excellency has made me in the letter of that date, and I am extremely sorry to find myself so situated that I cannot comply with the wishes of your excellency in regard to my transmitting you a set of blank forms, for the purpose of enabling your excellency how and when to respect their commissions. The diplomas which they receive come from our court, already signed by his most Catholic majesty, and the minister to whom this office pertains, leaving in these cases the naval authority here limited only to the filling of the blank spaces in them with the name of the captain and the vessel. Thus situated, it is impossible for me to accede to your circumspet views in this particular object. But, nevertheless, if it should on occasion appear requisite to your excellency, the said diplomas or commissions can be examined, together with a blank signature of the captain of this port, in order that a sufficient ground may be established for comparing this signature with those which may be presented, keeping in view the prospectus of those, with which the said privateers are cruising.

I am likewise asked by your excellency for information how far my instructions are extended for interrupting the commerce of the United States with Mexico and the Republic of Columbia; and for your gratification it is my duty to declare, that I find myself sufficiently instructed to state that the blockade which was established on all the coasts and ports of the provinces of Venezuela has been raised. Under these circumstances, I consider the commerce of the United States to be in free capacity for an intercourse with that of the places formerly blockaded; reserving however for lawful capture the vessels of any nation which shall be found conveying implements of war to the insurgents—or people disposed to co-operate with them in their military resistance. I can give your excellency no certain information concerning Mexico; but it is my opinion that the circumstances and condition are to be found the same as those of Venezuela.

The very important objects to which your mission into these seas is directed, and your good intentions and views, afford me the greatest satisfaction, and hasten me to manifest myself to your excellency, as at the instant I now do, in order to assure you that all within the scope of my authority and faculty in this island is one of the places most interested in the flourishing of commerce, and the revival, if possible, of good faith and due respect to the property of the citizens.

Trusting that your excellency may be able to fulfil the desires of your government in this important charge, and that they may be ever more and more happy in their election, I have the honor of being, with the greatest respect, your excellency's most attentive and sure servant,—Que sus manos bese.

Puerto Rico, March 6, 1823.

(Signed) { Excellentísimo señor
MIGUEL DE LA TORRE.

Most excellent sir, commandant of the squadron of the U. S. of America, in the offing of this port, D. D. PORTER.

TRANSLATION.

Office of the captain general of Puerto Rico.

Most excellent sir: One of the first objects of my attention, as soon as I was informed of the mournful accident concerning which I wrote to your excellency in my letter of yesterday, was to acquaint myself with the actual condition of the wounded individual, in order that he should be located where the duties of friendship might be exercised for his accommodation and comforts, but being certified that he had died during the transaction before related, I could do no otherwise than give my orders that his funeral should be conducted with all the decorum and manifestation of respect due to an honorable officer of his character and station, and causing his corpse to be attended to the grave by a procession composed of the principal chieftains, authorities, and other officers of this garrison. In this act, I could wish that your excellency might recognise an expression of the lively sorrow which has been excited in me by this misfortune.

May God preserve your excellency many years.

Puerto Rico, March 7, 1823.

(Signed) { Excellentísimo señor
MIGUEL DE LA TORRE.

The most excellent commander in chief of the Anglo-American squadron in the office of this port, D. D. PORTER.

To his excellency captain general of Porto Rico.

U. S. ship *Peacock*, March 11, 1823.

Your excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of the 6th and 7th of this month.

That which is in reply to the letter I had the honor to address you on the 4th is perfectly satisfactory in all its details, and the promptness with which you have been pleased to attend to it, as well as its contents, will no doubt be highly gratifying to the government of the United States.

I know not how to touch on the melancholy subject of your other letters, without giving vent to some of those feelings which operate at this moment on my mind. I shall endeavor however to treat it coolly and dispassionately, and hope, by a few facts, to convince your excellency, that there was not the shadow of an excuse for interdicting the entrance of my squadron into the harbor of Saint Johns: That nothing can justify the order, issued by your second in command, to fire upon any of the vessels composing it, and that the act of firing was, to say the least of it, an act of the most unpardonable cruelty and barbarity.

It is painful to me to see that your excellency has labored to justify the act, and to throw the blame on the commander of one of the United States vessels then in port. A statement in the *Echo* of the 3th, drawn by the same hand that penned your letter to me, is given to the public with the same object in view. Your excellency may have reasoned yourself into a belief of the correctness of the inferences you have in both cases drawn from information given you, or both may have been considered as necessary and proper to prevent excitement; but I must be excused for saying to your excellency that the charge is only an aggravation to the outrage which had already been committed. It was not the duty of that officer to move, at the beck and call of the king's lieutenant, or to leave the duty unexecuted which I had sent him to perform, to communicate to me the hostile intentions of a subaltern, which, had they been fully explained to him, he never could have believed he would have dared to

have carried into effect; but they never were explained, and no such conversation took place between the king's lieutenant and the American officer, as is related by your excellency. Your excellency has been misinformed on the subject, and had it been the duty of the American officer to have communicated to me the intention to prevent my coming into port, it would have been impracticable for him to have executed it, as the sea raged with such violence at the time, that no vessel or boat could possibly have left the harbor.

It is not magnanimous in your excellency to resort to such means to excuse the bad conduct of those under your command.

The officer you would implicate was the bearer of a despatch from me to your excellency, apprising you of the benevolent intentions of my government in fitting out the squadron I have the honor to command.

He had been two days in your port, and was possessed of a copy of my letter to you, which had been seen by your second in command at the moment of his presenting himself to him, which was on the day of his arrival. And if any doubts existed as to his character, or the character of the vessel under his command, being in the power of the authorities of Porto Rico, they could easily have satisfied themselves.

But he had been received and treated as an American officer, and it is only to endeavor to palliate, or excuse the conduct of the offending individual, that your excellency has sought for facts, which would never have been brought into notice, but for the lamentable circumstance which gave rise to these painful remarks.

He informed your second of the character of my squadron; a British squadron was then lying in the port which knew me, and there cannot be a doubt had communicated intelligence of my intentions to visit Porto Pico.

The sloop of war, on board which my pendant was flying, with some small vessels of my squadron, were lying in full view of the Castle, with their colors hoisted; the schooner which was fired into was standing directly into port in open day: she could not have escaped after the first shot was fired, or have given up her intentions of going into St. Johns, had she been so disposed, or had she understood what was intended by the firing. But, let me ask your excellency, who, for an instant could have supposed that a small schooner of scarcely forty tons burthen, mounting only three guns, with a complement of twenty-five officers and men, would have occasioned any alarm to the city of St. Johns, surrounded as it is by fortresses rendered as impregnable as nature and the art of man can make them? Was it not more natural to believe that the firing was intended to compel her approach? and even if the intention was not complied with, ought not her feeble condition to have claimed from those in your fortress some mercy? But, no! the vessel, after the death of her lamented commander, was compelled to anchor between the forts, where a tremendous sea was running which jeopardised the lives of every one on board, to send the small boat on shore, where the young midshipman who commanded her, was insulted by having a heavy gun pointed into the boat, and threatened with destruction if he attempted to move from his position: he was then taken as a criminal and placed under guard.

These are facts, your excellency, and incontrovertible ones. Let me ask your excellency what better proofs you have of the character of my squadron

now than was produced on the first day of the arrival of the officer you wish to implicate! What further examination has been made, that the authorities of Porto Rico are better satisfied of our being Americans now, than they were before? None.

I repeat it that the character of my squadron was well known in St. Johns; even in this obscure place I found American newspapers containing all the details respecting it, and at St. Thomas' I saw persons direct from St. Johns, who informed me that its equipment and object was well known there. There has, in fact, been a degree of publicity given to the expedition, and an interest felt in it, that have been rarely equalled.

The whole of the civilized world was interested in its success—It is vain then to say, that we were taken for lawless invaders, and it is unjust to endeavor to stain the character of my country by a charge of frequency of hostile expedition against the Spanish possessions, or offer them as an excuse for the conduct of the offender. Bad men escape sometimes the vigilance of the most rigid authorities, and no government deserves reproach when it does its utmost to detect and bring them to punishment.

I find your coasts lined with troops since my arrival here. I find reinforcements daily coming in, as I am informed, by your order, to protect the inhabitants from my resentments. I have found every precaution taken to keep me in profound ignorance of the lamentable occurrence, but these things were all in vain. I saw the insult offered to the flag of my country—I have satisfied your military commanders that their force is despicable when compared to that at my disposal, and I have convinced the inhabitants, that, although they are at my mercy, they will not be made answerable for the offences of an individual.

It is not then becoming to the character of your excellency to resort to subterfuge in order to divert the odium of the act from one officer to attach blame to another.

I will further ask, why a rigor should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag, that was not extended to the British squadron or to the French frigate, which arrived subsequent to the attack on *lieut. com'dt Cocke*? In the one case there was only a small schooner to fire at, in the other there were vessels of force.

Had he fallen in battle and by the hand of a declared enemy, we should have been reconciled to his fate by the proud satisfaction that he died in the performance of his duty to his country: but to be thus cruelly torn from us, and by the hand of a dastard, whose aim was the more sure from a confidence in his own safety, and the defenceless condition of his object, admits of no consolation.

Your excellency, in conversation with the officer you wish to implicate, adverted to the affair of the *Panchita*, as some palliation for the offence, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the officer who gave the order to prevent the entrance of my squadron, as well as those who executed it, thought this a fair opportunity to retaliate. Other wise, why heat shot in the furnaces to destroy my squadron? Why open two batteries on the schooner, and why fire round shot and langrage, while the lamented victim was hailing the fort, and why the remark of the man who pointed the gun, that the shot was intended to avenge the *Panchita*?

Your excellency will recollect that, in the case of the *Panchita*, there was an equality of force. Such an

occurrence would not have taken place had there been as great a disparity as in the present instance. The cases are not therefore parallel, and if the satisfaction of retaliation was sought for, the offenders have failed in their object: it is yet to be obtained.

I shall leave the island tomorrow with a heavy heart, and shall, without delay, communicate to my government the melancholy result of my visit here, which was intended for the benefit of the civilized world in general.

With the highest respect I have the honor to be your excellency's most obt. humble servant,
(Signed) D. PORTER.

To captain sir Thomas Cochrane.

U. S. ship *Peacock*, Aguada, March 12, 1823.

SIR: The officers commanding the vessels of the squadron now with me, have conjointly, in behalf of themselves and those under their command, requested me to inform you, that they feel most sensibly the kind attentions of yourself and all the British officers at St. Johns, to the remains of their highly esteemed, and much lamented brother officer and friend, *lieut. com'dt William H. Cocke*, and beg that, through you, their sentiments of gratitude may be made known to the officers under your command.

To their wishes on the subject allow me to add my own, and to say that I feel no less sensible than they, the delicate attentions that have, on this melancholy occasion, been manifested by the officers of the British squadron.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,
(Signed) D. PORTER.

Order of procession to the interment of *capt. William H. Cocke*.

Chaplain of the fort.

Lieutenant Kelly and Sailor.	CORPSE.	Sailor and lieutenant Porter.
Doctor Belt and Sailor.		Sailor and sail'g-mas'r Pearson.
Midship'n Jenkins and Sailor.		Sailor and midshipman Ball.
Midship'n Watson and Sailor.		Sailor and midshipman Cocke.
Sir Thomas Cochrane, Captain of the Eske, Captain Leith, Lieut. Kelly,		David Porter, Captain Newton, Captain Downing, Mr. Lord, consul,
		The British and American officers, two abreast.

CHRONICLE.

Baptist Irvine effected his escape from prison, in Curacao, but was discovered and retaken two hours afterwards. A letter from thence says—"Information was lodged against Mr. Irvine, by a Spaniard, or in less than one hour he would have been safe, and off this wretched island; he was led to prison more dead than alive. I saw him immediately after he was surprised by the guard; he looked wild and pale; my heart really bled for him; he drew a tear of pity from every beholder."

Baltimore inspections, for the quarter ending 31st of March—73,485 bbls. and 4,294 bbls. wheat flour; 2,140 do. rye; 1,451 do. pork; and 463 beef, chiefly Baltimore packed; 2,305 kegs butter, 4,514 lard, 7 768 barrels and 191 large casks domestic liquors, &c. &c.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Mr. T. B. BRENNAN has started on a collection-tour through the Eastern shore of Maryland and the lower part of the state of Delaware, and has with him the accounts of the REGISTER due in that district, as well as in Harford county; to which the editor specially requests the attention of his friends that they may be adjusted, Mr. B. having full powers to settle the same.

From the *National Intelligencer* of March 21, 1823.

The manufacturing interest "is at this moment better protected than any other interest of the country." "Manufactures are, besides, already the only prosperous interest of the country: they are flourishing at the expense of every other."

☞ Evidence is required that these things are so.

☞ The editors of the "National Intelligencer" and of the Baltimore "Patriot," both of whom attacked the "Register," preserve a "dignified" silence, like "fish frozen up in a pond." From the former we expected a lucid essay explaining what no one ever fully understood, the "balance of trade;" and the latter, it was hoped, would have pleaded when the subject came so much home to him. But they shall not be permitted to make attacks, and then say "let-us-alone," just when they please.—There are two parties to things of this sort.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. The citizens of Philadelphia are making great efforts to raise the amount supposed necessary for uniting the Chesapeake and Delaware, by means of a canal, and an idea is entertained by some that a thorough-cut may be made fitted to sloop navigation. The sum of money required to complete the work has been estimated at 700,000 dollars. The whole amount will soon be, if it has not already been, fully made up.

HISTORY OF THE PIRATES. By way of Nassau, we learn that the boats of the British vessels of war Tyne and Thracian had had a desperate fight with a pirate schooner called the Zaragozana, having a crew of 70 or 80 desperadoes. After a sharp battle of 55 minutes, the British succeeded in boarding the pirate and securing 28 prisoners—10 of her crew had been killed, and the rest escaped on shore. One seaman was killed and five wounded on the other side. It was afterwards stated that sixteen of the fugitive wretches had been taken by a Spanish force from Barracoa. The British have lately taken possession of certain persons detected in the act of purchasing goods of the pirates, and it was thought that they ought to be treated as principals.

Some particulars of the recapture of the Pilot, of Norfolk, have been received. The pirates had armed her with one gun, muskets, &c. for a cruiser. She was attacked by two of the cutters, under command of lieutenant Stribling—the fight lasted about 15 minutes, for she had 36 men on board. All these made their escape except two who were killed, and one taken prisoner, though hotly pursued by the marines. Not one man in the boats was injured. ☞ Subsequent accounts say that twelve or fourteen bodies, of the crew of the piratical schooner Pilot, re-captured by the boats of the squadron, who were

either killed or drowned at the time of her recapture, had drifted on shore near the spot; on the coast of Cuba, where she was taken.

At the latest date from this quarter, Com. Porter was at Matanzas, with the Sea Gull, &c. and all the squadron was actually employed in pirate-hunting and convoying vessels.

PONTO RICO. The U. S. brig Enterprise, lieutenant Gallagher, is about to sail from New York on a cruise against the pirates. She will carry out Thomas Randall, esq. of Washington, to Porto Rico, whither he is going as an agent of government. The Porto Rico privateers have lately been called in and dismantled.

JOHN WARNER, commercial agent of the United States of America for Havana, acknowledges the friendship of his excellency the general of marines, for his prompt and friendly aid in liberating seventeen American citizens, captured on board of a Colombian privateer: and also to his excellency the present captain-general of the island, for the very marked politeness and attention evinced by him towards the officers of the United States navy.

CASTLEREAGH'S NOTE. The present sheet contains a very singular "state paper"—Castlereagh's note on the invasion of Naples, by Austria, agreeably to the designs of the "holy alliance," to preserve the repose of kings and the slavery of mankind. It is surely the best specimen of that sort of composition that is both negative and affirmative, or neither or both, that I ever met with, and wholly batters down the reputation in this way of one of my friends, who shall be nameless, however excellent he has been thought in placing words so that they meant any thing or nothing—and, in any event or construction, of leaving a hole to creep out at.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—An interesting cause, (*Geo. Riley vs. William Bradford*), was tried a few weeks since, before the superior court of the territory of Arkansas. The facts, as proven on the trial, were, that the plaintiff, in December, 1817, was taken by a soldier, on suspicion, and brought to fort Smith, then under the command of major Wm. Bradford, of the U. S. army, the defendant. The defendant caused the said plaintiff to be taken into the custody, and kept in charge of a guard of soldiers for fifteen days, during which time he was barbarously and repeatedly tortured, with a punishment known in the army by the name of *paddling*—and finally, the plaintiff was compelled to enlist by major Bradford, and continued as a soldier until October 1821, when he was discharged. The jury, on the above facts, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,450.

THE TIMES. Anne Arundel county court (Md.) commenced its session a few days ago. The number of suits brought at the present term amounted to six hundred and eighty—but only one person was confined in jail for a criminal offence.

This county, at the last census, contained a gross population of 27,176 persons, of whom 10,388 were slaves: so that at a single term, one suit was entered for every 25 free persons, men, women and children

therein. Has this happened because the manufacturing interest is prospering at the expense of every other, as Messrs. Gales and Seaton say?

STEAM BOATS. Eleven steam boats arrived at or departed from Steubenville, O. from the 11th to the 17th April, inclusive.

The business of Steubenville is rapidly increasing—in the extent of its manufactures it is second only to Pittsburg, in the west; and, when things are as they must be, it will become the interesting abode of a numerous and happy people.

HARVARD COLLEGE. It is stated that funds to the amount of 249,999 dollars have been granted to this institution by the legislature of Massachusetts, within the last 30 years—yet it is complained of that the cost of education is so high that, out of 518 students in different colleges, from Massachusetts, no less than 203 are in colleges out of the state. There are 205 at Harvard.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND. Com. Porter has erected a temporary battery of eight guns, to be under the command of capt. Grayson, of the marines. When the guns were mounted, a salute was fired, and the town was called Allentown, in memory of the late lieutenant. Allen, of the navy. This is a very convenient place to superintend the operations of the light squadron on the coast of Cuba.

CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT. The public has been much amused of late, with an account of the discovery of a curious manuscript at Detroit, which not a little puzzled the learned. It was determined that it was not Chinese, Arabic, Syriac—French, Spanish or English, &c. but what it was no one could tell. Four pages of the book being sent to major general Mecombe, at Washington, he submitted it to the examination of the professors of Georgetown college, where it has been discovered to be *Irish*, and, with a few exceptions, "truly classical." Some "strange abbreviations" make it difficult to unravel it, but a part has been translated, and it is evidently a treatise on some of the doctrines of the catholic church.

STATISTICS. Having finished the publication of our abstract of the letter of the secretary of the treasury concerning the commerce of the United States, we, for the first time, spent an hour or two in a careful examination of the "Digest of the accounts of the manufacturing establishments in the United States, and the manufactures," recently published under direction of the secretary of state, in the hope of being able to gather something of general interest to our readers, and to shew the then existing condition of some important branches of the national industry; and, although we had heard that the secretary of state hesitated to publish the digest, and would have avoided it, had not the law been imperative, and were present when the house of representatives nearly resolved to suppress or destroy the books just as they came neatly done-up from the binders,—we hardly expected to find such a miserable exhibit. It may be said to be disgustingly imperfect, as well from the paucity of the returns of the marshals, as the total want of method in them, though the forms were minutely laid down by the secretary in his instructions on the subject. The extent and value of some particular establishments, at particular places, is satisfactorily shewn, but to bring forth a summary for general purposes of reference and remark, we esteem as an impossibility, and were not therefore surprised that no one

is given. The rude essay in 1810—which was not regarded as any thing more than an *attempt* to gather up statistical information, is lucid and intelligent, compared with the present statement. Nor do we blame the marshals for this—the allowance was so small that the deputies could not accomplish what the law required; thus, by a *refined economy*, as we predicted at the time, the whole money expended in collecting information and digesting it, and for printing and binding the books, (many thousand dollars), has been wholly wasted.

We shall single out a few articles that happened to strike the eye in turning over the tables, to support the preceding remarks:

The *whole value* of the cabinet furniture manufactured in the city of New York, is put down at 16,000 dollars, and as employing 10 men and 8 boys. Now, I suppose that the exports of cabinet furniture made in New York, is from 60 to 100,000 dollars worth a year, and the domestic consumption is much greater.

A notice of this caused me to turn to the same head in Baltimore—where the amount of such furniture manufactured is put down at \$55,000, and as employing 24 men and 20 boys—but this is confessedly the return of only *one* establishment, and there were then 12 or 15 in this city, several of which were very respectable, though not so extensive as the one reported—and the whole number of persons employed in this branch of business must have been about 100 men and 80 boys.

In referring to our own affairs—we find that Baltimore might seem as if well fitted to send in her *adhesion* to the "Holy Alliance," for a *type foundry* or *printing press*, the manufacture of *printed books* or of *blank books*, are not mentioned, though each item is among the instructions from the department of state. These branches of industry, in type makers, editors, printers, book-keepers, collectors, carriers, folders, sewers and book-binders, employs, at a rough estimate, 220 persons, and *subsists at least four hundred in all*. This is a small matter, to be sure—but the want of such subsistence would not add a little to the amount of our poor taxes.

The preceding are fair specimens of the *big book* before us, and may be applied, I believe, to every page of it. With exceptions, it might as well serve as a return of the manufactures and manufacturers of any other country, almost, as of the United States. And, from these examples, we may judge of what reliance is to be placed on the number of persons returned in the census, as being "engaged in manufactures."

In the column of "general observations" there is, however, something worthy of remark. I shall take Cæcil county, Maryland, as it happens by accident to be directly before me. They are copied literally, so far as they relate to the business of the different establishments. Bar Iron "demand dull." Satinets, &c.—"demand dull, manufacture chiefly disposed of in barter." Fine and common kerseys—"business improving." Broad cloths, &c.—"sales dull." Cannon, &c. "sales good." Flour and timber—"capable of quadrupling the business stated. Sales dull and prices low." Rolled and slit iron, nails, &c. two establishments—"in the year preceding 1818, manufactured annually 800 tons bar iron, &c. since which they have not been able to dispose of more than 100 tons." Gin and whiskey—"sales dull." Nails and brads—"sales dull."

MARINE LAW. Judge Davis, of the district court of the United States for the state of Massachusetts, has lately decided, in the case of Holmes against

Bradshaw, that a mariner is entitled to his wages as soon as he is voluntarily discharged; and, if not paid in ten days afterwards, admiralty process may issue to recover them. In reckoning the ten days, the day of discharge is not to be counted. The captain may continue a mariner on wages to assist in discharging the cargo, at the last port of delivery, not longer than fifteen working days, before he will be entitled to his wages; and if not paid in ten days after, admiralty process for them will be sustained. A mariner may be retained, at the last port of delivery, for more than fifteen days on wages, to assist in unloading; but wages are considered as due, under such detention, at the expiration of fifteen working days, and a suit in admiralty may be commenced, if the wages be not paid within ten days afterwards.

CHRISTIANITY. A letter from the venerable president Adams to Dr. Bancroft has been published, without the consent or knowledge of the author. Mr. A. was tendering his thanks to Dr. B. for a volume of sermons, with which he appears to have been much pleased. The two concluding paragraphs are as follows:

"The most afflictive circumstances that I have witnessed in the lot of humanity, are the narrow views, the unsocial humors, the fastidious scorn, and repulsive temper of all denominations, excepting one.

"I cannot conclude this letter without adding an anecdote. One of the zealous mendicants for the contributions to the funds of missionary societies, called on a gentleman in Haverhill, and requested his charity. The gentleman declined subscribing, but added, that there are in and about the town of —, nine clergymen, ministers of nine congregations, not one of whom lives on terms of civility with any other, will admit none other into his pulpit, nor be permitted to go into the pulpit of any other. Now, if you will raise a fund to convert these nine clergymen to Christianity, I will contribute as much as any other man."

The "Nantucket Inquirer" gives the following statement. It contains a lesson not less useful to many in North America, and persons of different professions, than to their kindred bigots at Valparaiso.

A few days after the earthquake at Valparaiso, the priests drew up a petition for the expulsion of all the English and Americans, (or hereticks as they style them), that resided there, as being the cause of the earthquake and its calamities, by their wickedness. They applied to one Biskia, he being the oldest judge of the city, to induce him to sign it. He inquired of them how they could attribute it to the "Anglicans" when their houses were most of them standing and all their lives spared as witnesses of their innocence—"while you," said he, "who call yourselves good Catholics, with all your prayers, and the assistance of *patron saints*, could not save our churches, houses, and hundreds of Catholics from utter destruction; and, as for myself, on the night of the earthquake, with the rest of my family, I was taken from impending ruin by an American, at the imminent risk of his life, when no countryman of my own would come to our assistance. I shall therefore not subscribe to any such thing."

LORD NORTH.—While he was engaged in discussing one of the most serious points of a question under examination, a dog, who had concealed himself under the table of the house of commons, made his escape, and ran directly across the floor, setting up

at the same time a violent howl. It occasioned a burst of laughter, and might have disconcerted an ordinary man. But he who knew how to convert the most awkward occurrences to purposes of advantage, having waited till the roar had subsided, and preserving all his gravity, said to the speaker, "sir, I have been interrupted by a new member, not acquainted with the forms of the house. I therefore yield to him; but as he has concluded his argument I shall resume mine."—*Wrazall*.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS. By the proceedings given in the present sheet, it appears that the "republican members" of the legislature of N. Y. just before the close of the session, had a meeting at which it was recommended that the "republican members of congress shall select a candidate" for the office of president, who is "a sound democratic republican," &c.

Much respect is, indeed, due to the opinions of a body of men so important as the representatives of the people of the great state of New York, in senate and assembly—yet, we doubt the expediency of the measure proposed, and think it improbable that, in the present state of things, it should produce a satisfactory result.

The original reason for, and perhaps the only ground on which congressional caucuses could be justified, no longer exists. Our political contests used to be more for *measures than men*, and it was right and proper to concentrate the power of parties that it might act in support of their *principles*; but now, the difference is more about men than measures, as every gentleman named for the presidency professes the same *general principles*, and there is no good quality claimed for one of them which is not claimed for the rest, in respect to the "great political, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation," to use the words of the proceedings had in New York. To be sure, there may be, and is, a difference of opinion entertained as to the capacities of the several gentlemen and of their fitness for the office, and they themselves may also differ as to the degree of attention needful to be shewn to certain leading interests of the country; but a charge of indifference to the prosperity of any, or of an undue preference for either of these interests, would be rejected by them and their friends. And all of them also, must be regarded as "democratic republicans." Messrs. Jackson, Clay and Calhoun have never been even supposed to be other than such. Mr. Adams was a federalist—but his letter to the legislature of Massachusetts, resigning his seat in the senate of the United States, at a most critical period before the late war, in 1809, if we recollect rightly, was a full, perfect and complete abandonment of the doctrines then held by that party, and he has ever since acted with and been regarded as a "democratic republican." At the time of this act it must be recollected, that the adverse political parties were in full force and unbroken ranks—the republicans had the ascendancy, but it was doubtful whether they could maintain it in the prosecution of measures that would probably end, (as they did end), in war with Great Britain—so the resignation of Mr. Adams was greeted by the "democrats" as highly meritorious and truly magnanimous: meritorious, because he gave up all connection with a party whose principles he disapproved of—and magnanimous, for his recognition of the sublime republican principle, that a representative ought to obey the voice of his constituents, or give them an opportunity of selecting another in his place. I know that this was

as the unanimous feeling of the democrats of that day, of whom I then was an active one, publishing what was regarded as the leading *party* paper in Maryland, and a pretty *warm* paper it was. And in 1798, it appears that Mr. Crawford was one of a committee who drafted an address to the then president of the United States in the fashion of the times, professing "unlimited confidence in the firmness, justice and wisdom of his administration;" and all such acts were regarded at that day as political heresies by the opponents of the said administration, of whom I also was a most zealous one: but there were some circumstances attending this procedure that caused it to be viewed in another light in the democratic state of Georgia, for Mr. Crawford was elected one of the senators of the United States from that state, and counted upon as being as "sound a democratic republican" as any other member of that body.

We shall speak more at large on these things hereafter—they are referred to at present simply to convey an opinion that each of the gentlemen named, may be regarded as holding the same general political principles: but what is democratic and what federal just now, is not so easily determined. The *names* are yet kept up in some of the states; and much used in the pursuit of places of honor or profit in others, or to obtain influence with the great; but there are no important *measures* about which the people politically differ a great deal, and on which they can act. In certain states, the republicans, having a complete ascendancy, quarrel among themselves about men; and, though I myself have been a democrat since the year 1794, when an apprentice, and always had much to do with party and politics, with considerable mixing and intercourse with politicians, without ever having been suspected, (that I know of), of tergiversation, (though retired from ardent discussions since the close of the late war), it would be quite a matter of doubt whether I should be put down for a democrat or a federalist in some parts of our country. In Maryland, I yet know that I am a democrat, chiefly from the spirit of opposition in parties, which, however, is rapidly ceasing, so that, even in the very democratic district of Baltimore, the people nearly elected to congress a worthy man that had been called a federalist, and the very person who, some years before, they had rejected as a federalist, 6 or 7000 votes to less than 2000; if I lived in Delaware, I should expect to be a democrat for at least a generation to come, if I existed so long, though there have been considerable diversions from the old lines of distinction in that state; but if a resident of New Hampshire, New York or Pennsylvania, it would require much information to find out the class to which I might belong; for the parties therein all profess republicanism, though differing as warmly as ever the democrats and federalists did—and it has not been my study to ascertain *why* these things should be so, which it might have been my duty to do, if a resident of either, and to have taken a side in the struggles of parties, in all which there are many good men. But the nation has regretted the divisions in New York and Pennsylvania, as a diversion of their rightful power and influence over the great concerns of the republic. At Washington, where one would suppose that the old landmarks remained, if any where to be found, even the names appear to be lost, nor is there much, if any, preference given by the administration, on account of former political differences of opinion; and some who were at the very head, as it were, of the federal interest in 1798 and subsequent years, are on the best possible terms with the

present executive. Even in the house of representatives, immediately derived from the people of all the states, some who were decided federalists up to the year 1815, and others who are yet avowed federalists at home, have the same standing as the rest and act with them as a whole, as if there never had been a division of parties. The time was, when two members of congress would not be in each others company the space of ten minutes, without perfectly understanding each others political character, but they now mix for a whole session without discovering or disclosing it. Whether this state of things, is beneficial or otherwise, is not the question at present—but *the fact is so, and we must govern ourselves by it.* However, I am free to confess that I would prefer an honorable opposition to the existing calm—the rough sea of liberty is less dangerous to the people's safety than a Dutch-lake-like stillness; and I have always thought that the reign of Augustus Caesar was more fatal to the Romans than the usurpation of the throne by Julius—as John Dickinson observed, the latter *forged*, but the other *reverted* their chains.

In this condition of things, how can a caucus be held at Washington? If all the members are admitted, the election of a president may be determined before the question comes to the people,—for it is very possible that the choice will devolve on the house of representatives. And who would stand as *door-keeper* to pass judgment on persons presenting themselves for admittance—who would regard themselves as being excluded? A member of the senate, who was, at one period, regarded as nearly the head, if not the head, of the federal party and no long time ago, has been sent to that body by an undoubtedly democratic state, and there is a member of the house of representatives who has been called the "Atlas" of a candidate that has been modestly designated as "*the democratic candidate,*" who, if he pretended to democracy at home, would have always remained at home.* I do not make these allusions out of disrespect to the gentlemen, who are valuable members of congress, but for the simple purpose of shewing what I believe is the political impossibility or the constitutional wrong of holding a congressional caucus on the present occasion. There is another and a weighty objection—the preference or partiality of the people of several of the states has been pretty clearly expressed in favor of certain individuals—how then, are the members from those states to act? Can they enter the caucus and compromise the wishes of their constituents, and hope to shew any good reason for abandoning a favorite candidate? This might easily be done at a time of political excitement, for then persons would be given up to principles—but now there is no such excitement, and every one feels at liberty to make his own choice of a person. It never has been intimated to me that a caucus would operate in favor of any one individual or to the disadvantage of another—and it is vain to expect that any nomination made will be generally acceded to—there will be at least two, if not three or more

*And this gentleman also, so modestly called "*the democratic candidate,*" would not receive in the city of Baltimore, (the most democratic of all the democratic places in the world, I believe), one vote out of five, and some think, not more than one out of ten, in this district. This only shews that people differ in opinion on the subject, as I suppose that they have a right to do! But it is not my intention, at least for months to come, to take any part, for or against either of the candidates.

"democratic candidates," and the best way is to leave the selection altogether with the people, if their representatives would preserve the dignity of their station. It will be recollected that, at the last caucus, a nomination was very nearly made that the citizens of the United States would have indignantly rejected—not because of their dislike to the individual, but for the reason that he was not the man that the public voice called for; and though, at this time, no one can determine what that voice is, there is some ground to hope that it may be determinately expressed, and prevent the unpleasant result of an election in congress by states—though such a result it to be feared. But a caucus nomination will not lessen the probability of it.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS. In a late essay, we promised to notice Mr. Jefferson's opinions in 1785, and since, on commerce, the fisheries and domestic manufactures. They must be considered important, because he really was the father or fountain of a set of principles, which he himself soon after gave up in practice, though maintained to this day by so many thousand worthy persons who received them from him—not being able to subdue the force of early impressions, as he himself has done, by the results of experience.

Extracts from the Notes on Virginia—query XIX.

"The political economists of Europe have established it as a principle that every state should endeavor to manufacture for itself; and this principle, like many others, we transfer to America, without calculating the difference of circumstance which should produce a difference of result. In Europe, the lands are either cultivated, or locked up against the cultivator. Manufacture must, therefore, be resorted to of necessity, not of choice, to support the surplus of their people. But we have an immensity of land courting the industry of the husbandman. Is it best then, that all our citizens should be employed in its improvement, or that one half should be called off from that to exercise manufactures and handicraft arts for the other. *Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.* It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those who, not looking up to heaven, to *their own soil and industry*, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprices of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality; suffocates the germ of virtue; and prepares fit tools for the design of ambition. This, the natural progress and consequence of the arts, has sometimes, perhaps, been retarded by accidental circumstances; but, generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, in the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. While we have land to labor then, let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work-bench or twirling a distaff. Carpenters, masons, smiths, are wanting in husbandry; but, for the general operations of manufacture, let our work-shops remain in Europe. *It is better to carry provisions and materials to workmen there, than bring them to the provisions and materials, and with them their manners and principles. The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic,*

will be made up in happiness and permanence of government." &c.

Extracts from query XXII.

"Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may choose to bring into our ports and ASKING THE SAME IN THEIRS." [He then deprecates war, and says] "were the money that it has cost to gain a little town or a little territory, the right to cut wood here, or catch fish there, expended in improving what they already possess, in making roads, opening rivers, building ports, improving the arts, and finding employment for their idle poor, it would render them much stronger, much wealthier and happier. THIS, I HOPE, WILL BE OUR WISDOM."—"Perhaps, to remove as much as possible, the occasions of making war, IT MIGHT BE BETTER FOR US TO ABANDON THE OCEAN ALTOGETHER, that being the element whereon we shall be principally exposed to jostle with other nations: TO LEAVE TO OTHERS TO BRING WHAT WE SHALL WANT, AND TO CARRY WHAT WE CAN SPARE. This would make us invulnerable," &c. "I repeat it again, the cultivators of the earth are the most virtuous and independent citizens. IT MIGHT BE TIME ENOUGH TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT FOR THEM AT SEA, WHEN THE LAND NO LONGER OFFERS IT."

These are the sentiments which, more than any others ever expressed by any man or set of men, that had effect to influence the opinion, or form the mind, of a very large portion of the American people. They were written in 1781, enlarged in 1782, but first given to the public in 1785. Peace did not take place until 1783, and, in 1785, the constitution of the United States had not been formed. Each or either of these great events, must have had an important operation on the mind of the writer; and there is no manner of doubt that the altered condition of things, soon after the period of the latter, materially changed his ideas. But they had gone forth—the great weight of his character gave an immense moral force to them, and subsequent political divisions stamped them with a degree of authority that no other writings ever possessed in America. The "Notes on Virginia" was as the text book of what was soon known as the democratic party—that which gained the ascendancy in 1800, after a most arduous struggle, "all which I saw and part of which I was," and has maintained it until the present day, but with an important revolution in sentiment as to commerce, a navy and the fisheries, and with exceedingly great changes as to the propriety of encouraging domestic manufactures, except in those parts of our country where labor is chiefly performed by the hands of slaves.

Let us notice some of the points as established by Mr. Jefferson, at the early period mentioned—

1. "Those who labor in the earth"—are "made the peculiar deposit of substantial and genuine virtue," depending on "*their own soil and industry*," the "mass of cultivators cannot become corrupt." All this is as just in regard to the present relation of things as ever it was: but mark it, it is the cultivators of the earth, persons who depend on *their own soil and the labor of their own hands*, that Mr. Jefferson speaks of, and nine tenths at least of these are now decidedly for the establishment of those work-shops, &c. that the author then thought should remain in Europe. There are, probably, more of real laborers on their own lands in New York or Pennsylvania alone, than in all the southern states. Indeed, almost the whole body of such, hold opinions opposed to those formerly entertained by Mr. Jefferson—and a "corruption of their morals," he

says, "is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example." If so, how great is the consideration that should be given to their united wishes! It is such only that he had reference to—for surely, he could not have regarded the miserable slaves as being "the peculiar deposit of substantial and genuine virtue."

2. Mr. Jefferson would have given perfect freedom to commerce—yet he would have asked of other nations a strict reciprocity. He would have retired from the ocean altogether—not have contended for the fisheries, and have permitted foreigners to possess the whole transportation to and from our country. But the first acts of our government were to restrict commerce, protect the fisheries, and make a "monopoly" of the tonnage, to be employed in the business of the youthful nation. The people of the south, acting on the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, warmly opposed all these, though it appears that he himself soon changed his mind about them—for he is one of those illustrious men who do not feel it due to a notion of dignity to persist in a wrong, or prefer theory to practice—as we shall soon shew. And he has since completely renounced all that he said in opposition to the establishment of domestic manufactures.

As to commerce and the fisheries. In the year 1791, only six years after the "Notes on Virginia" had been published, Mr. Jefferson made his famous report on the fisheries, on the petition of the general court of Massachusetts, referred to him by the house of representatives of the United States. This report, one of the ablest on the rolls of the house, laid the foundation of all those restrictions, prohibitions and bounties that have since been established for the protection and encouragement of this branch of the national industry. It is inserted at full length in the 6th vol. of the REGISTER, page 283 to 295, and will forever remain as a monument of the enlightened mind and liberal ideas of the writer, though so variant with the opinions expressed in his "Notes." We shall make a few extracts.

"It, [the petition], asks," says Mr. Jefferson, "that bounties be given to the fishermen, and the national influence be used abroad for obtaining better markets for their produce." Here is the sum and substance of a request, the very opposite of the doctrines advanced in the 'Notes.' He proceeds to give a history of the fisheries, and says "it is too poor a business to be left to itself, even with the nation most advantageously situated." He goes on, and thinks that private individuals should be "encouraged to let the fishermen share with the cultivator in furnishing supplies for the table," and adds, that "a habit introduced by motives of PATRIOTISM would soon be followed by motives of taste." In another place he says, "the loss of seamen calls for serious and timely attention;" but the following entire paragraph is the best possible commentary on his former ideas of suffering foreigners to engross the carriage of our commodities, and that "it was time enough to seek employment for our people at sea when the land no longer offers it."

"The loss of seamen unnoticed would be followed by other losses in a long train. If we have no seamen, our ships will be useless, consequently our ship-timber, iron and hemp—our ship-building will be at an end—ship carpenters go over to other nations—our young men have no call to the sea—our produce carried in foreign bottoms, be saddled with war, freight and insurance in times of war; and the history of the last one hundred years, shows that the nation which is our carrier, has three years of war for every four years of peace. (No. 18). We lose,

during the same periods, the carriage for belligerent powers, which the neutrality of our flag would render an incalculable source of profit: we lose at this moment the carriage of our own produce, to the annual amount of two millions of dollars, which, in the possible progress of the encroachment, may extend to five or six millions, the worth of the whole, with an increase in the proportion of the increase of our numbers. IT IS EASIER, AS WELL AS BETTER, TO STOP THIS TRAIN AT ITS ENTRANCE, THAN WHEN IT SHALL HAVE RUINED OR BANISHED WHOLE CLASSES OF USEFUL AND INDUSTRIOUS CITIZENS."

If this is not sufficient, let a reference be had to his correspondence on the impressment of seamen in 1792—see REGISTER, vol. II. page 385. In his letter as secretary of state, to Mr. T. Pinkney, our minister at London, he speaks of "immediate reprisals" on British seamen here, to correct the wrong. Mr. Jefferson soon discovered that the speculations of a private gentleman, peaceably and prosperously seated on his own estate—were not applicable to the concerns of a rising nation and his conduct as its first secretary of state; and he instantly abandoned the *let-us-alone* policy which he had so pointedly advocated. He found it necessary to restrict and restrain, to preserve—to protect and encourage, to exist; and that the general prosperity must rest on the profit of various pursuits, not on that of cultivating the land only.

On the 9th Dec. 1815, the late Benjamin Austin, of Boston, wrote to his old friend, Thomas Jefferson, on the subject of manufactures, and with special reference to the opinions of the latter, as given in his "Notes on Virginia." The letter as well as the reply, are well worthy of a re-perusal, and may be referred to in the 10th vol. of the REGISTER, pages 24, 25 and 26. But as many of those into whose hands this paper will fall, may not have that volume of the work, we shall quote the whole paragraph that relates to the subject, assured that Mr. Jefferson will best speak for himself. It is under date of Monticello, Jan 9, 1816, and as follows:

"You tell me I am quoted by those who wish to continue our dependence on England for manufactures. There was a time when I might have been so quoted with more candor. But within the thirty years which have since elapsed, how are circumstances changed? We were then in peace—our independent place among nations was acknowledged. A commerce which offered the raw materials in exchange for the same material, after receiving the last touch of industry, was worthy the attention of all nations. It was expected, that those especially to whom manufacturing industry was important, would cherish the friendship of such customers by every favor, and particularly cultivate their peace by every act of justice and friendship. Under this prospect the question seemed legitimate, whether with such an immensity of unimproved land, courting the hand of husbandry, the industry of agriculture, or that of manufactures, would add most to the national wealth? And the doubt on the utility of American manufactures was entertained on this consideration chiefly, that to the labor of the husbandman a vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50 fold—whereas the labor of the manufacturer falls, in most instances, vastly below this profit. Pounds of flax in his hands, yield but penny weights of lace. This exchange too, laborious as it might seem, what a field did it promise for the occupation of the ocean—what a nursery for that class of citizens who were to exercise

and maintain our equal rights on that element?—This was the state of things in 1785, when the notes on Virginia were first published; when the ocean being open to all nations, and their common rights on it acknowledged and exercised under regulations sanctioned by the assent and usage of all, it was thought that the doubt might claim some consideration. But who, in 1785, could foresee the rapid depravity which was to render the close of that century a disgrace to the history of civilized society? Who could have imagined that the two most distinguished in the rank of nations, for *science* and *civilization*, would have suddenly descended from that honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those laws established by the Author of Nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because strong enough to do it with temporal impunity, and that, under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery? And all this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without having first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid a *tribute* proportioned to the cargo, and obtained a licence to proceed to the port of destination. The French declared them to be lawful prize if they had touched at the port, or been visited by a ship of the enemy's nation. Thus were we completely excluded from the ocean. Compare this state of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day, can be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then believe, that there exists both profligacy and power enough to exclude us from the field of interchange with other nations; that to be independent for the comforts of life we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist. The former question is suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The grand inquiry now is, shall we make our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us either to a dependence on that nation, or to be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say, I AM NOT ONE OF THESE. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort—and if those who quote me as of a different opinion, will keep pace with me in purchasing nothing foreign, where an equivalent of domestic fabric can be obtained, without regard to difference of price, it will not be our fault if we do not have a supply at home equal to our demand, and wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which has so long wantonly wielded it. *If it shall be proposed to go beyond our own supply, the question of '85 will then recur, viz: Will our surplus labor be then more beneficially employed in the culture of the earth, or in the fabrications of art? We have time yet for consideration, before that question will press upon us; and the maxim to be applied will depend on the circumstances which shall then exist. For, in so complicated a science as political economy, no one axiom can be laid down as wise and expedient for all times and circumstances. Inattention to this is what has called for this explanation to answer the cavils of the uncandid, who use my former opinion only as a stalking-horse to keep us in eternal vassalage to a foreign and unfriendly nation.*

What more do we want? The question is settled, so far as it rests on the mature opinion of Mr. Jeffer-

son, until the manufacturers shall "*go beyond our own supply*"—the time to discuss which has not yet arrived. The general subject shall be continued.

NEW YORK. At a meeting of the republican members of both branches of the legislature of the state of New York, held at the assembly chamber in the city of Albany, on the 22d day of April, 1823—the hon. Walter Bowne, of the senate, was called to the chair, and James Mullett, jr. esq. of the assembly, appointed secretary.

On motion of the lieutenant-governor, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair, to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, in regard to the approaching presidential election; and thereupon, the hon. Erastus Root, the hon. Messrs. Redfield and Dudley, of the senate; the hon. Peter R. Livingston, speaker of the assembly, and Messrs. Gardiner, Goodell, Seaman, Birdseye and Hager, of that body, were appointed such committee.

The following resolutions, being reported by the committee, were, after discussion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the period fixed for the election of a chief magistrate of the United States has so nearly approached, that the members of the legislatures of several of our sister states have already thought it advisable to express their feelings upon the occasion, and have thereby rendered it proper that those who have been elected, in a similar capacity, to represent the state of New York, should leave no reason for supposing that this state is more insensible than other members of the confederacy to the importance of such a question: Therefore,

Resolved, That we consider an explicit avowal of our sentiments in the matter, as not only called for by the occasion, but due to the commendable solicitude which is felt by our republican brethren in other parts of the union:

That it is highly essential to the interests of those who have the happiness to live under a republican form of government, that its administration should be committed to persons whose opinions and feelings are in coincidence with its fundamental principles, and whose lives and conduct furnish the most unequivocal evidence of their entire devotion to the preservation of those principles:

That, the practice of making nominations for the office of president by individual states, has a tendency to disturb the harmony of the great republican family, by creating and strengthening individual predilections and local feelings, and thereby preventing that concert of action which has heretofore crowned their exertions with success:

That although a nomination by the republican members of congress is not entirely free from objections, yet that, assembled as they are from the different quarters of the union; coming from the various classes of the community; elected during the pendency and discussion of the question, and, in a great degree, with reference to it; they bring into one body as perfect a representation as can be expected of the interests and wishes of all and of each; and that a nomination made by them in the manner which has heretofore been usual, is the best attainable mode of effecting the great object in view, which has yet been suggested:

That we fully believe that a convention thus constituted, will be less liable to be influenced by those sectional jealousies, against which the father of his country has so solemnly and justly cautioned us—more likely to cherish those purely national feelings, which it is the interest, and should be the pride, of

every state to protect—and better calculated to preserve unbroken those political ties which bind together the republicans of the north and of the south, the east and the west, and are consecrated by the recollections of times and events dear to the democracy of the nation, which triumphed in the election, and prospered under the administration of the illustrious Jefferson:

That we feel an unhesitating confidence, that, when the proper time for making such nomination shall arrive, the republican members of congress will select as a candidate, for an office of general supervision over the great political, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the nation, one who is not only a sound democratic republican in principle and practice, but who will labor with equal assiduity for the just promotion of all those great interests; and to whom the republicans of New York can give their willing support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published.

WALTER BOWNE, chairman.

James Mullet, jun. secretary.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION. *From the Louisiana Advertiser.* We present our readers with the resolutions introduced by Mr. Johnson, and adopted at the meeting of the members of the legislature on the 15th March. It will be found that some members, prevented by other occupations and indispositions from attending the meeting, have since signed the resolutions recommending Mr. Clay; making the whole number 34. And we have, since the meeting, been assured, from sources to be relied on, that a number of the members who voted against going into a nomination at the time will support the election of Mr. Clay. We have not been able to prepare even the outline of the debate which took place, but intend shortly to do so.

Gen Philemon Thomas, presiding, and S. F. Canonge, esq. clerk of the house of representatives, as secretary.

Since the admission of Louisiana into the union, she has not been officious in urging her views on the sister states on questions of national policy.

If her voice has sometimes been heard, it was on subjects principally local in their nature, and to speak of grievances, for the redress of which it was her right as well as her duty to appeal to the federal government. And it is a source of satisfaction to her citizens, that, on many subjects, she has been listened to in a manner evincive of a due regard to her best interests.

Her silence on questions of national policy is not, however, to be construed into indifference on any measure, connected with the prosperity or happiness of the union.

We need only appeal to a faithful record of the events of the late war, to satisfy sister states that we are not more strongly bound together by the hand of Nature's God, than by attachment to our political institutions: And, in advertent to the invasion of Louisiana, whilst we recognize, with gratitude, the strong protecting arm of our western brethren, we can, with safety, appeal to them for those evidences of love of country amongst all classes of our citizens which entitle us to be considered "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh."

A subject has recently been presented to the American people, (a suitable candidate for the next presidency), on which it would be a dereliction of duty in any citizen to be indifferent.

The apparent peaceful attitude of the country, nor the seeming similarity of political principles,

professed by the respective candidates, should not lessen the vigilance of the people on this subject. Our peace may be disturbed *abroad* by the discordant interests of other powers; at *home*, by divisions in the electoral colleges, whereby the voice of the people may be lost, and a power exercised by congress, in the election of a president, subversive of the principles of the elective franchise, and dangerous to the future harmony of these states.

Whilst the representatives of the people in a number of states are acting on this subject, it will not be deemed presumptuous in those of Louisiana to express their opinion. In doing so, they are well aware of their constitutional powers and legislative functions. The expression of their opinions form no part of legislative duty; yet it would be at war with inherent rights and the uniform usage of the states, as well before as since the adoption of the federal constitution, to debar members of state legislatures from expressing their views on any subject of national policy or national interest.

In looking to the individuals placed before the public, as having claims to this distinguished station, our attention is called to the name of gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

The claims he has upon his country cannot be effaced. They are of a nature, lasting as the country he protected, and their remembrance will live with the sons of Louisiana, as long as gratitude shall hold her seat in the human heart.

We are not satisfied however that our gratitude for the services of gen. Jackson, would be best evinced by recommending him to the support of our fellow citizens for the presidency.

The very object of expressing an opinion on this subject, is to strengthen ourselves by *union*, not distract our cause by *division*; and we appreciate the character of gen. Jackson too highly, to believe he would desire the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of Louisiana, when given at the hazard of that division which might lead to defeat.

Four other names are presented to our consideration, Clay, Calhoun, Adams, and Crawford.

The members of this meeting will not undertake the invidious task of scanning and comparing the relative merits of these gentlemen. They have each been long before the public eye, and in stations of the highest trust.

To make a *choice* is our object; and, when this is done, we shall have performed a duty to ourselves, as well as the great republican party throughout the states, and with whom we desire perpetual union.

Therefore, *Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that Henry Clay is the individual whose talents and public services; entitle him to the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That we recommend his support for the next presidency.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the president and secretary and published in both languages.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments and re-appointments, in addition to those already announced, were made by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, previous to the close of the last session of congress:

Andrew Dumartrait, of Louisiana, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Louisiana.

John Brownson, of Louisiana, to be district attorney of the western district of Louisiana.

Nathaniel G. Ingraham, jr. of New York, to be consul of the United States at Tampico, in Mexico.

Joseph S. Benham, of Ohio, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Ohio.

Samuel Beardsley, of New York, to be attorney of the U. States for the northern district of New York.

Felix Cicognani, of Italy, to be consul of the United States at Rome.

James Ambrosi, of Italy, to be consul of the United States at Florence.

William Steuben Smith, of Washington, to be consul of the United States for the island of Jamaica.

Edward Roberts, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Demarara.

Joseph Edson, of Vermont, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Vermont.

Thomas W. Fox, of Plymouth, in England, to be consul of the United States at Plymouth.

Michael Hogan, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Valparaiso.

Thomas Reilly, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Aguatalco, in Mexico.

Robert K. Lowry, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Lagaira, in the republic of Colombia.

John Macpherson, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Carthagea, in the republic of Colombia.

James Miller, to be governor of Arkansas.

Duncan G. Campbell, and *James Meriwether*, both of Georgia, to be commissioners to hold a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians.

James D. Doty, of Michigan, to be an additional judge for the territory of Michigan, in the counties of Michilimakinac, Brown, and Crawford, agreeably to the provisions of the act of congress of the 30th January, in the present year, entitled "an act to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Michigan territory, and for other purposes."

Thomas Lee, of South Carolina, to be a judge of the United States for the district of South Carolina.

Since the adjournment of congress, the following appointments have been made, viz. *Davis Floyd*, *William Blair*, and *Alexander Hamilton*, to be commissioners for the decision of claims to land within the territory of Florida.

SINGULAR ACHIEVEMENT. We extract from the *Mercantile Advertiser*, the following letter from the captain of the brig *Brutus* to his owner in New York. The *Brutus* was not armed, and had a crew of only 10 men, but had on board some cannon for com. Porter's squadron, which she made a successful use of, although she was without powder.

Thompson's Island, Key West, Feb. 22d.

"On the 19th inst. inst. I put into Key Vacus, for water, having been short for several days. A few hours after I came to, a Spanish polarge brig came in with 20 men on board, armed with 15 muskets, 17 cutlasses and other small arms. A short time after she anchored, I went on board to inquire where she came from. The first man I saw was one of my former crew in the brig *Harmony*. This excited my suspicions; and I returned on board the *Brutus*, mounted two 12 pounders, got a spring on the cable, and hailed the Spanish brig, then about 75 yards from us, to send her boat with the captain and papers on board. After some delay, the captain, two other officers with four men, came on board. I inquired for their commissions, but they had none. I then asked for their other papers, of any kind, but they had none except a journal which had been kept for 3 or 4 days. So I detained the

officers and men on board the *Brutus*, and sent to examine their vessel. Every thing on board appeared to have been stolen. I therefore determined to bring her to Key West, for the inspection of com. Porter; she arrived here with me this day. Com. Patterson, who is now here, surveying, approves of my conduct, and assures me com. Porter will do the same. The brig has on board, flour, butter, lard, rice, silks, Irish linen, wine, brandy and some Spanish cedar. Your's respectfully,
S. J. LEWIS.

Wool. According to recent accounts from New South Wales, where the British population, or that of British origin, amounts to 40,000, it appears that the growth of wool there has been attended with the most promising success. Wool, from thence, has been imported of such a degree of fineness as renders it applicable to the same uses as the best wools of Spain and Saxony; and within one year, the importations have been above 16,000,000 lbs. One gentleman, J. Macarthur, esq. has sent to the London market above 15,000 lbs. of fine wool, the produce of his merino flocks in New South Wales. Another gentleman forwarded wool from some of his select fleeces, which, after having been sorted by one of the mercantile houses, through whom most of the finest qualities of Saxon wool are transmitted, was declared by the principal wool-brokers of the metropolis, to be equal to the best, or electoral Saxon wool. The correctness of this judgment was proved by broad cloth made entirely from such wool by Huddersfield manufacturers. Thus, this settlement, the only European establishment on an island, the superficial extent of which is nearly equal to that of the continent of Europe, is likely to become the most valuable British dependency, and is even now an object of great and yearly increasing interest. Its climate is healthful, and is similar, in temperature, to that of Madeira, holding an intermediate position between that of the mother country and of our intertropical possessions. [Query the amount imported.]

London paper.

Foreign Articles.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE VERSUS NAPLES.

Circular from the British Government, respecting the invasion of the kingdom of Naples.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN 19, 1821.

SIR—I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you in the present state of the discussion, begun at Troppau and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication which has been addressed by the court of Austria, Prussia and Russia to their several missions, and which his majesty's government conceive, if not adverted to, might, (however unintentionally), convey upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions on the past as well as the present sentiments of the British government. It has become, therefore, necessary to inform you that the king has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects:—1st. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the allies in the cases therein described. 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing under these principles with the existing affairs of Naples.

The system of measures proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon,

would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But, even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British government would, nevertheless, regard the principles, on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and, in the hands of less benignant monarchs, might hereafter lead to a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of states, than they are persuaded is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconcilable either with the general interest or with the efficient authority and dignity of independent sovereigns.—They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume, in their character as allies, any such general powers, nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the allied courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other states, or, if to be acquired through the special accession of such states, without introducing a federative system in Europe, not only unwieldy and ineffectual in its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected—but they, at the same time, expressly declared, to the several allied courts, that they should not consider themselves as either called upon or justified, to advise an interference on the part of this country—they fairly admitted, however, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Italian power, might feel themselves differently circumstanced—and they professed that it was not their purpose to prejudice the question, as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his majesty's government, with regard to the Neapolitan question, has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated, and copies of the successive instructions sent to the British authorities at Naples for their guidance, have been, from time to time, transmitted for the information of the allied governments. With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assents of the courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties—in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British government, in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as it is therein assumed.

They have never understood those treaties to impose any such obligation, and they have, on various occasions, both in parliament and in their intercourse with the allied governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition.—That they have acted with all possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris in 1815, previous to the conclusion of the treaty of alliance at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and subsequently in cer-

tain discussions which took place in the course of last year.

After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if past over in silence, might give countenance, and having stated, in general terms, without, however, entering into argument, the dissent of his majesty's government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood that no government can be more prepared, than the British government is, to uphold the right of any state or states to interfere, where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered, by the internal transactions of another state. But, as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular state or states, or be made respectfully the basis of an alliance.

They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special cases; but they, at the same time, consider that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of states, or into the institutes of the law of nations. As it appears that certain of the ministers of the three courts, have already communicated this circular despatch to the courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication, on the part of your government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present despatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your government, to the purity of intention which has, no doubt, actuated these august courts, in the adoption of the course of measure which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment which prevails between them and the court of London on this matter, you may declare can make no alteration, whatever, in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements.

I am, &c. (Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Great Britain and Ireland. A London paper of March 11 says—Five recruiting parties are to proceed forthwith into the interior, to raise recruits for the royal marines, it being intended to increase this most servicable corps from 7,000 to 8,000, as part of the augmentation of 4,000 men to the navy this year.

The Queen Charlotte of 120 guns and the Ramillies and Albion, each of 74 guns, are fitting out at Portsmouth, in addition to other vessels hitherto noticed. Thirty gun brigs are ordered to be built immediately. A strong squadron is fitting for the Mediterranean.

Some parts of Ireland, especially in the neighborhood of Limerick, though a strong military force is stationed there, is in a wretched state. Stacks of hay, barns and houses are frequently conflagrated, cattle wantonly killed and not a few persons maimed or slain by bands of wretches acting out of the love of mischief or to gratify revenge.

FRANCE. M. Chateaubriand is the chief spokesman of the "legitimists" of France, whose abominable design it is to reduce Spain to slavery and

chains—and who have fostered and supported, even during apparent peace, numerous hordes of traitors and murderers, waging ruthless war against the unoffending people of the last named country. This man recently delivered a long speech in the chamber of deputies, on the right and necessity of relieving Ferdinand from that constitution under which the Spaniards, as with rivers of their own blood, opened his way to the throne, and which he bound himself by the most solemn obligations of honor and honesty to maintain as the fundamental principles on which he would govern. Chateaubriand was one of the meanest of those who licked dust from the shoes of Napoleon, and was told loudly of it when he delivered the speech above alluded to. The *Federal Gazette* speaking of this high-minded gentleman, observes—

"It was Chateaubriand who said, (see his preface to Attila), that Bonaparte was a man whom Providence had sent into the world, in token of his reconciliation with the human race, when he was tired of punishing mankind!

"It was Chateaubriand who likened the birth of young Napoleon to the advent of the Redeemer!!

"It was Chateaubriand who brought water from the river Jordan for his baptism!!"

Considerable difference is said to exist between the two French ministers, Villele and Chateaubriand—the former, it is affirmed, has given in his resignation, and is to be replaced by the latter, as head of the ministry.

As some of those famous in the history of the French revolution are now coming on the stage again, it may be well to mention them as well by their real as by their *nick-names*, that the people may know them.

Moncey, born in 1754, is duke of Conegliano; Jourdan, born in 1762, count Jourdan; Soult, born in 1769, duke of Dalmatia; Mortier, born in 1768, duke of Treviso; Davoust, born in 1770, prince of Eckmühl; Victor, duke of Belluno; Macdonald, born, in 1765, duke of Tarentum; Oudinot, born in 1765, duke of Reggio; Marmont, born in 1774, duke of Ragusa; Suchet, born in 1769, duke of Albufera; Augereau, duke of Castiglione; Savary, duke of Revigo.

Much alarm prevailed at Paris on account of a report there that a regiment of cavalry had hoisted the tri-colored flag and marched to join the Spaniards. But the fact as stated is doubtful—There is also a report that Mina was on his march to invade France, his van guard being composed of 300 Frenchmen.

SPAIN. The following is the reply of the cortes to the speech of the king, inserted in our last—It was adopted on the 5th of March:

"Sire—The great and noble sentiments which your majesty has declared to the cortes, at the opening of the ordinary session of the fourth legislature, must excite, in the minds of the representatives of this heroic nation, not only the feelings of love and respect due to the august person of your majesty, but that degree of confidence and security necessary for once more encountering danger, for again saving the country, and placing the throne on a sure basis, which usurpation is endeavoring to overthrow, and which the love of your subjects will exert them to preserve.

"If the circumstances under which this session of the legislature has opened, be extraordinary, and offer a wide field, as your majesty has said, to the patriotism of the representatives of the Spanish people, their exertions will not be spared in preserving her greatness, and in attending to the wishes

of your majesty, by following the glorious path of a prince who well knows how to support, in conjunction with the representatives of this people, justice, independence, the throne, its authority, the honor and dignity of the nation intrusted to his care.—This intimate and close union will happily solve the great problem which now occupies the attention of despots and the people; and the monarch, worthy of a free people, by combating the caprices and arrogance of ambition and pride, will have the singular glory of having preserved to his subjects the rights of humanity, the liberty of the people, and the sovereignty of nations.

"The unheard of pretension of dictating laws to independent nations will, if not resisted, draw, in its train, the ruin and dissolution of every state in Europe; and an interminable and exterminating war would reduce this fertile region to the barbarous state of the people of Asia.

"Your majesty, well aware of the injustice and enormity of such pretensions, has replied with dignity to the notes of the continental powers of the holy alliance, showing them that the nation you rule has firmness, and valor, and experience neither to submit to caprice nor force; and, above all, that virtue which points out her rights, and will not permit them to be attacked with impunity.

"The cortes, sire, have nothing to add to the just reflections of your majesty, respecting the conduct of the most Christian king, and agree with you that it would be a disgrace to common sense to refute such antisocial errors, and unbecoming the constitutional king of Spain to apologize for our just cause in opposition to malice and hypocrisy. Your majesty is assured that the energy, firmness and constancy of the cortes are the best reply to the speech of the most Christian king. The cortes, having full confidence in the knowledge and sound judgment of your majesty, will prove to the world that you have not intrusted your desires to them in vain—and that, without departing from the paths of the laws, their duty to your majesty and themselves, they will show themselves worthy, in every respect, of the heroic nation that has confided her destinies to them.

"The cortes, sire, will never forget the profound reflections of your majesty, and take pleasure in repeating them. No! reason and justice will not be less powerful, than the genius of oppression and slavery. A nation that compounds with enemies, whose bad faith is already known to her, is a nation already subjugated—to accept of laws which they intend imposing by the force of arms, is the greatest ignominy!

"These principles, sire, shall be the standard of our conduct; and convinced, as your majesty is, of the firm and magnanimous character of a nation possessing such a nice sense of honor, incapable of compounding with injustice and infamy, jealous of her rights, and fond of the glory and the great actions which have always distinguished her, they doubt not that, as they sustained the throne of your majesty with such constancy and sacrifices against the terrible legions, the chosen captains and military genius of a single individual, who, for a time, struck terror throughout the rest of Europe, they will also know how to defend, with the same virtue and patriotism, the respect and dignity of your majesty, your throne, and the national independence, rights and glory.

"If this nation performed such deeds when deprived of your aid and co-operation, what will it not be capable of doing when so closely united with its monarch, protected by the constitution of 1812, and

your majesty disposed to contribute all in your power toward realizing the hopes in which are centered its happiness and prosperity.

"The liberty of your majesty, your security and that of your government, are especially necessary to such a co-operation. The cortes have made arrangements, in case of necessity, for your removal to such place as may be selected by your majesty and the government, and they do not doubt that, convinced as you are of the necessity of this measure, you will accomplish it with that promptness which the importance of the subject requires.—The cortes has heard, with the greatest satisfaction, that part of your speech with regard to the zeal and activity with which the government has executed the decrees of the cortes respecting the organization and arrangement of the army, and hope, with your majesty, that its eminent services, and the victories daily obtained over the factious, will, without doubt, prepare them for greater triumphs over foreign enemies.

"The good feelings of the provinces, the dissipation of the illusions of the ignorant, and the conviction of all, that the constitution is the only anchor to save the ship of state from the threatening tempest, leave no doubt, in the minds of the cortes, of the certainty of triumph; and they agree with your majesty, that neither the timid or evil minded, can alter the sentiments of this nation, never accustomed to act within justice.

"The cortes congratulate your majesty on the favorable situation of the several branches of the public administration; and, closely connected with you, will incessantly labor, as well in the defence of the country as in consolidating her constitutional system, on which equally depend her tranquility, glory and prosperity."

His majesty signified to the deputation which waited upon him, his approbation of the sentiments of the cortes.

The van guard of the French invading army reached Bayonne on the 12th of February. Some exiled Frenchmen were about leaving England, to assist in the battles for liberty in Spain—"strength to the arm that strikes for freedom!" The people in all parts of Spain are alive to the preservation of their constitution—the females are engaged in preparing clothes to supply their husbands and brothers, among whom are many of the most wealthy persons. The murdering bands of the "army of the faith" have met with many disasters—they appear to be cowardly as well as priest-led assassins. Gen. O'Daly took 1,000 of them prisoners in a single affair. One Spaniard, of the name of *Bunol*, has offered to arm and equip a company of eighty men at his own cost—others were doing the like. The guards of the custom-houses are to be embodied, and will repair to a place to meet the invaders.

A London paper of March 14 says—The despatches which arrived yesterday from Madrid, have annihilated all the hopes which ministers entertained of their being able to effect the destruction of the Spanish constitution. The change in the ministry will lead to no change of system. Our ministers are greatly disconcerted at this result; war between France and the peninsula must commence immediately.

PORTUGAL. The stand taken by Portugal seems no longer doubtful. It is positively stated that 40,000 of her troops have arrived at Badajoz to act with the Spaniards.

The letter lately published, as if written by the queen, and inserted in the Register, is pronounced *spurious*.

A count de Amaranthe raised the standard of rebellion near Villa Real, and issued a *legitimate* proclamation, prating about religion, and rousing the people to murder their brethren. The cortes, on learning the news, adopted the most decisive measures possible, but it seems, from the Oporto papers, that the affair was one of no importance.

Italy. One of the most distinguished poets of Italy, Pellico, has been sentenced, at the age of 28, to 15 years imprisonment in the fortress of Spitzberg, by the Austrian government. His crime was that of being a Carbonari.

The clergy at Rome consists of nineteen cardinals, twenty-seven bishops, 1,450 priests, 1,532 monks, 1,464 nuns, and 332 seminarists. The population of Rome, with the exception of the Jews, consisted, in 1821, of 146,000 souls. The births during that year were 4,756; the deaths, 5,415; and the marriages, 1,203.

GERMANY. It is stated that Austria will refuse to Russia the passage of troops through her territory, and it is decidedly stated that she has renewed her ancient relations with Great Britain; and the report is, that Wirtemberg and Bavaria will protest against the "interventional system" of the "holy alliance."

PRUSSIA. *Berlin, Jan. 26.*—The forces of the Prussian army, composing the royal guard, consists of 118,000 men, of which 80,800 are infantry, 21,700 cavalry, 14,000 artillery, and 2,300 engineers and pioneers. In case of war the state could increase its forces to 298,000 infantry, and 40,000 cavalry, including the Landwehr of the first van, to which might be added in case of necessity, 180,000 Landwehr of the second van, in the whole 518,000 men.

Russia. The emperor of Russia is stated to have directed a communication to be made to the king of France, that he, Alexander, was highly delighted with Louis's speech at the opening of the session, and that, "when such sound doctrines are proclaimed from the legitimate throne of France, the reign of the jacobins at Madrid is drawing to a close."

Greece. An English merchant vessel, with provisions, attempted to enter the port of Napoli di Romania by force, after it had been surrendered to the Greeks. She was fired upon and had four men killed. The British had not demanded any satisfaction on account of it.

The Greeks have completely routed the Turks under Omar Briori. They were every where successful. The Peloponnesus will soon be rid of the barbarians. Thus, says a French Paper, a handful of men, at first armed with sticks and implements of husbandry, and with a few fowling pieces, will have conquered altars, laws, a country, arsenals and arms; for the Greeks at present possess 150 pieces of field artillery, 700 mounted cannon, 80,000 muskets; and their navy consists of 400 vessels, between 80 and 600 tons.

The Turkish garrison that capitulated at Napoli di Romania, amounted to 4000 men—2000 had died during the siege of famine.

India. The queen of Tibet has been converted to the Roman Catholic Religion, and sent to the Pope for 80 missionaries.

Cape of Good Hope. A person, whose name is given as J. W. L. Gebhard, esq. son of the reverend Mr. Gebhard, was hung at Cape Town, on the 21st of Sept. last, for the murder of a slave "by excessive and unlawful punishment."

New Holland. The Sidney Gazette states that Francis Williams, late cashier of the *New South Wales bank*, has been sentenced to 14 years transportation, on his own confession, for embezzling from the said bank no less than £11,975.

Brazil is yet unsettled—but the great body of the people seem to have fallen into a support of the present government, which appears to be about as stupidly monarchical as any other.

Chili. Our reports from this country are not satisfactory. The supreme director, O'Higgins, is charged with having been engaged in some disgraceful speculations, and a civil war was expected. Indeed, it appears that, general Frere, said to be a very popular man, was actually at the head of a military force to overturn the existing government.

Peru. The congress assembled at Lima, is indifferently spoken of, as destitute of talents, character or means. The royalists are still in force in the country—and an army of them was within a few leagues of Lima, which, it was thought, would immediately fall into their hands. In consequence of this belief, many persons and much property had arrived at Guayaquil.

Colombia. A letter from Laguirra says—A disposition has been manifested, and acted upon, for the establishment of public schools, to the great dissatisfaction and alarm of those *pure and holy men, yclep'd monks and friars*, who foresee, in the education and intelligence of their fellow creatures, the decline of their own despotic power, and a termination of their pernicious influence.

A letter from Caraccas, of the 23d of March, states that the government of Colombia has made the following appointments:

Mr. Salazar, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from that government to the United States.

Col. Palacios, to be consul general to the U. States.

President Bolivar was at Guayaquil about the middle of March, with 4000 men. He was preparing a secret expedition, believed to be against Peru. Quito was quiet. The royal general still held Maracaibo, &c. The president had sent some troops to gen. Montilla to assist in driving Morales out of the country; but he is an able, general and fruitful in resources, and though the Colombians have the command of the sea, the task will not be an easy one.

Morales has abolished his paper blockade, in consequence of the receipt of a "royal order" for that purpose, and made the fact known by the following proclamation—

"In compliance with the foregoing royal order, and to ensure its being most strictly and punctually complied with, I hereby declare, that from this date the blockade of the ports of the Main occupied by those who call themselves Colombians is raised; but it is to be understood at the same time, that foreign vessels which may bring into said ports, arms, ammunition, implements of war, or adventurers who may come to them for the purpose of waging war against the subjects of his catholic majesty, will be treated as enemies. And, in order that this royal decree may reach the knowledge of all, and that it may be duly carried into effect by the competent authorities, let it be published by proclamation, printed, and circulated among those whom it may concern.

F. T. MORALES.

JOSE ALBANO, Secretary.

Head quarters, Maracaibo, 8th March, 1823.

Cuba. The resources of this island, even in its present state, may be partially estimated from the fact that the revenue collected at Havana, only, for the month of March last, amounted to \$437,285—the expenses during the same month amounted to 427,213.

No indication has yet been made of the intentions of the British—their squadrons are believed still to remain at Jamaica. As a part of their force in the

West Indies, we have the names of one 74, four heavy frigates, 9 vessels from 13 to 28 guns, and sundry smaller vessels.

Revolutionary Pension Notice.

An act supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of war be authorized and he is hereby authorized and required, to restore, to the list of pensioners, the name of any person who may have been, or hereafter shall be, stricken therefrom, in pursuance of the act of congress, passed the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "an act in addition to an act, entitled 'an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war,' passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen," if such person, so stricken from the list of pensioners, has heretofore furnished, or hereafter shall furnish, evidence, in pursuance of the provisions of said act, to satisfy the secretary of war that he is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country, and that he has not disposed of or transferred his property, or any portion thereof, with a view to obtain a pension.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, when any person, coming within the provisions of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall, by reason of bodily infirmity, be unable to attend in court to make his schedule, and furnish the evidence by said acts required, it shall be lawful for any judge or justice of a court of record, in the district, city, county or borough, in which such person resides, to attend at his place of abode, and receive his schedule, and oath or affirmation; and said judge or justice shall certify that said applicant was, from bodily infirmity, unable to attend such court; which schedule and oath or affirmation, and certificate, shall, by said judge or justice, be produced in the court of which he is judge; and the opinion of said court, of the value of the property contained in said schedule, shall be entered thereon, and certified by the clerk of said court; and such schedule shall be valid for all the purposes contemplated by the acts aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no pension hereafter to be allowed on claims or schedules heretofore filed under the act or acts to which this act is a supplement, or under the provisions of this act, shall commence before the passage thereof; and all other pensions hereafter to be allowed under the acts aforesaid, shall commence from the time of completing the proof.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 1, 1823. Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension office, March —, 1823.

To carry into effect the provisions of the foregoing act, public notice is hereby given that the evidence required to authorize the restoration to the pension list, under the above act, will be the schedule of the claimant's property, drawn up and sworn to before a court of record, as prescribed by the

act of the 1st of May, 1820; in addition to which, he will be required to give an account of his property exhibited in the first schedule, and not contained in the second; and if it has been disposed of by sale, by setting forth the name or names of the persons to whom the property may have been sold, the time of sale, the equivalent received for the same, whether in money or goods, and if the latter, of what kind. If sold under execution, the certificate of the sheriff, or officer making the sale, must be produced. In every case where there has been a transfer of real estate, authenticated copies of the deed of conveyance should be exhibited.

Persons unable to appear in court, by reason of bodily infirmity, and who are permitted, by said act, to take the oath before a judge or justice of a court of record, will, in addition to the oath, swear that he is not able to attend personally in court, by reason of disease or bodily disability, as the case may be.

The annexed form will be complied with in all cases of applications hereafter to be made under the above act. In cases of original applications, under the act of the 18th of March, 1818, or for continuance, under the act of the 1st May, 1820, the forms heretofore prescribed will be adhered to.

The claims of those who have already rendered 2d schedules, in order to be restored to the pension list under the act of May, 1820, will be forthwith examined, and, if satisfactory, will be restored under the act of 1st March, 1823. The applicants will, in all cases, be apprised of the decision so soon as it is made, whether favorable or not. Approved:

J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of war.

Declaration in order to be restored to the pension list, under the act of 1st of March, 1823.

County of ^{ss.}

On — day of — 182 personally appeared in open court, for in case of disability, by reason of bodily infirmity, "in open court," insert the words "before me, the subscriber, a judge, (or justice), as the case may be], being a court of record* for the [district circuit, county, or corporation as the case may be], — resident in said county, aged — years, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration in order to obtain the provision made by the acts of the 18th of March, 1818, the 1st of May, 1820, and 1st of March, 1823, that he, the said —, enlisted for the term of — on the —

* All are courts of record, within the contemplation of the act of congress,

1st. Which are expressly made courts of record by the laws of the state which create them;

2d. Which have been solemnly adjudged by the tribunals of the several states, to be courts of record;

3d. Which proceed according to the course of the common law, with a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, keeping a record of their proceedings;

4th. Which have the power of fine and imprisonment;

And courts which proceed according to the course of the civil and canon law, having neither of those attributes, are not courts of record, although they may keep a registry of their proceedings, and possess a seal. The court should, in every instance, state, on the face of the proceedings; that it is a court of record, and state why it is such.

day of — in the year —, in the state of —, in the company commanded by captain —, in the regiment commanded by colonel —, in the line of the state of —, on the continental establishment; that he continued to serve in the corps until —, when he was discharged from the said service, in —, in the state of —. And I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and that I have not since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent, thereby, so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818—and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts or debts, due to me; nor have I any income other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed.† That since the exhibition of my first schedule, the following changes have been made in my property:

[Here insert an account of the property exhibited in the first schedule, and not now owned by the applicant, of which that disposed of by sale will be in the following columns:]

Names of the persons to whom sold.	Time of sale.	Amount of money, or description of property received in return.

[The declaration, where the applicant is unable to attend in court, by reason of disease or bodily infirmity, will be also in conformity to the above form, adding the following words, (*in italics,*) to his oath, and the following certificate of the judge and clerk, commencing immediately after the statement of the disposition of his property.]

That I am unable to attend in person in court by reason of diseases or bodily infirmity.

Sworn to, and declared, on the — day of —, before me —,

I, —, a judge [or justice] of the court of — holden in the county of —, where the declarant resides, do hereby certify that the above named —, is, from a disease called the —, with which, I am credibly informed, and believe he has been afflicted for the space of —, unable to attend the court of which I am a judge [or justice;] and I do not think, from present appearances, that he will be able to attend the

† Here enumerate each article of real and personal estate, necessary clothing and bedding excepted, and subscribe the same. The declarant must also mention his occupation, his ability to pursue it, the number and names of his family residing with him, their ages, and their capacity to contribute to their support in order that the department may be enabled to decide whether the applicant is in such indigent circumstances as to be entitled to the pension. It is the opinion of the attorney general, that the words of the 3d section of the act of the 1st of May, 1820, "in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country," comprehend those only who are incapable of supporting themselves without aid of the government, except by private or public charity.

court above named at its next session. I have, therefore, in pursuance of the act of congress of the 1st of March, 1823, attended at his place of abode, and administered the foregoing oath.

A. B. Judge, &c.

I, clerk of the court, do certify that —, before whom the above affidavit of —, who is now sick and confined to his house, was made, is judge as aforesaid; that the said schedule and oath have been admitted to the record of said court, and that the same are truly copied therefrom—and I do further certify, that it is the opinion of the said court, that the total amount, in value, of the property exhibited in the aforesaid schedule, is — dollars and — cents. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, on this — day of —, 182 —, clerk of the court — of —.

Interest on money—or usury.

It appears that the legislature of Louisiana, at the late session, passed a bill to prevent usury, or limit the amount of interest that might be legally recovered on money. The governor rejected the bill for the reasons stated below. In the senate, it was resolved to pass it, notwithstanding his objections, 14 to 2; but, in the house of representatives, there were 25 for the bill and 11 against it. The whole number of members elected to this branch of the legislature is 43, and of these two thirds must agree to set aside the governor's veto, and though more than two thirds of those present were in favor of it, the veto had its designed effect.

Governor Robertson's objections to the Usury Bill.

TO THE SENATE.

I have given to the act entitled "an act to prevent usury and for other purposes," all the consideration which the very short time it has been before me, would allow me to bestow on it; and, for the purpose of enabling the legislature again to act on it, previous to their adjournment, return it with the following objections:

It belongs to a class of laws which I do not approve, to a kind of legislation, in the propriety of which I cannot concur.

Religion, the press, the price of labor, of articles of commerce, have all, from time to time, been subject to the regulations of government—one by one, however, they have been reluctantly freed from restraint, and the great truth generally acknowledged, that mankind, when left to themselves, are better judges than their rulers, of what best promotes their happiness and interests.

Too much interference in the affairs of individuals has been attended with the worst effects. Despotic governments manage every thing: all wisdom, virtue, talent, is with those in power. The people, in their estimation, are ignorant, unworthy of confidence, unfit to be trusted even with their own concerns; others very kindly save them the trouble of acting or thinking for themselves, and make them pay usurious interest, indeed, for the care they take of their property, their body, and their souls. Free governments leave individuals, as much as possible, to themselves; indeed, freedom of action and freedom of contract, abstaining always from injuring others by force or fraud, is the very definition of personal liberty—of that liberty which it is the duty of governments to respect. The citizens of our republic are not minors in a state of pupillage; they have not constituted their public servants their masters and guardians; they are not so modest as

to deem themselves incompetent to attend to their own business, and they know very well that agents and managers do not take better views than their principals of transactions on which their property depends.

The act under consideration does not appear to me to have been demanded by the community—that part of our society in this city, whose interests are particularly concerned, and whose opinions deserve great weight, object to the measure as mischievous in its tendency. To the citizens of the country it is probably as unwelcome as unexpected. During the last summer and fall I travelled over the greater portion of the state; I heard complaints of the want of an organized militia—of the situation of the public lands—of the defenceless state of the marine frontier,—I heard nothing said of usury. If the evil exists, it is brought on individuals voluntarily, and mankind ordinarily are ashamed of denouncing their own follies, or whining over their own grievances.

That there is want of money, I am not disposed to deny; but that it can be made by legislation more abundant and cheap, I cannot admit. It is not wonderful that there should be a scarcity of specie, and, of course, any valuable representative of it, when we reflect on the falling off of the produce of the state, both as it respects quantity and price—on the need and occasion for funds always felt by an enterprising, flourishing and industrious people—on the exportation from the United States in the last eighteen months of upwards of \$7,000,000. In Boston alone, in a few months, nearly 2,000,000 were taken out of the accustomed range of its circulation—the pressure was great indeed, but that intelligent people resorted to no unusual expedients, neither to usury laws, nor stop laws, nor an increase of banks and consequent inundation of paper—they knew very well that the movement of specie and its price were as independent of human ordinances as the currents of the ocean, which, ebbing and flowing, seek their level, regardless of the chains of a Xerxes, or the mandates of a Canute. No individual, no community, that has any thing of equal value to give for money, need be apprehensive of not obtaining it. It goes where it is wanted, and can be purchased with more certainty and more celerity than corn, cloth, or any article whatever—we as surely get money for produce, as produce for money—we as readily procure Spanish dollars for flour, cotton, &c. as in Spain they obtain these articles for their dollars: there is no danger of their being enabled to prevent their exportation—this experiment has been sufficiently tried in Spain, Portugal and other countries. Money escapes in spite of every effort to confine it—the attempt to do so is as futile as an effort to stop up the pores of the skin.

I am opposed, for my part, to regulate the price of any thing—the bread of the baker, the meat of the butcher, the money of those who have it, is their own property, as much so as their houses or goods—they have a perfect right to part with them or not on such terms, and on such alone, as they may chuse. Tools at bridges, ferries, loans by chartered companies; these are privileges conferred by government, and of course subject to such conditions as government may impose; but the property of individuals, acquired by their skill and labor, stands on a widely different footing; its worth depends on the market price, a much better criterion of its value than any other by which it can be determined.

Such are the views of a general nature which have occurred to me, in the hasty examination of

the act now under consideration; but I object to it more particularly because it holds out inducements to individuals of full age, in the complete possession of their understanding, to violate contracts and promises which they have deliberately and voluntarily made; whereas the laws should never interfere but for the purposes of enforcing agreements fairly entered into.

The provision too may be considered nugatory; it exists already almost a dead letter in the codes of the several states of the union, and in that of our own—nothing can be more conclusive to prove how reprobated it is in its effects, than the fact of its being seldom or never resorted to. But, as if it were not enough to enable the persons themselves, contracting with each other, to violate their pledged faith, strangers to the transaction are asked to intermeddle for the noble purpose of filling the coffers of colleges and schools, and their own pockets, with the money of others; although the party borrowing, and alone concerned, may have never uttered a complaint, or have had reason to regret the loan he may have made—a business of bringing such suits would be among the most profitable and at the same time the most disreputable in which a man could engage.

The 3d section, from the oath which is required, takes for granted the probability of every creditor of an estate being an usurer—this is a suspicion which I would fain hope our constituents do not merit. It is the right at least of every man to be considered innocent until he is proved to be guilty.

At the commencement of the session I objected to the power now vested in the executive, of bestowing certain offices without the consent of the senate. I have seen no cause to change my opinion. The present act, in authorizing the governor alone to commission brokers, recognizes that principle and adds to its evils. The same section punishes with imprisonment any person acting as a broker who shall not have been commissioned, or who shall have been deprived of his office.—Now, I agree with the author of a report on a plan of penal code for the state, "that no punishments greater than are necessary to effect the work of prevention ought to be inflicted; that those which produce it, by uniting reformation with example, are best adapted to the end; that modes of punishment, inconsistent with the true maxims of penal law, have their advocates; that imprisonment, as a corrective, is nearly the worst that can be applied; that it is a school for vice and every species of corruption."

The gentleman must have had the jail of New Orleans in his eye; and will you send a broker there for acting a single hour without a commission, for three or twelve months? No, surely not! Let us reserve that sink of horror and iniquity for those by whom it is now filled: murderers, thieves, and, shall I proceed? unfortunate debtors.

The section which authorizes criminal prosecutions against those who shall receive more than legal interest, and directs that the sentence of conviction shall be published in the newspapers of the city at the expense too of the individual thus prosecuted, is a mockery of human feelings, as inexcusable as the disregard of the rights of liberty manifested in the provision just before alluded to—is usury, though called a misdemeanor, to be considered as worse than the blackest crime? the murderer is not required to be the herald of his having violated the law of God; shall we attempt to place lower in degrada-

tion one who disregards the arbitrary enactment of his fellow man?

The multiplication of oaths which the law produces, cannot but be regretted by its warmest advocates; and the litigation to which it will necessarily give rise, will be felt as an evil greater and more certain than any it is intended to prevent.

The effects of the act on trade and commerce, and indeed on all the transactions of society, will be, I apprehend, in the highest degree unfavorable and ruinous. The 7th, 10th, 11th, and 12th sections are particularly objectionable; they have a tendency to embarrass all money and exchange negotiations, by creating doubts, suspicions and difficulties, the bane of all commerce, and as yet happily unknown to this community. The money of the country will vanish from circulation when banks and capitalists find themselves shackled with vexatious and inconvenient regulations, unusual punishment and destructive litigation. The course of borrowing and lending is just such as circumstances, and those whose interests are concerned, have made it.

It necessarily, in all intelligent and prudent societies, takes the best possible directions; if not, laws will but increase the evil. Men of principle will not borrow in a manner ruinous to their interests; men of honor will not lend as extortioners; these form the great body of the community; their rights ought not to be trampled upon under the vain expectation of reforming the prodigal, or of infusing charity into the bosom of those who are strangers to benevolence and liberal feelings.

Objecting then, on principle, to many of the provisions of the act; believing, as I conscientiously do, that its effects will be injurious, as well to the morals as to the pecuniary interests of society, I feel myself reluctantly compelled to withhold from it my approval.

THOS. B. ROBERTSON.

New-Orleans, March 24, 1823.

CHRONICLE.

A bonnet, made at Oswego, N. Y. in imitation of the Leghorn, was sold at the Baltimore Exchange on Saturday last, for forty dollars. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship.

The sheriff's office, in Baltimore, was entered and robbed of a watch and a small amount of money, on Tuesday night last—but a few hours after the discovery of the theft, the robber was in jail.

Cumberland road. It is regarded as a matter of great importance that Mr. *Shriver*, who refused to accept the appointment of superintendent, has reversed his resolution, on the earnest request of many most interested in the repair of the road. Under his care, it is thought that all that can be done, will be done, with the small amount appropriated.

Tobacco. Mr. Jacob Ijams, of Frederick county, had a hoghead of tobacco inspected by Mr. Dorsey, at Smith's tobacco inspection house in Baltimore, a few days ago, which sold for thirty-five dollars per hundred.

This tobacco is of a bright gold color—a sort that sells at a very high price in the German market, though not much used in the United States.

The first Salmon, brought into Boston market from the Kennebec river, the present season, weighing 21 pounds, was bought, on Saturday last, by Mons. Rouillard for his restorateur, at the enormous price of \$40, or about \$2 per pound!

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The performance of one of the most interesting duties of a citizen, though the most irksome, unpleasant and *disorganizing* to a busy man, or man of business, which is that of a juror, has completely broken in upon the arrangements of the editor, and compelled him to do, for the present, "as they do in Holland"—*as well as he can*. The agreeable prospect a head is, that this engagement may last two weeks longer!

☞ The details of the foreign news are interesting from Europe, and important from Mexico and Peru.

The latest dates all go to support our original opinion that war was inevitable between France and Spain—our prophecy and hopes are also fulfilled in Mexico, for *Iturbide* has been *un-crowned*. Peru seems to be as if regained to the royal cause.

The letters regarding the expulsion of M. Manuel, will be very generally and anxiously read.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL. The legislature of New York, at the late session, passed an act to incorporate a company, with a capital of \$500,000, to cut a canal from the Delaware to the Hudson, passing through parts of Sullivan, Orange and Ulster counties. The immediate object is a supply of coal from the Lackawaxen mines in Pennsylvania, which are inexhaustible in quantity, and easy of access. The country lying between the two rivers, is said to be very favorable for the making of a canal to unite their waters, and the distance is not great.

The people of New York seem to have very little respect for the following unanswerable argument against canals—"In the reign of Charles II. a company of Dutch contractors proposed, on certain terms, to make the Tagus navigable to Lisbon, and the Mansanares from Madrid to where it meets the Tagus. The council of Castile, after much deliberation, answered that, if it had pleased God that these two rivers should have been navigable, he would not have wanted human assistance to make them such; but as he had not done it, it is plain that he did not think it proper that it should be done. To attempt it, therefore, would be to violate the decree of his providence and to amend the imperfections which he designed to be in his works."

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL. The schooner Rebecca, from Halifax, N. C. arrived at Norfolk on the 28th ult. through Albemarle sound and the Dismal Swamp canal, with a cargo, consisting of 59 bales of cotton, 49 bbls of flour, and 39 hhd. of tobacco. This is justly regarded as an important event by the people of Norfolk, and is one of much interest to our country at large.

"NEGRO CLOTH." Messrs. T. B. Wakeman & Co. at No. 129, Fly Market, New York, have forwarded a sample of what they call "American Negro cloth." In point of strength and durability, it is supposed to hold a decided preference over the foreign article, and, during the past season, we are told that 50,000 yards of it were distributed in the southern parts of our country. It is 27 inches wide, and, by the quantity, may be had for 35 cents per yard, if contracted for early in the season. The warp is

cotton, and the commodity seems as well fitted to resist the cold as any thing at thirty five cents per yard could be expected to be. Indeed, it is a firm, solid article, that will apparently do twice the service of the coarse British goods called "plains," and we should suppose that it would weigh one half more, square yard against square yard. In all coarse goods, the *scale* is the best test of quality. With such clothing as this,—and the quantity, it seems, can be increased to perhaps any required extent in a very short period, we cannot see why the minimum valuation of woollen goods, proposed in the late tariff bill, should be objected to. Surely, no one would desire to purchase *winter apparel* for less than forty two cents per square yard; and every one would prefer the working up of our own cotton and wool by our own people, to the consumption of foreign wool, wrought by foreign hands.

The woollen manufacture in the United States, though now severely depressed, wants nothing but the same encouragement that has been extended to that of coarse cottons, to render it advantageous to those engaged in it and beneficial to all who consume it. Let it be *established*, and the domestic competition will furnish its commodities at the lowest possible rates—cheaper than they can be imported for, as is the fact in regard to such cottons.

IRISH LINENS—a caution. A late letter from Belfast says—"For some time past a manufacture has been carrying on here and in England, to an amazing extent, in an article imitating Irish linens, lawns, &c. the warp of cotton, and the weft or filling, linen thread; when bleached, so great is the deception, that it can only be detected by trying the strength of the article from selvage to selvage, when it will be found to tear with ease, which is exactly the reverse of cloth composed entirely of flax. As the character of our staple may suffer by goods of the above description, I think it would be just to put dealers in the article of Irish linens, on your side of the Atlantic, on their guard, to prevent their being imposed on."

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS. The Nashville Whig, of the 16th ult. contains a long statement addressed to the public, by Mr. S. Cantrell, the agent, in refutation of charges preferred against him of paying the revolutionary pensioners in a depreciated currency. It appears that this has really happened, but never when the agent was in possession of other funds, and then to accommodate the pensioners, to whom he always gave an advance equal to the supposed difference of exchange. These facts are attested by nearly seventy of the pensioners, who certify—"that we believe Stephen Cantrell, the pension agent thereof, has always paid us in such funds as was furnished him by the government, or an equivalent that was entirely satisfactory; and whenever it has happened that funds were not furnished him in due time, it was an accommodation to us, and of our own choice, to receive Tennessee funds rather than be delayed in receiving payment."

The statement must be regarded as *conclusively* acquitting Mr. Cantrell, until it is invalidated—which we should not suppose to be possible.

ACADEMIES. There are 36 incorporated academies in the state of New York, the whole number of students in which amount to 2683, of whom 820 were pursuing classical studies.

WHALE FISHERY. It is stated, in the Nantucket Inquirer, that there were imported into Nantucket and New Bedford, during the years 1821 and 1822, comprising the average term of one whaling voyage, in about 100 vessels, owned in these ports, upwards of 4,360,000 gallons of whale and spermaceti oil.

THE RUSSIAN UKASE. A poetical friend, (says the Baltimore Chronicle), on reading Alexander's claim to four thousand miles of ocean, hastily furnished us with the following pasquinade:

Old Neptune one morning was seen on the rocks,
Shedding tears by the painful, and tearing his locks;
He cried, a *Land Lubber* has stole, on this day,
Full four thousand miles of my ocean away;
He swallows the *earth*, (he exclaimed with emotion),
And then, to quench appetite, *slap* goes the *ocean*;
Brother Jove must look out for his skies, let me tell ye,
Or the Russian will bury them all in his belly.

HAMBURG, S. C. This new and flourishing town in the south, has advanced in population and importance like Rochester, and many other towns, in the north, through the great zeal and indefatigable industry of one man, Mr. Henry Shultz. It is seated on the Savannah river, directly opposite Augusta in Georgia, and has been liberally patronized by the state, and powerfully supported by the people of Charleston, from local considerations—Hamburg being regarded, by South Carolina, as the rightful place of deposit for the products of the interior of the state and the transmission of them to Charleston, instead of Savannah, whither much of them were hitherto sent from Augusta. But the growers will seek the best market, and that which is reached with the greatest facility—and the competition for their trade must be advantageous to the planters of the interior of the two adjoining states. By the establishment of Hamburg, they now have a very important choice of markets, whether they are situated on the South Carolina or Georgia side of the river.

It was only on the second day of July, 1821, that the first house was erected at Hamburg. It now contains about 200, some of them large, and has a population of about 600 souls. Two steam boats regularly ply between this town and the city of Charleston, and transport vast quantities of articles to and fro. In the first season, which we understand to be last year, 18,000 bales of cotton, with many hogsheds of tobacco, &c. were received at Hamburg, and it is thought that 40,000 bales will centre here in the present. The legislature of the state has exempted the town from any sort of tax for the space of five years, and authorized the establishment of a bank, which will soon go into operation.

ARKANSAS. Judge Eskridge, of Arkansas, has given a brief account of this territory, in a letter to chancellor Brown, of Virginia. He describes the climate as generally healthy, though new settlers are apt to have the fever and ague. A great proportion of the land is good. The bottoms of the Mississippi are exceedingly fine, and two thirds of them may be cultivated. His account of the rivers is interesting—St. Francis river is navigable 100 miles, and runs through a rich tract of upland country; the Lange has 30 miles of navigation, Big Creek the same, both chiefly through upland, with some rich bottoms. The White river rises in the

state of Missouri, it is navigable about 400 miles and has a dozen tributaries, also navigable from 30 to 100 miles, respectively—the country is spoken of as being good. The Arkansas is thought to be 2000 miles long, and has many great tributary streams—some of them with courses believed to be 500 miles in length. The mainstream has been navigated by a steam boat about 600 miles—and the adjacent country is fitted for the cultivation of corn, tobacco and cotton. The Red river is 1200 miles long, but its navigation is obstructed by "the raft," which is composed of an immense body of drifted timber. It is, however, passable at times, and it is thought that the mighty mass of wood may be removed, or easily avoided, by a canal. This river, with the exception of "the raft," is navigable for steam boats or keel boats, nearly the whole of its length, for six months in the year. It has several great tributaries, which are navigable. The bottoms on the Red river are exceedingly rich—there are several prairies, some of which are already pretty well settled; wheat, corn, tobacco and cotton are successfully cultivated. In the lower parts of the territory there are very few good springs, but wholesome water may be had by digging 30 or 40 feet. There are valuable lead and iron mines, and some of copper. Salt water, or springs, are every where met with, and there are several medicinal springs, especially the "Hot Springs," on the waters of the Ouachita, which are 40 or 50 in number, and issue out of a hill.

THE NILE. A late number of the Quarterly Review contains a notice of the narrative of our countryman, Mr. English, a native of Massachusetts, who accompanied Ishmael Pacha, son of the pacha or viceroy of Egypt, in his expedition against Dongola and Senaar. The whole course of this great river seems to be through a rich country, teeming with people. The distance ascended shews that the sources of the Nile are yet unknown, goes to corroborate the idea that the Niger is its principal stream, and clearly to prove that Bruce only found out the head of one of its tributaries. The Bahar el Abiad, (which we suppose is the same as the Bahar el Ada, of the maps), discharges a great body of water and is marked down as if approaching the supposed course and extent of the Niger, but whether they are the same is a matter yet to be found out, as just above mentioned.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. A New York paper says—"Three hundred and thirty-three unfortunate persons were confined in the Essex county jail, in New Jersey, during the year ending on the 1st inst. for the heinous crime of being unable to pay their debts. Of this number, 141 were kept in close confinement. The amount of the debts was \$35,400. After this who will say we do not live in a land of freedom; or that the age we live in, is not the most refined, civilized and humane?"

☞ We do not understand the *humanity* of a general abolition of the law of imprisonment for debt, unless on the condition of abolishing the law for the recovery of debts: but would gladly see some provision made by which "small creditors," commonly the most honest of all, should not be confined: It is these that fill our jails—not "gentlemen of respectability," who ought to go there by hundreds, instead of insulting those they have injured by displays of their plunder. It is not uncommon to observe that the *magnificent bankrupts*, who pay only 5 or 10 cents in the dollar, have their houses furnished in the most costly stile, and their cellars

well stocked with excellent wines and other liquors. These are the fellows who ought to tenant the jails.

AMERICAN PELICAN. *From the Pittsburg Gazette of April 25*—A pelican was wounded and taken in the Alleghany river, at this place, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Sheldon. He shot at it from the bridge, broke one of its wings, and took it in the river below the point. This immense bird measures, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, 5 feet 1½ inches; from tip to tip of the wings 8 feet; in height of body 1 foot 7 inches; neck 1 foot 6 inches long; head and bill 1 foot 8½ inches; mouth 1 foot 6 inches; round the body three feet. The pouch under its mandible would contain three quarts. The bird is very poor, and not supposed to weigh 16 pounds.

BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT. *London, March 19*—A curious document has just been published, by order of the house of commons. It is an account of the sums of money given or bequeathed, by individuals, towards the reduction of the national debt, up to the 5th January, 1823. The following is a list of these donations and bequests:—

“James Burgis, 1st August, 1809, 200*l.* three per cents.

“Admiral Peter Rainier, 1st February, 1810, 11,438*l.* 18*s.* and on the 5th April, 1819, 187*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

“Anna Maria Reynolds, 1st May, 1816, in stock of various descriptions, to the amount of 35,996*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

“Anonymous, 1st May, 1816, 10*l.* Do. 5th July, 1818, 5*l.* Do. 5th April, 1822, 300*l.*

“Richard Quarlemain, 5th April, 1822, 100*l.*

“Major Thomas Gamble, 5th July, 1822, 14,300*l.* navy 5 per cents.”

The total amount in money is 66,626*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; and the estimated amount of 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, which the above donations and bequests would amount to, on the 4th April, 1823, if the whole sum had been vested in those annuities, is 137,243*l.*

[The major Gamble above named was, we believe, an American. At any rate, his son, a citizen of the District of Columbia, lately sailed for London, in the hope of prevailing on the British government to give up the bequest of his father].

Foreign Articles.

Great Britain and Ireland. The British government has entered into contracts with several houses engaged in the Russian trade for the supply of 3000 tons of hemp for the navy. The prices agreed on were, 2000 tons St. Petersburg hemp 39*l.* 9*s.*; 1000 Riga 43*l.*

The advance on manufactured copper, within a very short period, has been nearly 30 per cent.—This has occasioned many mines, which had been relinquished, to be resumed, and has given an impetus to the copper trade in general, which will be advantageous to all the mining interest in the kingdom.

There is nothing yet to shew decisively that Great Britain will enter into the war; but much preparation is making to meet the possibility of doing so.

In the house of commons, March 18th, sir J. Mackintosh asked whether the negotiations had been successful in putting an end to the unjust aggression of France on Spain; and, if that question should be answered in the negative, when the papers relating to those negotiations would be laid before the house? Mr. Canning said, it would be uncandid towards the house, were he not to state

that the hopes which his majesty's government had entertained of being able to preserve the peace of Europe had been almost entirely extinguished.—The papers, therefore, respecting the negotiations alluded to, would be laid before the house on an early day after the holidays; at the same time, he felt it to be his duty to state that at present he saw nothing which should involve this country in the contest.

A taylor had been applied to in London, to ascertain the price at which he will furnish uniforms for 1000 Irishmen, who are about to join the constitutionalists of Spain.

Consols, at London, March 22, 74½.

France. The London Times of the 13th, says, a French Ultra of high rank, in the service of the royal family, wrote to a British nobleman to the following effect—“Be assured we cannot go to war; it is impossible; public opinion is every where against us. *The unhappy affair in the chamber, out of which no one has come with credit except Manuel, has paralyzed us all.*”

The emperor of Russia is stated to have directed a communication to be made to the king of France, that he, Alexander, was highly delighted with Louis's speech at the opening of the session, and that “when such sound doctrines are proclaimed from the legitimate throne of France, the reign of the Jacobins at Madrid is drawing to a close.”

In the chambers on the 21st, numerous petitions were presented from Havre, Bordeaux, Rouen, Morlaix, &c. praying that France may continue in a state of peace. M. Hyde de Neuville stated, that, although by the charter of France, citizens were allowed the right of petitioning, and the petitions now presented were respectfully drawn, yet he objected to petitions from those who did not know how to write, and by those who were engaged in consular situations, or their dependents.

Soult, who so well knows what a war in Spain is, has refused a command in the *invading* army. “Perish the invaders” was the old cry, and it will probably be resumed. It is said that many officers who served under Napoleon are to receive commands in the Spanish army.

The Bayonne papers announce the arrival of different corps at that place. It was expected that they would enter Spain on the arrival of the duke of Angoulême. A great fall of snow in the Pyrenees is supposed to have delayed the invasion.—The soldiers of “the faith,” led by Quesada, are to be in the advance. The troops at Bayonne were 47,420 infantry, 7,300 cavalry and 4000 artillerymen. Spain was to be invaded at four different points.

The following shews the feelings of the *National Guards*—it was addressed to the editor of the Pilot, and signed by 150 citizens, officers and privates of the 4th legion—“Sir: We have read with attention the order of the day of March 7, 1823, addressed by M. Polissart de Quatremere, colonel of the 4th legion, to the officers and sub-officers of this legion, in which he tells them they have heard with just indignation of the conduct of M. Mercier, on the 4th, in refusing to obey the order given by captain Fremont to seize M. Manuel, member of the chamber of deputies.

“On the contrary, we declare, from having felt the sentiment which is attributed to us by the colonel at the courageous and patriotic conduct of M. Mercier, our comrade, we adhere to him with heart and principles, and in a similar situation each of us would imitate his example, in faith of which we have signed this letter. We beg of you, Mr. edi-

tor, to insert it in your next number. We have the honor to be &c."

M. Mercier has been cashiered by the king—but his prospect of becoming a *general*, we think, is much better than that the king will long retain the power to cashier. Out of 162 men, of which his own company consisted, 123 have subscribed to purchase a sword for him—and 600 of the National Guards had associated to give him a public dinner. He has been highly complimented by the Guards at Rouen; and the grenadiers of the 2nd legion have presented him with a gold box, &c. These things shew the temper that prevails, and lead us to expect their operation.

The duke of Angoulême intends to be personally engaged, hand to hand and foot to foot, with some desperate daring Spaniard!—for his sword has been sprinkled with holy water by his pious wife. How would old Mina laugh at meeting half a dozen such beings in the mountains, himself alone!

A strong opposition is getting up at Paris. The vote of 100 millions, to carry on the war, was warmly contested in the chamber of peers, but carried, 112 to 66. A considerable change in the ministry is spoken of. The cabinet has been extremely disconcerted by the firm conduct of Portugal, in resolving to make a common cause with Spain, no doubt because of the intimate connection of Great Britain with that country. There is to be a new organization of the *National Guards*—they are not to be permitted to choose their own officers! An attempt has been made to destroy the arsenal at Toulon, by fire. The Brest squadron has returned to port, having suffered severely in a gale. Great numbers of the English were quitting Paris.

The caricature shops in London display several works of fancy suggested by the threatened invasion of Spain. One represents the king of Spain, as a mule, chained to the stone of the constitution, and crying to the duke of Angoulême to release him. The latter, represented as a *jack ass*, is seen capering over the Pyrenees, and answering the call by braying. In another, Louis is striving to draw on the boots of Napoleon, and invoking the God of St. Louis to help him. As his body is bent back in the exertion, the crown is seen falling off his head, while young Napoleon stands behind ready to catch it.

Later—Paris papers of the 24th March. The seats of all the liberal members of the chamber of deputies are still unoccupied, and the ultras carry every thing without opposition.

It was believed that the manifesto against Spain would be published from the 1st to the 5th April. A large number of the inferior officers of the National Guards were about to resign. Several of the bands of the Spanish factionists had arrived in France. It was proposed to quarter them, for the time being, in the houses of the peasants, but the latter refused their consent. Bessieres, the great leader of these men, had been several times attacked and routed, and, at the latest date, his army and himself were "missing." He lost 500 men taken prisoners, in a single affair.

Spain. A most prominent character in the army of the faith, is a scoundrel-priest, who affects to be invulnerable either by cannon or musket balls—but he has refused to submit to the proof!

The king was to leave Madrid on the 17th or 18th of March.

It is repeated that many French officers are flocking into Spain—and it seems certain that a good many French soldiers have deserted their king and gone over to the Spaniards.

The people of Spain join the army with enthusiasm. The conscripts last voted were raised, equipped and in service in the space of twenty days! and there are now 200,000 men under arms, besides the National Guards, &c. The foreign legion, organized at Barcelona, has departed for the frontiers. Mina is now said to have 7000 men under him that were of the "army of the faith," who have buried their private animosities to repel the invaders. Several parties of those miserable men had arrived at Bayonne, in the most wretched condition—they have been every where defeated by the constitutionalists. A Madrid article of March 9 says—His majesty, wishing by all means to manifest to Europe the ideas and sentiments which animate him, has resolved that the regiment, which has hitherto been called the *Imperial Alexander*, shall, in future, be named the *Regiment of Union*. The brave men who compose this regiment, and who have shewn so decided an attachment to the cause of liberty, will, with pleasure, relinquish a title of which they might, at another time, have been proud, but the retaining which, now, would be a real political inconsistency.

The Spaniards seem to admit that the French *may* march to Madrid, but have no hesitation in saying that they will not march back again, except as prisoners. Every inch of ground will be contested. The National Guard, at Cadiz, 6000 strong, is exercised every day in uniform—the whole nation, indeed, seems as if risen for the fight.

Portugal. We hear nothing more of the insurrection of Amaranthe, and so suppose that it was suppressed before it had well begun. The Portuguese army was on full march to join the Spaniards, and meet the French near the Pyrenees.

Germany. Some disturbances have taken place at the university of Hesse Darmstadt. Many duels had been fought between the students and the officers of the army. The seeds of liberty are sown in all the German universities.

A Vienna article of the 12th March says—the news of the maintenance of an *absolute neutrality* on the part of *Austria*, has raised the public funds in our exchange.

Greece. The gallant Greeks are continually successful. The Turkish garrison at Corinth capitulated on the 6th February. It was reduced to 1200 men, by famine, disease and battle. The late strong barbarian force, under Omar Briori, has been slain or dispersed—he himself was wandering in the mountains. Patras was carried by assault on the 15th of February. It had a fine garrison, under command of Jussuf pacha, one of the best generals of the Porte. The Greeks had 800 killed and 400 wounded in the affair—the garrison was put to the sword. Artá has also been taken by the Greeks. Nihilai, the terror of the Mahometans, has joined Ulysses; Bozzaris was to do the same, and the Greek army would then consist of about 55,000 men. It was supposed that they would attack Larissa and Salonica. The Greeks have nearly the whole of the fine island of Candia in their possession. It is stated that another Turkish army of 70,000 men, is marching for the Morea—and will, no doubt, meet the fate of the preceding one, which was nearly annihilated.

A letter from Smyrna says—Madame Bobalina, the Greek heroine, commanded one of the Greek columns which stormed one of the fortresses of Napoli di Romania. She is said to have lost two sons during the revolution, and all her immense property, acquired by commerce, is embarked in the cause of her country. She is said, by those who

have conversed with her, to be a most astonishing woman.

The latest accounts notice the capture of Lavis-sa, by the Greeks. It was mentioned that some negotiations were going on between the Russians and Turks, by which the latter will be left to manage the Greeks as they please—if they can.

Turkey. The coasts of Syria are visited by Greek corsairs, that are aiding the pacha of Acre, who has revolted and successfully visits the legitimate pachas of Damascus and Aleppo. The Persians have not yet retired, and seemingly intend to pursue their designs on Bagdad.

The Turks are building 12 more frigates to act against the Greeks. It is expected that they will soon change owners.

Egypt. Ishmael, the son of the pacha, has been assassinated by a Negro prince in Senaar, in consequence of a private quarrel. The pacha is making great improvements in Egypt, and, by the force of his arms, has caused the commerce with the interior to be greatly respected—even by the Arabs. Three brigs lately sailed from Egypt to join the squadron of the pacha which is cruising against the Greeks.

East Indies. The Philippine islands are said to be making great progress in improvement. The chief city, Manila, has about 5000 regular troops quartered near it, which shews the importance attached by Spain to these distant possessions.

China. The number of houses destroyed in the late fire at Canton was, according to the English accounts, 13,600. The London papers state the cost of restoring the buildings will exceed 13,000,000 dollars.

Peru. A great battle took place between the independent and royal armies in Peru, on the 20th of January, at a place called Moguegua, about 40 leagues from Arica. The former was commanded by gen. Alvarado, the latter by generals Canterac and Baldes. The independents were defeated with much loss—only 8 or 900 of them escaped from the bloody field. It was believed that Lima would speedily fall into the hands of the royalists, but there were hopes that they might be driven out and destroyed by Bolivar, president of Colombia, who was at Guayaquil, and rather disposed to fight the royalists in Peru than suffer them to establish themselves there, to annoy the republic.

The provisional congress of Peru was about to be dissolved, and the government placed in the hands of a military chief.

Mexico. There is no doubt that Iturbide is unkinged. There are various details of the proceedings that led to this event—the progress of the republicans appears to have been steady—firm, but moderate. Iturbide, though 700 troops remained faithful to him, threw himself on the mercy or generosity of the congress—he abdicated the throne on the 19th of March, and was taken into custody, but suffered to remain at his country seat, under charge of gen. Bravo. He had requested leave to retire to a foreign country. It is highly probable that this request will not be granted. His former tyranny and present pusillanimity has disgusted the Mexicans.

The subsequent articles, from the *Diario* of Vera Cruz, sufficiently shew what has happened, and what may be expected.

The following official communications which have just been received by an extraordinary courier, announces to the free and heroic inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that their wishes, in unison with those of all the other towns, have been granted. The liberat-

ing army has triumphed. The Mexican nation is now reinstated in the extension and plenitude of their sovereign right, freely represented by a constituent congress. Inhabitants of Vera Cruz! days of prosperity, of liberty, and concord, begin to succeed! to the calamitous times of usurpation and despotism. Honour and praise to the valiant soldiers of the country; immortal glory to her worthy captains; veneration, love and gratitude to the fathers of the country.

Vera Cruz, 7th April, 1823, third of independence, and second of liberty.

GUADALUPE VICTORIA.

Decree No. 1.

The sovereign constituent Mexican congress, in their session of 29th ult. has thought proper to expedite the present decree:

1. It is decreed that congress, having assembled to the number of 103 deputies, constituting a majority, is in full and absolute liberty to deliberate, and consequently in a situation to continue its sessions.

2. That the executive power of Mexico has ceased from the 19th of last May to the present date.

3. That both of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the supreme executive power to be named, in order that they may be communicated to whom it may concern.

We, therefore, &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Number 2.

The supreme executive power, provisionally named by the sovereign constituent Mexican congress, to whom all these presents may come, greeting: know ye that the said congress has decreed as follows:

The sovereign constitutional Mexican congress, in session of the 30th ult. has decreed as follows:

1. The executive government shall be exercised provisionally by a body to be denominated the supreme executive power.

2. It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall act alternately for one month as president, and in the order of their nomination.

3. The supreme executive power shall have the title of *highness*, and its members that of *excellency*, only in official communications.

4. This body shall not be chosen from among the members of congress.

5. This body shall be governed by the last regulation presented by the regency to congress for their approbation, except as respects the office of the commander in chief, and until another be formed in conformity to the circumstances of the present period.

Mexico, March 31, 1823

Signed by the president and deputy secretaries.

We, therefore, order, &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Signed by the president,

PEDRO CELESTINO NEGRETÉ,
And three members.

Number 3.

The sovereign constituent congress, in this day's session, has thought proper to name the following individuals for the executive power, viz—Don Nicolas Bravo, Don Guadalupe Victoria, Don Pedro Celestino Negrete.

This nomination shall be immediately communicated to the persons named, that they may repair to the hall of congress to take the corresponding oath.

Signed and dated as above.

By a passenger in the steam ship, we learn that about 700 troops remained faithful to the late emperor Iturbide, and that the officers of these troops strongly advised him to give battle to the troops of the republican party, but that Iturbide refused and threw himself on the mercy or generosity of the congress. He was taken into custody and remained at his country seat, near Mexico, under charge of general Bravo. By the Vera Cruz papers we observe, that he abdicated on the 19th March, requested permission to retire to a foreign country, granting him 10 or 15 days to arrange his domestic affairs, and that congress would assume the payment of his debts to a few friends. We further learn that he is generally despised for his pusillanimous conduct, and that the Mexicans have given him the appellation of colonel *Llanos*.

[From the *Diario de Vera Cruz*, 1st April.]

On the 7th March, they write from Mexico, that, up to this date, but 4 or 5 of the proscribed deputies attended at the hall of congress; the whole number assembled being 49, which is less than the number of the insinuent junta!

The deputies all agreed not to attend, notwithstanding they might be summoned, and in fact they were summoned on the following day; they replied unanimously, that, having to treat of affairs of the utmost importance, and not enjoying the liberty necessary, therefore, they begged to be excused. On the 9th, Fagoaga, the deputy, began to move them to assemble the congress, and the same day they held a *Junta*, in a private house, morning and evening, when it was resolved, that they should assemble on the following day to the number of ninety-two. It was resolved to request from government the reply of the liberating army, and the assembly broke up, summoned for the following day, when it was hoped that 112 deputies then at court would attend.

Last evening, Iturbide attempted to leave town for Tacubaya, when immediately thousands of street beggars, (*leperos*), presented themselves, the chiefs of whom were suborned to cut the harness of his carriage, and thus prevent him and his family from leaving town. These barbarians continued shouting, frequently huzzing for the emperor, death to the congress, Santa Anna, and all the republicans.—They obliged Iturbide to return to his house, and these same hireling ragamuffins surrounded the house all night, remained in the vicinity until 11 o'clock the following day. In consequence of this fatal event the members assembled did not exceed sixty.

The rendering the minister of the interior, the deputy Valle, responsible for the public tranquility was momentarily debated, as also, that the captain general, Andrade, should be forcibly deposed and charges brought against him, for not having taken precautionary measures for the preservation of order; and that the replies of the general of the liberating army should be immediately delivered, which, I am assured, had not been given in at four in the afternoon, when the session terminated.

[This letter then goes on to state that count Penasco, the marquis of Salvatierra, captain of the guards, colonel Barrera, and others of this class, were the principal supporters of Iturbide and the authors of these difficulties, and concludes:]

Time does not allow to say more. Iturbide is falling; his existence is now in jeopardy, and we shall soon see him bite the earth he treads on.

MATEO.

“So much for” Iturbide.

Latest—and important.

A ship has arrived at New York bringing Liverpool papers of the 5th of April, containing London dates of the 3rd. Hostilities had not yet commenced—but the duke of Angouleme had arrived at head quarters, and the London Sun, of April 3, (2nd edition) says—“government has received the declaration of war by France against Spain, as well as the manifesto of the French government on its armies entering Spain. How far minister may think proper to give publicity to these documents, we cannot pretend to judge.”

The London Globe, of April 1st, contains an energetic address from four of the most independent members of the French chamber of deputies. D'Argenson, J. Koechlen, G. W. La Fayette and Ed. Bignon, to their constituents of the department of the Upper Rhine. None of the Parisian Journals would venture to publish it. The address says, the acts of the chamber has violated, in the person of one of its members, the independence and the rights of all, destroyed the electoral sovereignty of the people, and sapped the fundamental basis upon which all representative government reposes. For these reasons, the signers refused to give the sanction of their assistance to the acts of the chamber.—They say “nothing is more notorious than the multiplicity of arbitrary means employed in every part of France to prevent the election of men fit to compose a true representation of the national rights and interests.” The present composition of the chamber of deputies, they declare, is unconstitutional and illegal.

It is stated that the *Spaniards* had been repulsed in one of their attacks on the *traitors*, yet the loss was not great. But several strong bands of the latter had been destroyed—one gang, consisting of 150 men, endeavoring to join their traitor-comrades in France, were attacked and every one of them put to the sword.

On the day of the arrival of the duke of Angouleme at Perpignan, he permitted the traitor-general, baron d'Eroles, to dine with him. There is a report that the French army has manifested much disaffection.

Moncey, on his arrival at the army, issued the following order of the day:

Soldiers—The king has deigned to confide to me the command of the 4th corps of the army of the Pyrenees, under the orders of his royal highness the duke d'Angouleme. I have confidence that you will be worthy of having at your head a descendant of the great Henry. *Soldiers*—You have not only to distinguish yourselves in the field of honor—other duties are imposed upon you; without discipline there is no army, no real glory; respect property, protect peaceable inhabitants: justice to all. Such ought to be, such will be our device.

Let us be animated with equal devotion, let our efforts display an invincible perseverance, and our relations evince honor never to be quenched: it is thus that we shall accord with the expectations of his majesty.

The marshal duke of Conegliano,

MONCEY.

Head Quarters, Perpignan, March 20, 1823.

The Liverpool Mercury contains an account of the shipwreck of one of the packets from Dublin for Liverpool. Upwards of one hundred passengers perished.

Stocks, London, April 3—3 per cent. consols 74 3 8 1-2.

Expulsion of M. Manuel.

Letters addressed to the *London Morning Chronicle*, and communicated by the author to the *National Intelligencer*.

To the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

PARIS, March 5, 1823.

SIR: The pages of your journal will, doubtless, ere this, have given to the English public the substance of the late proceedings in the French chamber of deputies. The observations of an eye-witness of those proceedings may still, however, be received with interest by such of your readers as may behold, in the violent expulsion of one of the most eloquent of the French representatives, a new era in the history of the Bourbon restoration. To enable a foreigner to appreciate the extent and nature of the violence lately offered to the popular representation, in the person of M. Manuel, it may be useful to recall some particulars attending the last autumnal elections.

The changes in the mode of election, decreed two years since, had rapidly strengthened the ranks of the government majority; but the legion of new recruits with which the ministry, or more properly, the ultra faction, opened the present session, had found other, and yet more powerful, auxiliaries than those provided by the amended laws. The *maires des communes*, the *prefets des departemens*, the *cures*, the *police*, and even the *gens d'armes*—every servant of the administration, from the highest to the lowest, was busied in promoting the nomination of counter-revolutionists. To explain the series of illegal proceedings, threats, bribes, artifices, vexations and outrages, by which the color of the elections was changed, would exceed the limits prescribed by your pages; suffice it to observe, that the system of internal administration, imagined by Bonaparte, and since improved by his successor, affords more facilities to the governors, for tormenting the governed, than were ever known in any country, except perhaps in ancient Venice. The news of each succeeding triumph was conveyed to Paris by the telegraph, when two signal defeats interrupted the tide of ultra rejoicing. General La Fayette, (whose re-election, together with that of M. Benjamin Constant, was prevented in *La Sarthe*), was returned in *Seine et Marne*, and M. Manuel, by a double election, in *La Vendee*. These defeats appeared to over-balance every previous and subsequent victory. No effort was made to conceal the mortification they excited, and if the long life, and venerable virtues of "the father of his country," imposed some restraint on the license of the ultra faction, this served only to increase the violence of the assaults upon his younger colleague. Every ultra journal animadverted upon the department and its deputy, while the president of the Vendean electoral college, (an officer named by the crown), presumed, in his official capacity, to express his own indignation, and to prognosticate that of the sovereign, at the choice of the representative, at whose nomination he had presided. Before the meeting of the chambers, reports were circulated, that the validity of the elections of some obnoxious members would be questioned, and particularly that the non-reception or subsequent exclusion of M. Manuel, was a subject agitated with little less vehemence than the Spanish war. To refuse the entrance of the deputy, on the pretext of the non-validity of his titles, was difficult: the more especially as he had been returned in two *arrondissements* of the same department. The chamber opened, and, contrary to ge-

neral expectation, no difficulties were started; the majority even assumed a more peaceful aspect than it had worn during the preceding session—a temper that it was difficult to reconcile with the violence displayed during the elections, as well as with the madness of the measures submitted to the assembly.

On the 27th of February, M. Manuel, for the first time since the opening of the present session, ascended the tribune. On the instant, such of the members of the right as were absent from the hall, entered with precipitation, and took their seats.—The speech of M. Manuel, conducted with his usual ability, and all the energy which the subject inspired, soon reduced to absurdity the arguments of M. de Chateaubriand, in support of the Spanish war.

Several interruptions had already burst from the right, when, suddenly, in the middle of a phrase pronounced with the calm emphasis suited to the argument, and which deprecated the proposed measures as calculated to hasten the catastrophe which the minister had presumed to be impending, the whole right side rose, and, with a deafening clamor, constrained a call to order from the chair. The president, not satisfied with obeying the voice of the infuriate majority, proceeded to applaud the very clamor which he affected to lament, and, instead of asserting the right of M. Manuel to explain the commencement of his phrase by subjoining the completion of it, he presumed himself to imagine the yet unpronounced words of the orator, and to give to the sentence a meaning in direct contradiction to the whole tenor of the discourse. M. Manuel having in vain attempted to obtain a hearing, remained silent in the tribune, considering, with the cool composure of his habitual temper and manner, the tempest which raged around him. The president, unable to restore order, complied with the call of the majority, and suspended the business of the house for the space of an hour, requesting the deputies to withdraw into their respective committee rooms.* Those of the left remained seated.—During this interregnum, the members of the majority, in the absence and without the authorization of the president, illegally appointed a commission, composed of nine of the most violent leaders of the extreme right, who were charged with the drawing up of a proposition which should express the desire of the house to be relieved from the presence of the deputy of *La Vendee*. After the lapse of an hour, the absent majority returned, and the president took the chair. M. Manuel then again ascended the tribune. Instantly the tumult recommenced—*down! down! to the door! to the door!* One of the commissioners, Monsieur Hyde de Neuville, mounted the tribune, and, placing himself by the side of M. Manuel, whose composure strangely contrasted with the wild vehemence of his adversary, called upon the assembly to unite their voices to his for the immediate expulsion of the deputy of *La Vendee*.—*Cries of to the vote! to the vote!* sounded from the benches of the extreme right. M. Manuel, finding it impossible to assert the right of speech, handed a paper to the president, requesting him to read its contents to the assembly. But the same vociferation now greeted alike the president and the deputy, and the expulsion of M. Manuel would have been declared on the instant had not the chair declined putting to the vote a proposition, which it did not refuse as illegal, but only as not presented according to the accustomed forms. The house

*The house is divided into nine bureaux or committees.

was the adjourned, and the right side rose with tumultuous cries of *vive le roi!*

The above statement will make apparent to foreigners what the French public have never doubted for a moment, that the late attack upon M. Manuel was not conceived in a moment of passion, but was the result of long and cool premeditation. This much is certain. But whether the effect produced by this first outrage has been other than was expected, and may therefore tend to make the ultra terrorists pause in their career, remains to be seen. But there is little doubt that other proscriptions were, if they are not still, in contemplation, and that the threat dropped by one of the commissioners within the walls of the chamber, as his eye fell upon one of the firmest defenders of human liberty—*It will be his turn next!*—if not meant to be overheard, was meant to be executed.

Notwithstanding this protest, coolly and leisurely pronounced in the ears of the assembly, it appeared on the following day that the ultra terrorists were two accustomed to the passive obedience of their ministry and right centre, to believe in the threatened resistance of the deputy of La Vendee. It seems, indeed, as if their fears had taken another direction; detachments of military were posted in all the public squares; the guards and centinels were doubled at the Tuilleries and public offices, and patrols placed in all the principal streets. While the armed force was thus occupied in preventing any too decisive declaration of the public opinion, M. Manuel, accompanied by his friend and colleague, M. Gevaudan, entered the palace of the deputies by a side door, where he found only the accustomed guard, who allowed him to pass without challenge. Having gained the *salle des conferences*, he was joined by the whole of the left, whom he found in waiting. The usher, unable to oppose his farther passage, entered the chamber, and announced to the chair that M. Manuel was without. Surprise and consternation were depicted in every countenance when the truth of the report was instantly confirmed by the appearance of the deputy of La Vendee, who entered in company with his colleagues, quietly traversed the hall, and took his seat. Such of the extreme right as were previously assembled, crowded round the chair and conversed in an under tone with the president, who hastily despatched a letter to the Tuilleries. In about half an hour the ministers entered, who, after some whispering with different members, withdrew to hold a private conference. The members were now all in waiting, the president in the chair; the opposition continuing seated and in silence, while the members of the right, crowded into groups, conversed in an under-tone with much vehemence of gesture. Another half hour elapsed; the ministers entered, and the president opened the house. Having read the decision of the preceding day, &c. he invited Manuel to retire—M. Manuel rose, and replied from his place, in a loud voice, "M. President, I announced yesterday that I should yield to violence alone; and I am here according to my word." The president then declared the business of the house to be suspended for the space of an hour, requested the members to retire into their committee rooms, and left the chair. The whole right, with some members of the left centre, followed the president; the left, with the greater part of the left centre, amounting to about 80 members, remained seated. A profound silence reigned throughout the ranks of the minority for about the space of three quarters of an hour, when the head usher, followed by four inferiors, entered the hall, and, standing in

front of the opposition, read the written order of the president, commanding the absence of the deputy of La Vendee; and, in case of resistance, the intervention of armed force. M. Manuel replied from his seat, "I yield only to violence; execute your orders." The usher had now recourse to solicitation, repeating, with a voice faltering from emotion, that he should be under the necessity of calling in the military. M. Manuel reiterated his former answer. The ushers then slowly retired, and in a few minutes the great doors to the left of the chair opened, and a small detachment of the national guard, followed by a few veterans, (troops of the line), with shouldered arms, advanced up the passage leading along the right side of the benches of the opposition. "How! cried general La Fayette, (rising at their entrance)—the national guard on such service! Do they come to arrest the deputies of the nation?" "Officer of the veterans! order your men to retire!" said gen. Foy. The officer in command, a lieutenant colonel in the veterans, advanced to the foot of the lowest bench. General Foy, and other deputies, addressed him with much vehemence. The officer bowed and retired, declaring that he must take the orders of the president. He was absent a few seconds. When he returned he gave to the usher his written orders, who read them aloud. The officer then ordered the colonel of the national guards to move forward his men and seize M. Manuel. The colonel passed the order to the sergeant, who made a sign in the negative with his hand, and simultaneously the men dropped their muskets, with murmurs of "No! No!" Shouts of applause broke from the members and the public in the galleries. The officer looked at the veterans, and, probably, seeing they were disposed to imitate the example of their companions, forbore to put their obedience to the test. A strong detachment of the *gens d'armes* then appeared at the door and advanced, headed by their colonel, to the benches of the opposition. The colonel, having exhorted the deputy of La Vendee to render unnecessary the employment of force, and the deputy having repeated his former answer, the colonel gave the word "*Collar, (empoignez), Monsieur Manuel.*" Five *gens d'armes* mounted precipitately to the second bench and dragged Monsieur Manuel from it. Instantly all the left rose, and closing round their colleague, quitted the chamber encircled by muskets.

During the above scene, a large portion of the majority had crowded in at the opposite doorway, and stood spectators of the violence which their fury had imagined.

From the deputies the opposition adjourned to the house of Monsieur Gevaudan, where they remained in consultation for some hours. Throughout the evening, notwithstanding the squadrons of military which paraded the streets, much agitation prevailed in the more populous *Faubourgs*, and cries of *vive la liberte* were mingled with those of *vive Manuel! Vive le cote gauche!*

[SECOND LETTER.]

To the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

PARIS, 8th March, 1823.

SIR—It is not my intention to offer an analysis of the debates opened in the French deputies on the 28th February. The newspaper reports will have enabled the English public to estimate the talents and courage displayed by M. Manuel and his colleagues of the left and left centre. But, though they should also have revealed the total disregard of law, reason and decency, betrayed by the other party, it would be impossible for any who were not

eye witnesses of the proceedings, or who are not unfortunate enough to remember those of the convention of 1793, to form an idea of the outrageous violence which, from the 25th of February to the 4th of March, disgraced the hall of the French representatives. To the arguments, the warnings, exhortations, and even eloquent intreaties of the minority, the ultra terrorists opposed only vociferation or threatening harangues to the trembling ministers and right centre. Fearful lest the marshalled troops should desert, were any cover afforded for retreat, the call for the *appel nominal*, or secret vote, was drowned by tumultuous cries, and finally resisted by the president. The protest of M. Manuel against the right of the chamber to divest him of the high functions which the voice of his fellow-citizens had conferred on him, was echoed back from the benches of the left. "We adhere, one and all," exclaimed general La Fayette, "to the declaration of M. Manuel, and make common cause with him." At 7 o'clock, in the evening of the 3rd, the voices of the opposition, calling for the *appel nominal*, being drowned by the vociferations on the extreme right, and that of the president being drowned in the mingled tumult, the amended proposition of the commissioners was put to vote. The whole of the opposition then rose and left the assembly.

During the sitting of the chamber, not less than five thousand persons were assembled in the Place Louis XV. and in the different avenues leading to the palace of the deputies. Being dispersed by the military, a portion of the crowd sought the house of M. Manuel in the rue St. Honore, with cries of 'vive Manuel!' From hence the crowd was again driven by the military. Notwithstanding the declaration with which M. Manuel had closed his defence, or, more properly, his protest, on the preceding day: "*I declare, then, that I acknowledge the right of no individual present to accuse or adjudge me. I anticipate no act of justice; it is an act of vengeance to which I shall resign myself. I profess my respect for all constituted authorities, but I profess much more respect for that will which created them, and I no longer recognize in them any legitimate power when, in contempt of that will, they usurp powers which were never bestowed.*"

"*In the present state of things, I know not if submission would be an act of prudence; but I know that, so soon as resistance becomes a right, it becomes also a duty. It is a duty still more especially for those who, like us, ought to understand better than others the measure of our rights; and, for myself, I owe this example of courage to those high minded citizens of La Vendee who have given to France so noble an example of courageous independence in naming me a second time their representative.*"

"*Placed in this chamber by the will of those who had the right to send me here, it is my duty not to quit this chamber but by the violence of those who have not the right to expel me from it. And if this resolution, now solemnly taken, shall call down upon my head dangers yet more imminent, I shall remember that the field of liberty has often been fertilized by the blood of the generous.*"

On the morning of the 5th the members of the left with some of the left centre, entered the chamber in a body, and presented to the chair a protest bearing 62 signatures. The protest being refused, the whole left withdrew, and have continued to absent themselves from an assembly, where their resistance, which was before useless, would be now pernicious, as tending to sanction the acts of a majority, who, to use the words of general Demarcay,

have proved themselves the enemies of those whose interest it is their duty to defend.

The left centre, if they have hesitated to subscribe to all the measures adopted by their more determined colleagues, equally withhold all countenance from the acts and deliberations of the mutilated chamber. Seated with folded arms, they desist alike from speech or vote, while the ultra faction, declaring their will to an overawed ministry, vote away the men and money of the country for a war which they can pronounce just and necessary without fear of contradiction.

[THIRD LETTER.]

To the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

PARIS, March 9, 1823.

SIR: The resistance of the national guard on the 4th March, has excited no less sensation than that of the deputy of La Vendee. On the following day all the members of the opposition, with many other persons of distinction, left their names at the door of the sergeant Mercier. General La Fayette visited him in his dwelling, (in a fourth story in the rue des Fers,) and the delighted citizen, attending to his carriage the venerable founder of the French civic militia, was embraced by his ancient general in presence of a vast crowd of applauding fellow-citizens. A subscription has been set on foot among the national guard, having for object the presenting of a sword to the sergeant Mercier. Other testimonies of the public approbation are also contemplated.

The answer of this citizen soldier to those who complimented him upon his courageous resistance on the 4th March, is worthy to be placed on the records of his country, "*I am a patriot; yet I would not have laid my hand upon a deputy of the right.*"

[Here follows the letter of general La Fayette, already inserted in page 121—(see REGISTER of the 26th), vindicating the national guard, to which is attached the following note, by the author of the preceding letters, who signs himself "An English Traveller:"]

"Notwithstanding the slanders so long industriously circulated by the aristocratic faction, it is now universally acknowledged that the lives of the king, of the royal family, and of the body guard, were saved on the 6th Oct. by the national guard and their commander; and that, on the 10th August, the patriots had again prepared means for their preservation, which were refused by the courtiers.

Spain—Three Years.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL, APRIL 12.

As the public attention is directed so much at present towards Spain, we have prepared a brief chronological account of the principal events in that country, during the last three years. Imperfect as it is, it may be of some use—for her present situation can hardly be understood without some knowledge of her recent history. Though very incomplete, we think it may be depended upon as accurate, so far as it goes.

1820, Jan. 1. The revolution commences with an insurrection among the troops near Cadiz. It was planned by colonels Riego and Quiroga. They place themselves at the head of different detachments of the army, and proclaim the constitution of 1812.

February 1. Riego enters Algeiras—is pursued by general O'Donnell. 18th, enters Malaga—maintains his ground till he retreats to the mountains of Ronda; where, his troops being reduced to 300 men, he disbands them on the 11th March.

The rumor of this insurrection spreads through Spain, and produces similar insurrections, with various success, at Corunna, Ferrol, Vigo, Pentevedra and Navarre.

March 3. Gen. O'Donnell himself revolts and proclaims the constitution.

9. Gen. Freyre revolts at Cadiz. Ferdinand submits; promises to restore the constitution; issues a decree abolishing the inquisition.

10. Publishes a decree, restoring the constitution of 1812.

11. Summonses the cortes to assemble under that constitution.

21. Quiroga and Riego made field marshals of the army.

July 9. The cortes assemble; declare the press free; dissolve all convents and monasteries, except eight; appropriate the ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of the national debt, and grant salaries to the clergy in lieu of their church lands; abolish entails.

Nov. 9. Sitting of the cortes concluded.

16. Disturbances at Madrid; the king compelled to leave the Escorial, and come to the city.

21. Riego appointed captain-general of Arragon. The Archbishop of Valencia, who had opposed the revolution, banished. General Morales, who had attempted a counter-revolution, flies to Portugal.

Dec. The king issues a proclamation to restrain the excesses of the revolutionary clubs.

1821, January 28. Mathias Vinuesa, one of the king's chaplains, arrested for having written proclamations and caused them to be distributed about Madrid, in which the people were told that a foreign army was on its march, to compel them to return to their duty, to their God and their king.

Feb. 6. The king complains that he had been insulted by the populace, and demands the assistance of the municipal authorities of Madrid to preserve order; which is granted.

25. A deputation, at the head of which is the bishop of Majorca, waits upon the king and requests him to attend, in person, at the opening of the cortes.

March 1. The king meets the cortes, and delivers a speech proposed by his ministers; at the close of which he complains, with much bitterness, of the personal insults to which he is exposed; and ascribes it to the want of firmness in the constituted authorities. This part of the speech causes great excitement in the cortes. In the evening all the ministers resign.

4. The cortes declare themselves permanent, on the ground that there are no responsible ministers. In their answer to the speech, the cortes declare that they have heard his complaints of personal insults with grief and surprise—they remind him that he is himself charged with the execution of the laws, and they promise him their concurrence and support.

New ministers are appointed.

Insurrection of Merino at Burgos in favor of the king.

April 3. The junta at Barcelona banish a large number of respectable persons to Majorca, on suspicion of their favoring the Austrians, who were then at Naples.

May 3. Vinuesa tried at Madrid, and condemned to 10 years hard labor at the galleys,

4. The mob break into the prison, in the middle of the afternoon, and murder Vinuesa.

Morillo appointed captain general of Castile.

28. General Elio tried for treason in assisting to

overturn the constitution in 1814—sentenced to be strangled; [the sentence was not then executed.]

June 19. M. Zea, agent for the republic of Colombia, arrives at Madrid, and is received with respect.

30. Ends the second session of the cortes.

July. Much disorder, and many assassinations at Madrid: doubts entertained of the king's sincerity.

Aug. 20. A mob, in front of one of the prisons, prevented from assassinating the prisoners by the firmness of gen. Morillo.

21. 10,000 men assemble near the club de la Fontana, and are clamorous for the head of Morillo.

Morillo tenders his resignation to the king, but it is not accepted. The minister of war resigns.

Sept. Morillo tried by a council of war, and honorably acquitted.

Sept. 1. Riego superceded in his command, which causes great tumults at Madrid. They are quelled by general Morillo and San Martin, the head of the municipality.

28. The cortes meet on an extraordinary session: Petitions from many provinces for a removal of the ministry—some of them accompanied with threats of rebellion.

[During the greater part of this and the following month, the yellow fever raged in all the eastern and southern provinces of Spain.]

Oct. 18. The inhabitants of Cadiz refuse to submit to the marquis de la Reunion, a governor appointed by the king; and the inhabitants of Seville send back gen. Moreno, their governor.

Nov. 25. The king makes a communication to the cortes complaining of these events.

Dec. 9 The cortes adopt an answer, (130 or 48), in which they censure the proceedings both at Cadiz and Seville, as unjustifiable—but they consider the offence of the inhabitants of Cadiz as palliated by many circumstances which they enumerate; and they decline to inflict any punishment.

18. The cortes present an address to the king, requesting a change in the ministry.

1822, Feb. 12. The cortes annul the Cordova convention between gen. O'Donju and the Mexican leader Iturbide; and declare that they will consider an acknowledgment of the independence of any of the American provinces, by any nation, as a violation of existing treaties.

14. The king closes the extraordinary session of the cortes with a speech, in which he declares himself perfectly satisfied with their proceedings.

March 1. The new cortes, chosen for 1822 and 1823, meet. Gen. Riego is chosen president.

A new ministry appointed by the king.

May 20. An alliance concluded between Spain and Portugal.

28. The cortes address a message to the king, in which they complain, in direct terms, of the spirit of his government. They say that the administration of the provinces has been confined to worthless men, who are disliked by the people, and who sanction the impunity of criminals; and that the clergy abuse the functions of their office, to sow superstition and disobedience.

June 26. The cortes adopt measures for conciliating the American provinces.

30. Close of the session of the cortes.

July 2. The constitutional ministry finding that no dependence could be placed upon the king's guards, call out the national militia; upon which the guards immediately revolt, and 2000 of them take possession of the Pardo, and demand rations of the Alcade. They are encouraged by the party of *Serviles*.

3. Ineffectual negotiations with the revolted guards.

7. The guards attempt to seize the city. They are met by the militia, and some of the inhabitants of Madrid, under Riego, Morillo and others, and a battle ensues, in which the guards are defeated, with the loss of 400 men. The duke del Infantado finds it necessary to conceal himself, and is afterwards banished, as well as the arch-bishop of Saragossa.

10. A meeting of foreign ministers is held at Madrid, to sign a declaration relative to the events in the capital. Mr. Forsyth, the American minister, refuses to sign it, alleging it to be entirely untrue, and asserting that the real enemies of Ferdinand are the *Serviles* and ultra-royalists.

17. Tranquillity re-established, and the national militia dismissed from their encampment.

Aug. 7. A change in the ministry, favorable to the *Liberals*.

28. The king signs a decree for a convocation of the extraordinary cortes on the 7th October--much against his will.

The *defenders of the faith* guilty of great excesses in the provinces.

Oct. 7. The session of the extraordinary cortes commences.

November. Disturbances in the north of Spain, and frequent skirmishes. The royalists are generally victorious.

Gen. Mina obtains advantages over the royalists in Catalonia.

Dec. 25. The ultimatum of the French government presented; in substance, that the king shall be restored to his sovereign rights--that the nobles shall be reinstated in their privileges, and security given against future insurrections.

1823, Jan. 12. The cortes deliberate upon the note received from the allied powers, and vote to prepare for war. Arguelles, one of the deputies of the moderate party, having made a speech in favor of war, is carried through the streets in triumph.

30. The French ambassador leaves Madrid; and his arms are removed from the front of his hotel.

Feb. 15. Voted in the cortes that the king should repair to Corunna.

19. The extraordinary session of the cortes closes with a speech from the king. He assures them of his firm and constant union with them, and of his determination to oppose "the anti-social principles" of the king of France.

The ministers wait on the king, and urge him to remove from the city. He refuses, and they all resign.

At a quarter past 10 at night, compelled by the populace, who had collected in vast numbers round the palace, he restores the ministers to their offices.

Bank of the United States, &c.

Report of the select committee of the house of representatives to which was referred the memorials of several banking institutions and insurance companies, in the state of South Carolina, and a memorial of the bank of the United States, in relation to an amendment of their charter, &c.

The committee report that the memorials claim the interposition of congress in four particulars.

1. To change that part of the charter which provides that no director, except the president, shall be eligible for more than three years in four.

2. To provide, by law, for the punishment of persons who may be convicted of practising fraud on the bank.

3. To authorize the board to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denominations at the parent bank.

4. To pass a law by which the notes of the bank shall only be receivable, in payments to the United States, at the bank or branch where they are made payable.

As to the first, there are many inconveniences which arise from the short duration which is allowed to a directorship; but the committee are not inclined at present to make the change prayed for.

As to the second, the committee report in favor of it, to the fullest extent prayed for, and think that salutary penal laws ought immediately to be passed on the subject.

As to the third, the committee think it is reasonable, and that it ought to be granted. The almost constant manual labor of signing notes must too much exhaust the two principal officers of the bank, and, in a greater or less degree, disqualify them from a due application of their minds to the extensive, critical, and important concerns of the bank.

As to the fourth, the committee are obliged to go into some detail upon it. If the arrangement prayed for would be beneficial to the bank, and not injurious to the government, nor to local banks, nor to the community at large, it ought to be granted; but more especially ought it to be granted, if it will not only be beneficial to the bank, but productive of public good.

Under the 14th section of the act incorporating the bank, the bills or notes of the bank, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, *unless otherwise directed by act of congress.*

It will be observed, in the first instance, that no alteration of the charter in relation to this provision is prayed for. It will also be observed, that the act incorporating the bank did not consider this arrangement as unalterable; it was to undergo the test of time and experience. On the one hand, congress reserved the power to change this provision whenever the public good should require it; and, on the other hand, the stockholders had every reason to expect that, if this provision should distress the bank, congress would remove it, if, by doing so, no disadvantage would accrue to the government. The question now, after a fair and full experiment on the subject, is, whether this provision is judicious or otherwise? and we can only arrive at the truth of this inquiry by comparing the consequences of this provision with that state of things which will most probably exist if it should be removed.

The bank is to place the funds of the government at any given point, and it is the duty of the bank, as far as possible, to preserve a sound currency in the country. The bank is not bound to pay its notes presented by the government, except where the notes are payable; but, as it is bound to transfer the funds, little time only could be gained by refusing to pay them wherever received, and that refusal, perhaps, would be attended with inconvenience to the government; and, accordingly, the bank pays the notes, wherever received, without reference to the places where they are payable. The result is, at times, embarrassing to the bank.

The practical effect of the provision under consideration, will be more clearly perceived by attending to the usual course of business, and to the state of exchange. The exchanges between the West and the Atlantic have always been against the former. The exchanges between the north and

the south are, for one portion of the year, against the latter, and, for another, in its favor. When the exchanges are unfavorable to the south and west, the notes of the southern and western branches are taken to the north to pay the balance of debt; they are equal to cash, without the expense of transfer, as they are receivable in payment of duties to the government. To give the best view of this part of the subject, the committee will incorporate a part of the report of the committee of the bank, presented to congress in the session of 1820.

Speaking of the branch notes, it says: "they are equal to cash, or very nearly so, in all the principal cities north of the Potomac. They are so because they are receivable in payment of duties to the government, the portion of which payable to the north of the Potomac, in any quarter of the fiscal year of 1819, was, taking that year as an example, nearly as much as the whole circulation of the bank of the United States at the same time, and, of course, kept up a steady demand for the notes of the southern and western branches. The union of this demand with the course of exchanges draws the whole of the notes of the western offices to the Atlantic, and, at particular seasons of the year, the greater part of the notes of the southern offices to the north.—The revenue collected to the south being comparatively small, there can never be any material reflux of their notes, because they will be absorbed by the northern demand before the exchanges turn, and the balance of payments being always against the west, there is never any towards that quarter.—We will now proceed to enumerate some of the evils resulting from the receipt of the notes of the bank and its branches in this manner, and under these circumstances:

"1st. It greatly deranges and distresses the money market, both of the places where the notes are received, and where they are payable. The bank at Philadelphia and the offices at New York and Boston, did not receive less than between five and six millions of the notes of the offices south and west of them in the short period of fourteen months, exclusive of the notes of the office at Washington. These points were obliged to pay the government the amount of these notes, and in vain sought for speedy reimbursement from the offices where they were payable. The state of the exchanges which caused this flux of their notes, created an inability to reimburse the offices which had received them until the exchanges turned. The offices receiving them, were of necessity, obliged to curtail their business suddenly, to provide the means of paying them. Accordingly, the curtailments at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, within the same period, amounted to upwards of four and a half millions of dollars, and exhausted almost the whole of the capital placed at these points. The capital of New York and Boston united, was, at some periods, less than nothing. What distress and embarrassment must have been caused by these circumstances, will easily be conceived by those who have reflected on the nature and effects of the sudden withdrawal of a large portion of the active capital of a trading community.

"The evil suffered in the community where the notes were thus received and paid, was not all.—The offices whose notes were thus received and paid were necessarily called upon to provide the means of reimbursement, and curtailments to a corresponding amount were ordered in them, and like distress and embarrassment produced in the communities, where they were located. Double the amount of the notes thus circulated was in this way

withdrawn from use to provide for their payment. The aggregate curtailments in the fourteen months before alluded to, (from the 1st September, 1818, to 1st November, 1819), were upwards of ten and a half millions of dollars, and it is confidently believed it would not have been necessary to have reduced the discounts of the bank a single cent but for this cause. When these reductions commenced, the discounts were very moderate for the capital of the bank. They did not amount to \$42,000,000.

"Nor is the extent of the distress and embarrassment measured by the immediate effects of the reduction of the discounts of the bank and its branches. These reductions, in their operation, throw upon the state banks a portion of their circulation, and reduce their deposits, and they are also obliged to curtail their business, and add to the general mass of distress.

"The uncertain liability of the bank and its branches, as each is in a certain degree liable to pay the notes of all the rest, and the perpetual alteration of the capital of each, by paying the notes of the others, and having its notes paid by them, puts it beyond the power of calculation to determine the extent of business which can be safely done, and leaves the bank to vacillate between the hazards of rashness, and the fruitless results of a torpid prudence: To day, a branch shall have a million of capital, and in three months it may be without a cent.

"2d. It diminishes and deranges the currency of the whole country. The bank was under the necessity, to protect itself from danger, and to avoid charging itself to an unlimited amount with the cost of adverse exchanges, to forbid the offices, with which the exchanges were unfavorable, to issue their notes. It, however, issued its own notes, and the offices against which the exchanges did not run, issued their notes without any limit but that of the demand; yet the circulation of the bank was, by this cause, greatly decreased. Thus, for example, in the short space of five months, from the 1st April, 1819, to the 30th August, 1819, it was reduced from \$6,045,428 to \$3,338,386.

"This, however, does not show the entire extent of the abstraction from the currency, which this cause produces. Let it be supposed that the circulation of the bank is four millions of dollars, and that one-half of it has been issued by offices to the south and west, and it is in use for the purposes of being remitted to the north and east. It is, thereby, as much taken out of the currency as if it were destroyed; and it leaves only two millions of currency furnished by the bank. But the bank will, probably, have four millions of specie in its vaults, and it cannot safely have less under these peculiar circumstances; this sum, also, is withdrawn from circulation. Thus the bank, not by its fault, but by the necessity which is imposed upon it, has withdrawn four millions of specie from the currency, and has given a substitute, in its notes, only to the amount of two millions. In this view, the currency has been diminished two millions. But even this is not the worst view of it. Let us suppose that the notes of the bank and its branches could not be converted into bills of exchange, and there is no doubt, it is presumed, that, with its high credit, it could easily do what many local banks have accomplished. It could circulate two dollars of its bills for every dollar it should have in its vaults. Then, it is supposed to have four millions of dollars in its vaults, and could circulate eight millions of its notes, which would be equal to gold and silver. It then would have added four millions to the currency, while, at

present, it diminishes it to the amount of two millions, making a practical difference of no less than six millions in the sound currency of the country. The view may even be extended, because the bank of the United States could, had its capital not been deranged by this very cause, have given a greater addition to the currency with the greatest ease and safety, if a demand had existed for it, by increasing its specie. No evil can be greater than a decreasing currency. In the words of a great man, "poverty, and beggary, and sloth," follow in its train.

"But this evil of a decreasing currency will not occur as a rare calamity, once, perhaps, in a century, but will be renewed with every flux and reflux of the exchanges between the different portions of the country, as long as the bills of the bank of the United States are thus receivable by the government.

"3d. It makes the necessary public burthens, in some instances, doubly oppressive. In all the states south of Virginia, and in nearly, if not all, the western states, the government of the United States does not expend half the revenue it collects; the surplus must be remitted to other points, where it is necessarily to be expended. This draws, so much of the capital of those states from them, and adds it to the capital of another--New York, for example. This is not a subject of complaint, though it is certainly an evil: But when the revenue of New York is collected in the notes of the offices of the south and the west, perhaps to an equal amount, and drawn from the necessary currency of these portions of the country, the evil produced by the remittance of the surplus revenue becomes intolerable, because the means of making it, have been taken away. The capital of these states is fettered by the necessary curtailments of their banks, their currency is diminished, and that state of things which is called a scarcity of money, is produced, exchange rises, and, when the revenue is to be remitted, the means of doing it no longer exist."

As bank notes represent specie, such a relation-ship should be maintained between them as to enable a given amount of specie to sustain as large a paper circulation as could be instantly converted into specie; but this can never be accomplished while specie must be provided at so many different places for the payment of the same note; the uncertainty of the places where the notes will be presented for payment, must at all times confound the most discreet calculation for the maintenance of a proper relation between the specie and paper circulation. To the government it can be of no advantage, as debts must be paid to the government where due, and its funds, the bank is obliged to transfer from place to place, at the pleasure of government.

In the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, in his report to the second session of the 16th congress, the alteration would be beneficial to the community; it is as follows:

"Preliminary to a resort to internal taxation of any kind, the charter of the bank of the United States ought to be amended, so as to make the bills of all the offices of the bank, except that at the seat of government, receivable only in the states where they are made payable, and in the states and territories where no office is established--the effect of this modification would be, to make the notes of the offices of the bank of the United States, except the office in this district, a local currency, which will enter and continue in the local circulation of the states in which they are issued--the notes thus issued will render the local circulation of the

states sound, and furnish to the citizens the means of discharging their contributions to the government.

"This measure will also place the state institutions, to the south and west of this city, in a more eligible situation, in relation to the offices of the bank of the United States, by enabling them to adjust their accounts with these offices by the exchange of notes, instead of liquidating their balances by the payment of specie."

To the portions of the country where the balance of trade is generally unfavorable, it must be injurious, as it deprives them of every benefit which the sound currency of the bank of the United States is capable of affording to them; the bank, in such places, for its own defence, being obliged entirely to suspend the issuing of notes.

To the portions of the country where the exchange is at intervals unfavorable, it is injurious, because it occasions an unprofitable and distressing fluctuation in the paper circulation of the place; for, in proportion to the disappearance of branch notes, must inevitably follow curtailments, not only of the branch, but of the local banks. The southern banks sensibly feel the effects of this vacillating and disordered state of things; and their memorial contains the following remarks on the subject: That "they are perfectly satisfied, if the notes of each office of the bank of the United States were made receivable only at such office, and thereby confined in their circulation to the state in which they were issued, and to those parts of the adjacent states more immediately connected with it in commerce, that very great benefits would result to the different banking institutions in particular, and to the community in general.

"The offices would then issue their notes on precisely the same principles, and in the same proportions, as the state banks; and their business would be conducted, according to their several capitals, on terms of perfect reciprocity, the rates of exchange would then become more uniform and moderate, by an increase of competitors in regular exchange operations. The different moneyed institutions, and the community, would be relieved from the exactions which they occasionally feel, and of which they are always apprehensive. Good will would exist towards an institution very capable of even now affording great advantages to the government; and harmony would be restored between it and every part of the community."

The regulation, as it now exists, operates as a practical prohibition to issue any notes in the western states, and to a like prohibition to issue them to the south, during six months in the year; while the collection of the revenue, and the convenience of the people, in these quarters of the union, require them to be issued continually.

To simplify the case, let any given district be selected, where there is no sound currency, and where no notes of the bank of the United States can, at present, be issued, for the reasons already given.

If the notes, when issued, could only be receivable at the office issuing them, their circulation would be limited. The office, for its own benefit, must do business; the notes of solvent individuals would be discounted, and a sound paper would be put in circulation, which could not leave the boundary which practice would prescribe for it. The holders of branch notes could demand silver whenever wanted for transportation, and the expense of this transfer as in the ordinary cases of trade, would soon bring business to a safe and proper level; and some sound

standard among the local banks would follow as a necessary consequence.

The same reasoning would, in part, apply to places where exchanges fluctuate. At present, the branch notes are often unnaturally taken from the places at which they are wanted, and carried to places where they are not wanted.

If the desired arrangement was effected, the bank would be enabled to put into circulation a much larger quantity of sound paper than at present; by which the bank, and the government, being the owner of one fifth of the stock, would be greatly benefitted; and, from its operation, it is believed that the community at large would enjoy real advantages.

What substantial reason can be given for an adherence to this provision of the law?

In what manner does it produce any public good?

Its operation on exchange is ineffectual.

In reference to any two given places, when the balance of trade is against the one, gold and silver there will be of less value than at the other, by the expense of transportation; and the exchange will always be about equal to this expense. The nature of trade will keep this balance alternating, and it may be, generally, against one place in a certain direction, while, at the same time, it is in its favor in another direction; but the design of making paper circulation for the purpose of exchange better than the specie it represents, appears to be, in a great degree, fallacious. The bank can never equalize exchange; the expense of exchange must be borne by the debtors, in the debtor part of the country, and every attempt to give a different direction to it will be baffled. It is alien to the inflexible laws of trade, and cannot be realized.

Indeed, if the branch notes can be drawn directly from the office, they will, of course, be free of the usual expense of exchange; but this rarely happens; the real debtor, who uses them as exchange, has generally to pay to the money dealers a premium higher than a just premium on exchange in its accustomed form.

The southern institutions, and the most respectable citizens in Charleston, who are materially interested, and who have witnessed the effect produced in practice, have informed us, in their memorial, that the business of exchange will be improved, and the exchange itself moderated.

There are exceptions, which, perhaps, it will be proper to make.

The notes of the parent bank may be receivable at any of the branches.

The notes of the office at Washington might be receivable at the parent bank and its branches, and, for the convenience of travellers, the five dollar bills of the bank ought to be receivable every where, and all the notes of the bank and its branches may be received in the states and territories where the bank has no establishment.

As it is no part of the charter, the law can be repealed at the pleasure of congress, and, to guard it, in the most effectual manner, let the law, for the sake of an experiment, be limited to two years, it will then require a re-enactment, which cannot be procured unless its utility shall have been proved by experience.

There are but few considerations that are more momentous than that which relates to the currency of the country; and it belongs to the bank of the United States, as far as possible, to preserve its soundness. It is an institution that is entitled to a patient and calm hearing; its advantages to the country have been great, while its sufferings are

but too well known. Errors, if any have been committed, it is hoped experience will correct; prejudices, if any existed, it is hoped have now subsided, and that reason alone will, in the end, prevail.

The following resolution is offered:

Resolved, That the committee on the bank of the United States be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill agreeable to the above report.

[The above report was made as late as the 27th February last, and was ordered to lie on the table, and of course not acted upon during the session].

Organization of the Courts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 3, 1823.

The committee on the judiciary, who were instructed by the house of representatives to inquire "whether any, and, if any, what, alterations are necessary to be made in the organization of the courts of the United States, so as more equally to extend their advantages to the several states," and to whom was also referred the memorial of the state of Indiana upon the same subject, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report:

The number of new states admitted into the union since the federal judiciary was first established, and the natural increase of business, both in the old and new states, render, in the opinion of the committee, some change, at no very distant period, in the organization of the courts of the United States, highly expedient, if not essential, to the due execution of the laws.

The judiciary system of the United States, as originally established, consisted of one supreme court, six circuit courts, and thirteen district courts. The district court was held by one judge in each district; the circuit court was formed by the union of the district judge with one or more of the judges of the supreme court; and the supreme court itself was composed of a chief justice and five associate judges. The number of the district courts has since been increased to twenty-seven, by the admission of new states into the union, or the division of the old ones into separate districts, there being two district courts in New York, two in Pennsylvania, two in Virginia, and one in each of the other states. By an act of congress, passed February 13th, 1801, the United States were divided into six circuits, with a circuit court in each, consisting of three judges, who were to hold two terms a year in each district, and were invested with the same general powers and jurisdiction as the former circuit courts possessed. By the same act, the sessions of the supreme court were, in future, to be holden twice a year, at the city of Washington; the judges were no longer required to sit in the circuit courts; and their number, on the death or resignation of the judges then on the bench, was to be reduced to five. On the 8th of March, 1802, this act was repealed, and the former system was restored. On the 24th of February, 1807, a new circuit was formed in the western country, embracing the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio; and the number of the judges of the supreme court was increased to seven. Since that time, six new states have been admitted into the union from the west alone, and one has been created in the east by the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. From the extent of the country, the number of the states, and the increasing mass of business constantly depending in the circuit courts, it was obviously impossible for seven judges to hold two courts annually in each of 27 Judicial districts, into which the

United States, (exclusive of the territories), are now divided. The judges of the supreme court have not, therefore, been required by law, to go into the new western states; and there are, accordingly, no circuit courts holden in Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri; nor in the territories of Michigan, Arkansas and Florida. In each of these states and territories, the district court is vested with, and exercises, the jurisdiction of a circuit court in the United States.

The preceding statement may be considered as presenting a hasty outline of the principal features of the federal judiciary, with the most important changes it has successively undergone, but without pretending to notice its minuter variations.

It is understood, by the committee, that those states, which, under the present arrangements, are deprived of the benefits of a circuit court, are desirous, for reasons not deemed necessary here to be enumerated, that such alterations should be made in the existing system, as would extend to them the advantages enjoyed by the states where such courts exist. This desire of the new states to be placed upon a footing of equality with the old, in respect to their judicial establishments, so far as these depend upon the United States, appears, to the committee, just and reasonable. Nor are there wanting obvious reasons of interest and of policy, operating equally upon the government and the people, in all parts of the union, in favor of placing the courts of the United States, wherever they exist, upon the most respectable footing; and of giving them, in every section of the country, in the west as well as in the east, the form and the facilities which may, in each case, enable them best to answer the important objects of their original institution. For this purpose, three different plans have occurred to the committee as among the means most likely to effect this desirable object.

1. To increase the number of circuits to nine, and add two more judges to the supreme court.

2. To establish circuit courts throughout the United States, upon a plan similar to that adopted in 1801, but with such modifications as may be found expedient, and to provide for the eventful reduction of the number of judges of the supreme court to five.

3. To establish two circuit courts in the western states, with the same general powers and jurisdiction as are now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States, to which, (as in other circuits), an appeal should lie from the district courts, and thence, under the ordination limitations, to the supreme court.

Each of these plans possesses some advantages over others, and is, at the same time, liable to some objections.

1st. In the final decision of judicial questions, a small number of judges, qualified for their station, as those of the United States will, we may hope, always be, are likely to prosecute their legal enquiries more thoroughly, come to more correct conclusions, and act with greater impartiality, uniformity and despatch, than a numerous and consequently, discordant body can be presumed always to do. In this respect, it is believed, that the number of judges of the supreme court, as now constituted, is sufficiently large, if, indeed, it be not already too great, for the convenient despatch of the important business which comes yearly before it.

2d. With respect to the second proposition, it may be remarked that a similar system having been once adopted, and subsequently abandoned, its re-enactment would probably be opposed, at least, till

other expedients, promising more favorable results, shall have been first tried.

3d. The institution of the two new circuits in the western states, with one judge in each, who, sitting successively with the district judges, in their several districts, should form the circuit court for those districts, would, it is believed, obviate many of the inconveniences arising from the present organization of the courts in that part of the Union; and the same arrangement, if found, on trial, to answer the purposes designed by it, might, as circumstances required, be extended to other sections of the country, and thus lead, finally, to the adoption of one uniform system of circuit courts throughout the United States. For the purposes of the present experiment, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, might be conveniently formed into one circuit; and Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, into another.

Without going at all into the details of these several plans, or even expressing any decided opinion in favor of either of them, the committee, in obedience to the commands of the house to report on this subject, have thought proper to present it, at this time, in its present form, not with a view to the adoption, at this session, of any decisive measures in relation to a department of the department of the government so important as that of the judiciary, but in hopes that the subject may attract the attention of the country generally, and of those parts of it, in particular, which are more immediately concerned in its investigation; and that the next congress may be prepared, at an early period, to decide whether any, and, if any, what, changes are necessary in the organization of the courts of the United States, to enable them more effectually to attain the objects for which they were originally instituted.

The memorial from the legislature of Indiana requests either that congress would organize a new circuit, of which that state should form a part; or that she may be attached to the western circuit, consisting, at present, of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. The first of these requests would be substantially complied with by the adoption of either of the above plans suggested by the committee.—The other alternative presented by the legislature of Indiana, is attended with some difficulty. There is, at present, but one judge of the supreme court in the western states; and it is understood by the committee, that the terms which he is now by law required to hold, together with his attendance, annually, at the seat of government, as a member of the supreme court, occupy his time and attention so exclusively, as to render it improper that any additional duties should be imposed upon him.

The committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and memorial, referred to them by the house.

Perkins' Steam Engine.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, to the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, dated "LONDON, March 14, 1823.

"The enclosed sheet is sent you that you may be enabled to form some idea of the importance attached to Mr. Perkins' steam Engine by the scientific world. On the last page I made some remarks, and was in hopes to have been able by this packet to have sent you the result of his experiments, with a more full description of his machinery, but time will not permit—but will endeavor to do so in my next, and will only add, that I think his principle may be considered as fully established, and it only remains

to prove the absolute quantity of power gained over the old method. It is not true, as was stated in an American paper, that he had a steam boat building to run to the East Indies, but he has the model of a boat made on an improved plan and adapted to his machinery, which I think highly of.

"Yesterday the lords of the admiralty made him a visit to see his machinery—indeed, he is almost daily visited by men of rank, whom he receives with that frankness and simplicity of manners that becomes an American citizen. Such men as Perkins and Church, the one to multiply the means of knowledge, and the other to convey it to the distant shores of the globe, do honor to any country.

Copy of a letter from lord Minto to S. Lock, Esq.
MINTO, Feb. 21, 1823

"I have to return you many thanks for your letter of the 16th, which gives a very disinterested idea of the manner in which Mr. Perkins applies the principle, of which he has so happily availed himself, in the production of a steam power.

I take it for granted that Mr. Perkins has consulted them [learned men in London] and am curious to know what they say upon the subject. As for myself I do not entertain the slightest doubt of the soundness of the principle upon which Mr. Perkins proceeds, as it has long been known that the capacity of all bodies for heat is diminished by compression.

The very high temperature and consequently great elasticity of steam, produced under such a pressure, must give a prodigious power.

The only thing that staggers me is the amount of the saving of fuel as stated by you, although I am satisfied it must be very great. This, however, is a very simple calculation, though I have not time to attempt to make it out to day; indeed you do not mention the degree of compression he contemplates. But, after all, experiment is the only safe guide in such matters, and I presume that Mr. Perkins has not undertaken to construct engines, on this principle, without first bringing it to that test. One thing is certainly beyond the power of calculation, and that is the importance of the discovery itself. Pray congratulate him from me, and let me know any thing that is worth telling on this subject, which (do not think ill of me) interests me more than your road bill."

Another of March 2d.

"Many thanks for your second letter which I have just received. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the testimony you quote in corroboration of the soundness of Mr. Perkins' views. Indeed, since I last wrote to you, I have received a very full description of the whole of his plan, and of the principle upon which it is founded, which are not confined as you suppose to the mere effect of compression, in reducing the capacity of water for heat, but turn upon the high ratio of expansion of steam at high temperature.

Few people would have thought of making a power of 20 or 30 atmospheres, first obtained subservient to the maintenance of a power of the same amount, with a small expenditure of heat."

The foregoing copies were accompanied by a note, requesting for the chairman and committee of the East India house, permission to visit and inspect Mr. Perkins' machinery.

March 10th. Since those letters were written, Mr. Perkins has made further experiments with his steam engine; and its operations, thus far, are

perfectly satisfactory, and conformable to the principles he first laid down. The only remaining point to be established is the absolute quantity of power gained by his method, to the quantity of fuel expended, which will be decided this week.

His engine he considers equal to a 10 horse power boiler, or generator, as he calls it, is of brass or composition, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and which is also hooped, and contains about 8 gallons of water. This is enclosed in a sheet iron stove, so constructed as to consume the smoke. The generator being pressed constantly full, is heated to a high temperature, when the engine is put in motion, and a small quantity of water is jetted in, which, forcing out the same quantity of heated water, it flashes into steam and gives off the necessary power.—The steam is then conducted down to nearly the boiling point, where it is again forced into the generator. It requires about 1 6 of the power generated to force it back, and when the temperature is once raised, it requires but a small quantity of fuel to keep it up. In his experiment he worked it at 30 atmospheres, or 420 lbs. to the inch, and had a surplus power of 25 atmospheres for use. In one of his tubes he has a safety bulb, so that, in case of explosion, no harm can arise.

CHRONICLE.

Bank robbery. The state bank at Vandalia, Illinois, was robbed on the evening of the 26th inst. of the sum of 4,200 dollars in specie; but one of the boxes, containing 1000 dollars, was recovered the next morning, being found in a ditch. This appears to have been an honest robbery, committed by honorable rogues, not attached to the bank as president, cashiers, directors or clerks!

Specie—Immense sums of specie have arrived at New Orleans from Mexico. One Mexican schr. brought \$100,000 from Tampico. The amount on board of the Robert Fulton is not stated in the New Orleans papers.

Erie harbor. The legislature of Pennsylvania has appropriated \$10,000 for improving the harbor of Erie, upon the lake of the same name. Congress has authorized a survey of this harbor, by a topographical engineer of the United States.

Canal commissioners. We learn, from the *Federal Gazette*, that Judge Bland, George Winchester and John Patterson, esqs. have been appointed by the governor and council, under the act of the last legislature of Maryland, commissioners to survey and lay down the route of the canal, from the Susquehannah river to Baltimore. Col. Fenwick, Dr. William Howard, and William Price, esq. have been appointed for the same duty in reference to the Potomac canal.

GENERAL JACKSON. *Extract of a letter from general Jackson to a gentleman in Mississippi, dated March 23*—"From the present revolutionary state of Mexico, the appearance of an American envoy, with credentials to the tyrant Iturbide, might add to his strength, and thereby aid him in rivetting the chains of despotism upon his country, which, of right, ought to be free. To be the instrument to a tyranny, however innocent on my part, I could not reconcile to my feelings. With these views and other reasons, which I have communicated to Mr. Monroe, I have declined accepting the mission to Mexico."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ An Edinburg paper says: "The trade of Leith has not been so brisk for many years as at present: every hand is employed that chooses to work."

Many other articles in the British papers indicate a similar state of things. The mechanics and manufacturers are busy and prosperous, and the commerce of the country, interior and exterior, is lively. The agriculturists only suffer, because the surplus product of their crops has diminished, instead of increased, the money-value of what they have to sell—plenty operates against such an amount as scarcity advances it.

Now, in Baltimore, it is verily believed, that not one person in fifty is "making money," as the phrase is—and he is regarded as *fortunate* who is not losing money, which is not the lot of one third of the population—who have any thing to lose; and thousands are in a state of actual suffering. There are families of 4 or 5 persons that somehow exist on about a dollar a week, expended for articles of food! And we see that a certain meeting of the citizens of Montgomery county, in the state of Maryland, has been held, at which a public address was voted, soliciting the aid of the humane and charitable of Baltimore, Washington and Georgetown, to prevent the poor of that district from starving for want of bread, as it is stated in the National Intelligencer: yet the disciples of the treasury tell us of the prosperity of the finances, and Messrs. Gales and Seaton, in receipt of an annual value therefrom equal to that of a *ton of precious silver*, omit no opportunity to talk of the happiness of the people, and herald the success of the system, as well *they* may—they being the people, and the ten miles square all that is worth regarding in the United States.

☞ The governors of the several states, in the absence of local matters that require attention, oftentimes render their messages to the legislature the medium of conveying sound political principles, applicable to the general condition of the United States and its relations with the rest of the world. Mr. Wolcott, of Connecticut, is remarkable for this practice—and we now present some extracts from his late message that will amply compensate the time given to a deliberate reading of them.

THE CONGRESS FRIGATE, it is stated, is bound to Cadiz, there to land Mr. Nelson, our minister to Spain, and thence proceed on her voyage to carry out Mr. Rodney, our minister to Buenos Ayres. This does not seem quite right—for it looks a little awkward that the same vessel should land a minister in Spain and have on board, at the same time, a minister to what Spain regards as a colony in a state of rebellion. It appears calculated to provoke unpleasant feelings, though assuredly not so intended. We would hope that Mr. Nelson might be landed at Gibraltar.

COM. PORTER. A letter from this invaluable officer, inserted below, will be read with attention. The matters spoken of, as well as the respect due to his character and services, surely merit it. It is, no doubt, true that his success in capturing pirates has been partially defeated by the publicity given to his preparations to chastise them; but it was hard.

ly possible to keep his movements a secret, or that he should have pounced upon them by surprise. Still, a great good has resulted from his presence on the coasts of Cuba, in the security that he has afforded to our commerce—very few captures, indeed, have taken place since his arrival; and if the pirates are kept long in port, it is reasonable to believe that their force will be self-dispersed. Every one wishes this distinguished officer the most brilliant success, and there are none who do not duly appreciate his public spirit in resigning the easy and honorable station of commissioner of the navy, to take charge of this hazardous expedition, which, even if it should accomplish all that was hoped for, could not add any thing to his renown as a seaman or a soldier.

GUATAMALA. We have before mentioned the report that the people of Guatamala had proposed to join themselves to and become citizens of the United States—and it now appears that eight commissioners from that country have actually arrived at Boston, on a visit to our government, with a view to the purposes above stated.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The following is given in the papers as the manner in which the electors of president and vice president are chosen in the several states at present; but, as this manner is in the power of the legislative bodies thereof, it is very probable that some changes may be made before the period at which such electors are to be chosen or appointed.

By general ticket—

New Hampshire,	Virginia,
Connecticut,	North Carolina,
Rhode Island,	Ohio,
New Jersey,	Mississippi.
Pennsylvania,	

By the legislature—

Vermont,	Alabama,
New York,	Louisiana,
Delaware,	Indiana,
South Carolina,	Illinois,
Georgia,	Missouri.

By districts, (for the whole number)—

Maryland,	Kentucky.
Tennessee,	

By districts, (except two to represent the senators elected by general ticket):—

Massachusetts,	Maine.
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IMPORTATIONS. "The window frames and sashes of the new and elegant building now erecting in Wall street, New York, as the United States branch bank, are to be of brass, and are imported from England."

Three thousand bushels of FOREIGN WHEAT arrived at Baltimore, coastwise, a few days ago, in the schooner *Algérine*.

We lately had an importation of English paupers—and, perhaps, might expect an arrival of persons from the same country to serve as presidents, senators and representatives in congress—if the present were not as good as if imported!—But we might obtain persons who would work for much lower wages!

ANTWERP CLAIMS. It affords us much pleasure to state that information has been received from Mr. Gallatin, our minister at Paris, stating that the claims of American merchants for property seized in the port of Antwerp, under a decree of the late emperor Napoleon, will be liquidated by the present government of France. *Nat. Int.*

"THE HOLY INQUISITION." Mrs. Maria Townsend, of New York, being a member of a certain religious congregation in that city, requested permission to *withdraw* therefrom, on account of her disbelief in some of the doctrines held forth in that church. Her request was not granted—but she was cited to appear before some set of persons to answer for her disbelief; she declined it: a committee was then appointed to visit her—she remained steadfast in her opinions, and defended them in a manner that was satisfactory to her own mind. The committee reported on her case—but, instead of suffering her to retire in a peaceable way, it was resolved that she should be publicly *excommunicated* "on the ensuing Lord's day, in the name and by the authority of the Lord Jesus Christ." This was done, and the priest, in performing the service, said—"It has become my painful duty to announce, that Mrs. Maria Townsend, a member of this church, has, for two years past, persevered in denying the everlasting punishment of the wicked, and has presented her children, for dedication, at that place of *pretended* worship, where the doctrine is taught that the *wicked* will be saved as well as the *righteous*."

Who gave this man authority to pronounce such condemnation on his neighbors? It is the language of "the holy inquisition," and should cause *him* to be "excommunicated" from the society of all liberals and just men.

The lady thus roughly used, or some one for her, it seems to me, has a natural, if not a legal right to satisfaction for this rude persecution and public exposure. Circumstanced as she was, it was her *duty* to retire from the congregation, and there is no law of God or man recognized in this country to prevent or molest her for doing so, in an orderly manner; yet she was trumpeted forth as if having committed a *crime*, and thundered at from the pulpit, by name! The day of such things has passed by; and I hope that this lady will prosecute the priest for *defamation of character*. If the law will sustain the action, there is no doubt that a jury would award such damages as might reduce the priest to a short allowance of wine at six or eight dollars per gallon, and make him think well of the matter before he should again become the agent of an assault on the reputation of an unoffending female, pursuing what her own conscience told her was her duty to her God. Disagreeing with the doctrines or dogmas of the church, she ought to have retired from its communion, as she wished to do—and this was sufficient. The law gives to no one the right of *abusing* another for a difference in religious opinion in the United States, and it must needs then, either be prohibited by the law, or reserved for settlement by the law of force—the law of nature, to punish offences; and the priest ought to be held responsible in his property or *person*, if not in both. A black coat should no more protect a man in doing wrong than a blue one—we know that it may as easily cover a black heart as the other, (being the dress of a soldier), envelope a cruel one. It is innocence and good deeds only that should defend a man, and these are as "a hedge set round about him." Priests are like the rest of us—good and bad; and, as the very worst and meanest of us, should be held here, as

they will be held hereafter, accountable for their conduct.

Every religious sect, or other association, has an undoubted right to prescribe the terms on which new members shall be received, if consistent with the laws of the land—but, give up the point in the case of this harmless lady, and the principle of "the holy inquisition" is at once established. There is only one religious denomination of any considerable extent that we know of, in what is called the christian world, that confines its members to persons of mature age—and at least ninety-nine out of every hundred of those attached to other sects became so by acts not their own; by the doings of their parents and a course of instruction over which they had no sort of controul. If these, when they begin to feel that they are responsible beings, and, as such, bound to think for themselves and for their own work, cannot subscribe to what the *priest* says is orthodox, shall they be abused for it? persecuted and proclaimed? In what does this differ from the fiery persecutions of queen Mary's reign, or the diabolical proceedings of the priests of Spain in Philip the second's time? It is true that, blessed be God, they do not now roast people alive to convert them to christianity—but a submission to the proceedings in the case of Mrs. Townsend, would go to suffer private reputation to be assailed as it was in the days of Philip, and permit denunciations as to a future state, by imprudent mortals affecting to govern the ALMIGHTY will, or assuming a knowledge of it, in matters of *conscience*! This will not do. The society in question ought to have been relieved of the membership of the lady, and she solicited leave to retire. There was nothing against her but a difference of *opinion*—she had not otherwise offended; and it was her *unalienable* right to withdraw from any sect and associate herself with another, at her own discretion. Had she not given notice of her intentions, she might have been justly expelled—because every society has some needful surveillance over its members, and may compel their attendance, &c. or relieve itself of them: but the liberty to withdraw from any one, in a case of conscience like this, cannot be refused, unless we are willing to allow the establishment of a tyranny, which, in its nature and operation, is the most cruel and remorseless of all: insatiate as death and as cold as the grave.

We have not mentioned the name of the sect or that of its clergyman, in this case, for we have not any thing to do with either of them. It is the great principles of religious liberty that we contend for—and we repeat our wish, that a prosecution may be instituted for *defamation of character*, that the law may be settled. If there is no law to punish such proceedings, recourse must be had to the law of nature, or natural law, which was thus described by the late venerable Dr. Tilton, of Delaware, in 1775, in reference to the then existing state of our own country, struggling for freedom. Speaking of the "carting" of a tory, he says—"you cannot be ignorant that the law of the land is insufficient to protect us against the violence of Great Britain, and that, therefore, America has recurred to the law of nature, by virtue of which she hath strengthened her hands. As we have no law of the land by which we can punish tories and traitors, the natural law of necessity takes place"—"and the question in C's case is, did he receive more than he deserved?" Again he says—"what resource then, had America left? Why—she appealed to the law of nature," &c.

When we had written thus far and folded up the article for the compositor as being finished, the following accidentally presented itself, on looking over the papers lying on the desk for another subject. It is extracted from Graham's descriptive sketches of Vermont, and so appropriate to what we have been speaking of, that we cannot refrain from inserting it. The spirit manifested is such as no liberal man can condemn, though the act itself might have went too far—still, it is an excellent story and believed to be a true one, and will furnish amusement to most persons who have not before seen it.

"The farmer, in question, was a plain pious man, regular in the discharge of his duty both to God and his neighbor; but, unluckily, he happened to live near one with whom he was not inclined to cultivate either civil or friendly terms. This troublesome personage was no other than a monstrous overgrown he bear, that descended from the mountains, trod down and destroyed the cornfields, and carried off whatever he laid his paws upon. The plundered sufferer watched him in vain, the ferocious and cunning animal ever finding methods to elude his utmost vigilance; and, at last, it had learned its cue so thoroughly, as only to commit its depredations on the Lord's day, when it knew, from experience, the coast was clear. Wearied out with these oft repeated trespasses, the good man resolved, on the next Sunday, to stay in the fields, where, with his gun, he concealed himself. The bear came according to custom—he fired and shot it dead. The explosion threw the whole congregation, (for it was about the hour of people's assembling to worship), into consternation. The cause was inquired into; as soon as the pastor, deacon and elders became acquainted with it, they called a special meeting of the church and cited their offending brother before them, to show cause, if any he had, why he should not be excommunicated out of Christ's church, for his daring impiety. In vain did he urge from the scriptures themselves that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath day; he pleaded before judges determined to condemn him; and the righteous parson, elders and church, viva voice, agreed to drive him out from amongst them, as polluted and accurst. Accordingly he was enjoined, (as is customary on such occasions), on the next Sunday to attend his excommunication in the church. He did attend—but not entirely satisfied with the justice of the sentence, and too much of a soldier to be scandalized in so public a manner for an action which he conceived to be his duty, he resolved to have recourse to stratagem; he, therefore, went to the appointment with his gun, loaded with a brace of balls, his sword and cartridge box by his side, and his knapsack on his back, with six days' provision in it.

Service was about half over when he entered the sanctuary. He marched leisurely into a corner and took his position. As soon as the benediction was ended, the holy parson began his excommunication; but scarce had he pronounced the words "offending brother," when the honest veteran cocked and levelled his weapon of destruction, at the same time crying out with a loud voice, "proceed if you dare—proceed and you are a dead man!" At this unexpected attack, the astonished clergyman shrunk behind his desk, and his opponent, with great deliberation recovered his arms. Some moments elapsed before the parson had courage to peep from his ecclesiastical battery; when, finding the old hero had come to a rest, he tremblingly reached the order to the eldest deacon, desiring him to read

it. The deacon, with stammering accents and eyes starting with affright, began as he was commanded; but no sooner had he done so, than the devoted victim again levelled his piece, and more vehemently than before exclaimed, "desist and march—I will not live with shame—desist and march I say, or you are all dead men!" Little need had he to repeat his threats—the man of God leaped from his desk and escaped; the deacon, elders and congregation, followed in equal trepidation; the greatest confusion prevailed, the women, with shrieks and cries, sought their homes; and the victor was left undisturbed, master of the field and of the church too, the doors of which he calmly locked, put the keys in his pocket and sent them with his respects to the pastor. He then marched home with all the honors of war, lived thirteen years afterwards and died a brother in full communion; declaring to the last, (amongst his inmates), that he never tasted so great a dainty before."

HISTORY OF THE PIRATES, &c. The depredations of the Cuba pirates have very nearly ceased, since the arrival of commodore Porter. The Peacock is laid up at Allentown, and her officers and crew dispersed among the small vessels, several of which have been added to the squadron, and all are actively employed. The commodore has made such arrangements, that he holds constant communication with all the vessels under his command, and an excellent system of operations appears to have been adopted. See the commodore's letter below.

The Jamaica papers furnish us with the particulars of the capture of the piratical vessels *La Gata* and *Zaragozana*, by British cruisers. The former was blown up, and all or nearly all her crew perished—80 or 90 in number. Of the crew of the latter 10 were killed, 15 wounded, 14 taken by the Spaniards on shore, and 23 brought to Jamaica for trial. There are between 40 and 50 prisoners now there, several other small vessels having been taken.

The noted pirate William Smith, has been recognized and arrested at Havana. It was supposed that he would be delivered up to the British.

The U. S. ship *Hornet* and brig *Enterprize*, have sailed to join the squadron under commodore Porter. Our last accounts from the commodore say that he was at Havana in the steam galliot *Sea Gull*, keeping a sharp look-out for certain vessels supposed to be fitting at the *Reglas* for piratical expeditions, one of which, it is said, will have 150 men!

A letter from an officer of the U. S. schooner *Wild Cat*, dated at sea, on the 27th ult. reprobrates the conduct of those persons who publish, in the American papers, false and extravagant accounts of the capture and destruction of American vessels and murder of American citizens, even in sight of commodore Porter's squadron, &c.

The outrages committed upon our commerce are quite sufficient, in themselves, without any undue attempts to swell the list, and exaggerate the enormities. Such misrepresentations are only calculated to cast a doubt over those barbarities which really exist.* The officers and crew of the *Wild Cat* were all in good health—she had under convoy 16 sail of vessels from Havana.

*It appears that the late pretended enumeration of captures by the pirates, was the mere coinage of the brain of one of our editors—as he himself has confessed!

The following is given as an extract from a Porto Rico price current.

"Privateering has declined and dealers in the article are all turning their attention to *Porter*."

U. S. STEAM GALLIOT SEA GULL,
Matanzas. April 23d, 1823.

To the Editor of the *New York Evening Post*—

SIR—On my arrival here yesterday, in the *Sea Gull*, accompanied by a barge, from among the haunts of the pirates, near where Allen fell by their hands, the *Evening Post*, of the 10th instant, was handed to me, containing a paragraph, which, as it is written in terms both complimentary and courteous, and appears to have been dictated by a regard for the public interest, I shall answer, and hope to satisfy you and the public, to whom your inquiries were directed, that every effort has been made, not only by myself, but those under my command, to fulfil the benevolent intentions of our country, in sending a squadron of small vessels into these seas for the suppression of piracy, and that those intentions have been fully complied with, and executed with a promptness rarely instanced.

The paragraph alluded to is as follows:—"After reading the above narrative, at which the blood runs cold, will it be thought unreasonable if we now again ask where is the American squadron under the command of commodore Porter, which promised us so much, and has, as yet, we must say, performed so little? About the middle of February it sailed from Norfolk, the 3d March it arrived at St. Thomas. This is the last intelligence that has reached us respecting commodore Porter's squadron, that was, 'we were told, destined to cruise off Cuba for the purpose of effecting the suppression of piracy in that quarter,' but which is prosecuted with increased and triumphant success every day. If we did not know that all confidence may be placed in the resolution, activity and sagacity of commodore Porter, we might be led to entertain some doubts whether his squadron had been disposed of in the most efficient manner for securing the object declared and intended. But we at any rate owe it to the respect we feel, in common with our fellow citizens, for this gallant and intelligent officer, to wait for some explanation before we indulge in complaints."

It will be no doubt recollected, that the law for the suppression of piracy, was passed on the 26th of December, 1822. On the 14th of February of the succeeding year, fifty days after its passage, I left the Capes of Virginia with my squadron, which had been purchased in different parts of the United States, and equipped under my own immediate inspection, during an inclement season, which, with excessive fatigue, brought on a disease that nearly cost me my life, and from which it is probable I shall never recover.

On the 3d of March I arrived at St. Thomas, (the place of rendezvous,) on my way to Porto Rico, where, by order of the government, I had to correspond with the authorities of the island, on the subject of the interruptions to our commerce to the coasts of Colombia and Mexico, by the Porto Rico privateers.

The day of my arrival, I despatched a division of schooners to the south side of Porto Rico, for the protection of our commerce there, and the next day, sailed myself with the rest of the squadron. I was necessarily delayed seven days on the coast of Porto Rico, to complete the duties I had to perform there, and during that time, by my presence, caused the blockade of the Main to be raised, which existed to the moment of my arrival. I here di-

vided my force into small detachments, sending some on the north and some on south sides of St. Domingo and Cuba, causing every nook and corner in those islands to be examined where it was likely a pirate could be found, but without success. After thoroughly scouring the West Indies, I arrived, in 43 days from the time of leaving the capes of Virginia, at Matanzas, in the *Peacock* alone, with no officer but her captain and sailing master, and scarcely men enough to work the ship, having sent them in the ships' boats in search of pirates among the keys, about 300 miles to windward, with orders to meet me at this place. Here I heard of the capture, (and fitting as a pirate), of a small schooner from Norfolk, two days before my arrival, and in ten days after her capture, I had visited Thompson's island, reassembled all my squadron, built store houses, landed all my stores, fitted out expeditions for the coast of Cuba, established convoys, destroyed the crew, and recaptured the piratical vessel.

There have been no piracies committed since I have been on the coast; our commerce is effectually protected by weekly convoys, the coast is completely lined by our schooners and barges, and I have just returned from the principal resort of the pirates, where they have been compelled by our presence to destroy their vessels with their own hands. They are now, (the 27th day of my arrival on this coast), completely broken up, and dare not appear here again, while the present arrangements exist. It is said, that "much has been promised, and little performed" by us. We have done all that could in reason be expected of us—we have rendered the navigation on this side of the island secure against piratical depredations; avenged the death of Allen by an example that will strike them with terror; we have driven them from the ocean to the shore, whence, if they do carry on their depredations, they must necessarily be beyond the reach of punishment, as they are never to be found embodied in any numbers, and have no mark by which they can be distinguished from other individuals, even by the residents of the island and local authorities.—But let me ask by whom so much has been promised? Not by me, nor by those under my command—we promised only to do our duty, and we have done it; but I remember too well, and with sorrow, the publicity that was given to every movement of the squadron, by the editors of newspapers, although I took the precaution of sending around to those of New York, as gen. Swartwout can testify, and to you among others, requesting your silence, and urging the necessity for secrecy; but it was all in vain; the papers, with but few exceptions, were filled with accounts of the expedition, from one extremity of the United States to the other; and, believing the pirates would, consequently, change their ground, I found it necessary to change my plans, and instead of going direct to Cuba, proceeded to windward to make a thorough examination.—As far as depended on myself, secrecy has been observed; and had I not taken proper precautions to keep my intentions locked in my own breast, the pirates, through the medium of the press, would have been as well informed of my going to Porto Rico, as they were of every other movement of the squadron which took place in the United States.

It appears to be the subject of complaint, that the last that you had heard of me, was my arrival with the squadron at St. Thomas's, 20 days after my leaving Norfolk! Unless from St. John's, how did you expect to hear from me again, except by vessels spoken at sea, the commanders of which, if they had been as much disposed to do justice to our vi-

gillance and activity, as to make unfounded and exaggerated reports of piracy, would have made some report of us on their arrival. The circumstance of not hearing from us, ought to have satisfied you we were doing our duty, not spending our time in idleness in port. It is not amongst civilized society that pirates are to be found; it is among barren and desolate islands, secret and retired places, as far from the reach of justice as they can get, that they make their haunts; among the roaring of breakers and the screams of the sea bird; and it is in such places, we have sought the freebooters and murderers; and sought them in defiance of every obstacle through the most intricate and dangerous navigation, exposed in open boats, by day and by night, to the baneful influence of the climate, and in contempt of every danger, with untiring zeal, and with unceasing vigilance.

But what is the amount of this force "which has promised so much and performed so little;" a force consisting of eight small schooners, of from 35 to 40 tons, mounting each three guns, the largest of which is a nine pounder, and one of the smallest class of steam boats, mounting five guns, each carrying 32 officers and men, a force very little more than sufficient to man one of our sloops of war, and not enough for one of our smallest frigates. I shall not enumerate the five ships' cutters, called barges, calculated to carry each 18 men; for, without laying up the other vessels, I should not have a man to put on board them, unless it should so chance that I could obtain crews for them out of some one of our larger vessels, which happens to be the case at present, having fortunately the Peacock sloop of war with me, which I have laid up for the purpose. I expected, it is true, to find here, on my arrival, the Congress, Grampus, Porpoise and Spark, but not a solitary United States' vessel of war was to be found on the station, nor has there been one since, except those I brought with me.

It is to the total destitution of protection to our commerce then, and to the information given to the pirates, through the press, of my movements, that they were encouraged to make a last effort to obtain all the plunder possible before my arrival; and whatever property may have been lost and blood shed, may be justly charged to others, not to the inactivity of myself or those associated with me, for the squadron was got out with unparalleled expedition; and I repeat that, up to the day of my arrival, piracy existed in full force; the harbors of Havana and Matanzas were filled with our merchant vessels waiting for convoy. Not one capture has been made by the pirates since we came here, nor can any intelligence be obtained of them, as they have abandoned their pursuits, and mingled with the population of the island, nearly all of whom, either from interest or fear, are concerned in keeping their secrets.

It is easy for those who are now enjoying the comforts of home, to clamor and find fault with us; we might also now have been possessed of the same enjoyments by not coming on the expedition, for there was nothing obligatory on us, and thereby have avoided the pain which unmerited censure always brings with it, come from whatever quarter it will; but, impelled by a sense of duty to our country and the civilized world in general, all personal considerations were out of the question; we could promise ourselves neither honor nor profit from the expedition; no reward but the satisfaction of having done our duty—and, from the course taken by our newspapers, I despaired of making any captures: but I knew we should protect the lives and

property of our fellow citizens, and we have done so.

About three years since, five schooners, mounting 60 guns, and carrying about 500 men, were built for the suppression of piracy; and this force, in addition to a frigate, three sloops of war, a brig, and some smaller vessels, together with a large British force, until a short time previous to my coming out here, carrying altogether about 1200 men, have ever since been cruising here. If they could not suppress piracies, with all their means, in so long a time, with what justice can the inquiry be made, "why, (in twenty days after my departure from the United States), the squadron of small craft under my command has done so little?"

There is cause to suspect that the foregoing article, as well as one which appeared in the *Eastern Argus*, of the 4th of March, but more particularly the latter, originated in a spirit of resentment, caused by an unpleasant controversy during the last year. The editors of newspapers have had ample revenge in the destruction of my hopes of this expedition, by the publicity they have given to it, and it is unmanly in them, during my absence, to carry their resentment further. I shall, however, now, as heretofore, throw myself on the protection of my fellow-citizens, and rest satisfied with their decision on my conduct, whatever it may be. With great respect
your very obedient servant,
D. PORTER.

FRANCE AND SPAIN. A Paris paper of the 10th March, gives the following extract from M. Delessert's speech on the appropriation of 100 millions to carry on the war—

"Unhappy Spain! destined to be the friend and ally of France, is twice, within fifteen years, to be at war with her, and both these wars undertaken to force upon the Spaniards a change of government. The motives alleged on each of these occasions have a striking analogy. Permit me, gentlemen, to recall to you some phrases of a report to the senate on the 10th of September, 1818, in favor of a war with Spain: 'You experience, senators, a lively satisfaction at the alliance between France and the emperor of Russia, and at the constancy of the resolutions of that great monarch.—Anarchy, that blind and ferocious monster, has again lighted her torches and erected her scaffolds in the midst of Spain.' (On the left, "this is truly curious.") 'It is only by extinguishing these flames that we can maintain the security of France, and conquer a general peace'—(much sensation on the left, and exclamations of "this is precisely what is said now.") Mr. Delessert continued his quotations: 'there is no safety for France, while Spain is not her faithful ally. Louis XIV never lost sight of this important truth; it was this idea which entitled him more than any other to the surname of Great' * * *. 'How much, then, will the royal shades of Louis XIV, of Francis I, and of the Great Henry, be comforted by the generous resolution of Napoleon. It required ten years for Louis XIV to subjugate that country—a few days will suffice for the greatest of captains to ensure to the loyal and faithful Spaniards, now oppressed by terror, the enjoyment of liberty, of repose, of the religion which is dear to them, and of the happiness of being governed by the august brother of your sovereign. Prosecute then, sire, this sacred war, undertaken for the honor of the French name. The paternal heart of your majesty demands with regret this tribute; but 160,000 conscripts will be associated in the glory of your arms.' Finally, after much similar fine reasoning, the senate decreed, unanimously, that the war with Spain was politically

just and necessary. Hence you see, sirs, that men in power resemble each other at all times; and that the same thoughts and even the same phrases are made to serve every turn." (On the left, "that is indeed true.")

COL. BOON. We lately observed that the "history of col. Boon was that of thousands of his countrymen." As population advanced he retired west, sometimes bounding several hundred miles at a time. the editor of the New York "American," noticing a new work, which is about to appear, on the settlement of the western country, and mentioning col. Boon, says—"Although a semi-savage in his pleasures and pursuits, he was not so in ferocity. His manners and disposition were placable and kind. His heart was frank, honest and sincere. He withdrew from society, not as a misanthrope, but as a philosopher. As civilization advanced, so he, from time to time, retreated." An anecdote is told of his last retirement, which, however incompatible with the dignity of history, may well be recorded, not only as descriptive of the man, but also of those to whom his remark was applied. "I first removed, (said he), to the woods of Kentucky. I fought and repelled the savages, and hoped for repose. Game was abundant, and our path was prosperous. But soon I was molested by interlopers from every quarter. Again I retreated to the region of the Mississippi; but again these speculators and settlers followed me. Once more I withdrew to the licks of Missouri—and here at length I hoped to find rest. But I was still pursued—for I had not been two years at the licks before a d—d yankee came, and settled down *within an hundred miles of me!*"

THE CEDAR SWAMP, on Washa, in South Carolina, the property of John Middleton, esq. is well calculated to facilitate the study of the naturalist, and he who is an admirer of nature will there be gratified with a sight of her in one of her wildest moods. This swamp is upwards of 10 miles in extent; in most parts the water is deep. The cedar and other trees grow so closely together that the proprietor has been necessitated to cut a path for boats and canoes. At this season, the largest alligators may be seen on every dead log; and in the tops of the trees, the great American herons, white cranes and fish-hawks, have built their nests. The *darter*, of Wilson, a bird so imperfectly known, may be seen in flocks, in the air or perched on trees, looking for their food. During the cold weather, nearly all the varieties of ducks that visit the United States are to be found in this magnificent repository.

Courier.

INDIAN MARRIAGES. *From the Buffalo Patriot.*—Married, at the mission house, in the Seneca nation, on the 8th January, by the rev. Mr. Harris, resident missionary, the following natives of that nation, viz:

Nis-hin-e-a-nent, (Seneca White, a chief) to Ah-quo-tong.

Cha-oah-quish, (Two Guns, a chief), to O-dec-ch.

Koh-nong-wel, (James Jameson, a chief), to Con-e-wah-dob-i.

Hos-in-e-a-nes, (White Seneca), to To-wod-o-gwus.

Koh-dan-is, (John Seneca), to O-won-da-en.

Soo-da-oang-oh, (William Jones), to Dwo-t-a-boh.

San-nih-tase, (Samuel Wilson), to Kan-nant-oo-an.

Je-onk-hah, (George), to Ko-woh-de-a-nent.

Hod-e-don-e-ooli, (Lewis Two Guns), to Not-de-os.

TOBACCO. A lot of tobacco, raised on Sideling Hill, Pa. and brought down the Susquehanna to Baltimore, was sold last week in this city for *thirty-five dollars* per hundred weight. It is the third crop for which this gentleman has obtained the same price.

PRINTING PRESS. We have seen this morning a proof sheet specimen of printing, on an octavo form, pica type, by a new printing press, got up in this city, with improvements upon the London steam press, by Mr. James Booth. The impression is perfect and it will throw off *fifteen hundred sheets an hour*, and requires only two hands to feed it.

The engine which moves the whole machinery is only one horse power. It is in operation in a printing establishment in Mulberry street, near the large marble building in Bond street. Specimens of the work upon this press may be seen at this office, or at Messrs. Bliss and White's bookstore, Broadway. The press itself cannot be seen at present, on account of not having yet obtained a patent for it.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

LAW CASES. It has been positively decided in Baltimore county court, that a verbal engagement, as the security for another person, is not binding in law. A merchant had refused credit to an applicant for goods—a person came forward and pledged himself for the payment, and the pledge was accepted and entered on the merchant's books, but the goods were charged to the original applicant. It was admitted that the credit had been really given in consequence of that pledge, and yet it was not worth any thing to the plaintiff.

Another case, of some importance to be generally known, was lately decided in New York:

A merchant had received on storage a quantity of tobacco, and when the yellow fever caused a desertion of the lower part of the city, he closed his store, after giving notice to the owners to take, if they wished, such of their property as remained in it. He also left a notice on the door, that goods might be taken out on application to him, at Jamaica, L. I. for the key. The defendant, sometime in September, procured, from another person, a key that fitted the lock, entered the store, and took out his tobacco, leaving the store in an exposed situation, and the goods, other than his own, in such a condition, that a quantity, (the amount not definitely shown), was wasted.

No pretence of fraud was urged against the defendant, but the claim rested upon the unauthorized entry, and the loss sustained in consequence thereof. Verdict for the plaintiff.

The National Intelligencer, of Thursday last, says—We understand that, at the circuit court of the United States, holden at Portland, for the Maine district, on the first day of this month, came on the trials of Jedediah Elliott and Jonah Austin, for false swearing in relation to the schedule of property exhibited by them respectively, agreeably to the act of May 1, 1820, entitled "an act in addition to an act, entitled 'an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war,' passed 18th March, 1818." Elliott was found guilty, and sentenced by the court to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution, to be imprisoned sixty days, and to stand in the pillory one hour.—Austin was acquitted by the jury. The facts proved were in substance as follows: he owned a farm in Windham, estimated, by him, in making his conveyance, at \$1,500, which he conveyed, in March,

1820, to his son, and took back from the son, at the same time, a lease of the same farm, during his natural life, and has lived upon the farm ever since.—He did not notice this life lease in the schedule of his property, unless it was noticed by his mentioning that he had articles of "household stuff" in the house where I live, which stands on leased land." It is supposed the jury acquitted him on the ground that he did not intend to suppress the knowledge of the lease. The court charged the jury that he was guilty, unless he used such language as would enable others to understand that he was the owner of such property; which did not appear.

The conviction and punishment of Elliott should serve as a warning to those whose avarice tempts them to perjury.

New York, May 9. A case of some interest to post masters was tried yesterday, in the district court of the United States, before judge Van Ness. It was an action against William Thomas and two sureties, upon a bond executed by them in 1813, for the faithful performance of his duty as post master in Chatham, in this state. The damages claimed were two-fold: 1st, for an outstanding balance, amounting to about 27 dollars; and, 2dly, for a penalty, authorized and prescribed by the 30th section of the act relative to the post office department, amounting to about 235 dollars, certified to have been incurred under the provisions of the said act.

E. Williams, for the defendants, resisted the claim of the United States in relation to both items. The outstanding balance could not, he contended, be enforced, on the ground that the statute peremptorily required the post master general to prosecute all delinquent postmasters within six months after their delinquencies should accrue, and, in default thereof, he became liable for the same as their surety. Whatever right of action on the case there might be against William Thomas, in favor of the postmaster general, there was none, he contended, on the bond connecting the sureties with him, several years having elapsed after the delinquency before the action was commenced.

Mr. W. opposed the item founded on the penalty, by way of objecting to the testimony, on the ground that this was an account current made out by the general post office, whereas the act contemplated the account rendered by the post master to the department, and this, when certified in that office, should be evidence to the court of the fact, so as to form the basis of the judgment, thereby making the accounts, rendered by the postmasters, evidence against themselves.

The judge inquired, suppose the postmaster should furnish no account, what should then be certified?

Mr. W. replied that such an event was provided for in the next section, (which he read), subjecting the postmaster to a specified forfeiture, to be recovered by an action on the case.

On the first point, Mr. W. referred to the case of Tappen, of Ulster county, VII. Johnson Rep. 332, which, he contended, was precisely analogous to the present.

Mr. Tillotson, (district attorney), replied, at some length, and contended that, upon the principle assumed by Mr. W. the United States, in case a postmaster should fail to make a return, would be left remediless. It was enough for the United States to shew a breach of the bond to enable them to sustain the action, and that was a matter to be submitted to the jury.

Mr. Williams replied, when judge Van Ness remarked, that the first point, relative to the liability

of the sureties, had been decided differently by the courts in the state of Delaware, and in one of the Carolinas. Several suits were now depending on the same question, and he would, therefore, defer a final decision until he had, with more deliberation, investigated the subject. His impression, however, was, that the suit could not be sustained, and that the objections which had been raised were valid on both points. It was finally arranged, however, that the United States take a verdict for 27 dollars, (the amount of the balance unpaid), subject to the opinion of the court, and that Mr. Tillotson file a bill of exceptions to the decision of the judge, excluding the testimony relative to the certificate of penalty from the general post office.—*Amer.*

THE SHAKERS. *From the Albany Daily Advertiser.* Whereas the united society, (commonly called Shakers), of the state of New York, have invariably maintained the principles of peace, and, from a sense of obedience to the Prince of peace, have uniformly abstained from bearing the arms of war; and have protested against being fined and imprisoned for the exercise of conscience in this respect, as oppressive, and as subversive of the principles of true christianity and religious freedom:

And, whereas, the said united society, have repeatedly laid their case before the government of said state, who, instead of redressing their grievances, have inserted a section in the revised constitution of said state, which, in its operation, will either bind the conscience, or subject its exercise to fines or imprisonments, and have actually passed a law to this effect—Therefore, those of the united society, who are liable to military requisitions, have thought proper to make the following

DECLARATION.

When they persecute you in one city, flee ye to another.—*Christ.*

We, the undersigned, members of the united society, late of the towns of New Lebanon and Canaan, county of Columbia, and state of New York, but now free and lawful citizens of the town of Hancock, county of Berkshire, and state of Massachusetts, do thus publicly declare that we consider the present militia laws of the state of New York as oppressive, and as infringement upon our civil and religious rights, inasmuch as they virtually make the exercise of conscience a crime, worthy of fines or imprisonment, and require us to purchase, yearly, that which is, in truth, our own; thus abridging or taking away the liberty of conscience.

It is our sincere desire to live in peace with all mankind. And, agreeably to our sense of duty to God, and as comporting with the genuine principles of christianity, we have consecrated ourselves, our time, our personal services, and our property to religious and charitable purposes—therefore, we cannot consent that any of the property thus consecrated should be taken for the support of institutions inconsistent with the principles of peace and benevolence.

As more than half of our lands, thus consecrated, lies in the state of Massachusetts, and a part of the dwelling houses, shops and other buildings, we consider that we have a lawful and just right to inhabit which state we choose; and it is our unquestionable privilege to fix our abode where we can best enjoy the exercise of our faith and consciences.

Therefore, be it known unto all whom it may concern, that we have thought proper to take our residence in the state of Massachusetts, and have actually moved out of the state of New York, for the express purpose of enjoying our civil and re-

ligious rights, and for the purpose of freeing the society of New Lebanon and Canaan from any burthen on our account—have obtained for ourselves a peaceable home, with those of our brethren residing in the state of Massachusetts, and have taken the measures necessary to become lawful citizens of this state; where, to the honor of its government, the liberty of conscience is considered as the free and natural right of every man; and where those whose consciences direct them to *follow peace with all men*, are not required by law to bow down, nor sacrifice to the lofty image of military despotism.

(Signed),

Nathan Williams,	Caleb Shapley
Hezekiah Hammond,	John Remington,
Henry Youngs,	Nathan Haskins,
Daniel Copley,	Isaac N. Youngs,
Benjamin Brandt,	Rufas Crosman,
Luther Copley,	Richard Bushnel,
Charles Stewart,	Garret K. Lawrence,
John Cole,	John H. Dean,
Alexander M'Arthur,	Edward Fowler,
John M'Lain,	Benjamin Stow,
Jehiel Hines,	Aaron Gilbert, jun.
Daniel J. Hawkins.	

Hancock, April 28, 1823.

This is to certify, that we consider the above signers as lawful members of our family, and as entitled to all the rights and privileges of our communion.

WILLIAM PORTER, Presiding elder.

JOSEPH ALLEN, Trustee.

Hancock, April 28, 1823.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE. *St. Petersburg, January, 1823.*
—From the official statement published by the Synod, (which, however, includes only the members of the Russian Greek church), it appears that, in the year 1820, there were in the whole empire,

Births	{	Males 827,729	{	Total 1,370,399
		Females 742,670		
Deaths	{	Males 467,683	{	Total 917,680
		Females 449,997		

Excess of births 652,719

The births were 48,265 more than in the year 1819; and, notwithstanding the increase of population, the deaths were 1429 fewer than in 1819.

The deaths of male children, under five years of age, were 243,029: being above one half of the whole.

Among the males who died in the same year, (the ages of the females are not stated).

807	had attained an age of above 100 years.
301	between 90 & 100
143	between 80 & 90
78	between 70 & 80
41	between 60 & 70
14	between 50 & 60
7	between 40 & 50
4	between 30 & 40
1	between 20 & 30
	between 140 & 145

The greatest number of those who attained the age of above ninety years, in proportion to the population, was in the governments of Tambof, Kaluga and Kasan; the fewest, in Archangel, Wo-ronesch, and the Ukraine. In the governments of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Archangel and Mohilew, no person attained the age of a hundred years.—It is to be observed, that, if we except the ten first years of infancy, the greatest mortality takes place between the ages of sixty and sixty-five; for in this period the deaths of the male sex were 17,460, that is, the 27th part of the whole. The marriages were

317,805, being 22,470 fewer than in 1819. In St. Petersburg, in 1821, the number of births was 8504; including, however, the Catholic, Lutheran, and other communities; the number of deaths was 9705.

Foreign Articles.

From London papers of April 6.

Great Britain and Ireland. The house of commons adjourned on the 27th of March to the 10th of April. The late offensive marriage act has been repealed.

Ireland remains much disturbed.

Capt. J. H. Johnston, of London, has offered a plan for conveying passengers, letters, &c. from the East Indies, by carriages and steam-boats, by the way of the Mediterranean, Red sea, &c. The whole distance is 8000 miles, only 120 by land.

A question has been started of very great moment, and has been discussed at some length, both in the English and French newspapers, which originated in an enquiry made of Mr. Canning, in the house of commons, whether this country was bound by any treaties to guarantee to the Bourbon family the possession of the throne of France? Mr. Canning, in substance, replied that, in case an attempt was made to replace any of the family of Bonaparte on the throne of France, this country was bound to co-operate with the other members of the alliance to prevent it. With respect to any other cause which might deprive that family of the French crown, the allied powers, (in which this country was included), were only bound to take into consideration whether any or what measures should be adopted. The French "Journal des Debats," referring to this question, contends that this country is bound, by the most solemn treaties, to guarantee that order of things in France, which was established after the final overthrow of Bonaparte; and the English "Courier" defends the correctness of this conclusion.

France. It has been our opinion that the secret design of the French ministry, in making war on Spain, was to preserve the throne of France to Louis, by the introduction of foreign troops. This war is openly called "the Russian war" in Paris—and the Dutch papers say that three divisions of Russians, each 40,000 strong, are to enter France, and remain there to preserve tranquility!

France has not declared war against Spain, as was reported; but it was believed that a manifesto would issue when the French troops crossed the Pyrenees, which, it was supposed, would take place on the 17th or 18th of April.

The duchess of Angouleme has left Paris for Bordeaux—and there are many speculations as to the cause of her journey.

There is some talk of the discovery of an extensive conspiracy in France, but there does not seem any foundation for it, except in repeated instances of the arrest of individuals as disaffected—among them an aid-de-camp of general Guilleminot, who was sent off to Paris for trial. It appears that the French people, in the most public manner, express their disapprobation of the proceedings of their government. It is reported that 60,000 men, of the conscription of 1823, the "horrible conscription," are to be called out.

Several printers have lately been fined and imprisoned at Paris.

The Paris papers mention that a new line of telegraphs is to be erected from the Pyrenees to intersect the old line from Toulon to Paris. The telegraphic stations in France are kept in the most complete repair. News can be received at Paris

in three minutes from Calais by means of thirty-three telegraphs; in two minutes from Lisle, by twenty-two telegraphs; in six minutes and an half from Strasburg, by forty-four telegraphs; in twenty minutes from Toulon, by 100 telegraphs; and in eight minutes from Brest, by sixty-four telegraphs.

A letter from Paris, of the 18th March, relates the following remarkable story:—"At Perpignan, a few days ago, a Spanish refugee monk, of the army of the faith, entered a tavern where several French officers were seated. One of them, at sight of the monk, discovered great agitation, suddenly started from his seat, drew his sword, and pursued the monk, with the evident intention of putting him to death. He inflicted a severe wound on the ecclesiastic before he could be rescued from his fury. When questioned by the commanding officer respecting the cause of this violent conduct, he said that, during the last war, he had been taken prisoner by a party of guerillas, and that a sort of military council, at which this individual monk presided, had, subsequently, condemned him to the horrible death of crucifixion, from which he was only preserved by the opportune approach of a party of French troops. The officer then exhibited one of his hands to show, by a scar which remained, that the dreadful work of torture and actually commenced. It was found necessary, in consequence of this explanation, to overlook the act of aggression committed on the monk."

Spain. Many French officers have left England for Spain. Louis de Bourbon, archbishop of Toledo, and at the head of the patriotic prelates, lately died, at the age of 45. The king of Spain had recovered of his illness, and was on his journey for Seville. The people of Madrid, with wonderful magnanimity, submitted to the removal of the government, entirely reconciled to it by the necessity of the measure.

The Spaniards have resolved to lay waste their country on the advance of the French armies. The park of artillery of the latter, that left Paris on the 27th of March, extended upwards of half a mile in length.

Several of the firmest supporters of the royal cause in Spain, have given notice, formally, at the head of the troops under their command, that, if the French armies enter Spain, they will turn their arms against them.

The "army of the faith" seems to be dissolving. They join the patriots in large bodies. It is stated that a considerable corps, on whom great reliance had been placed, being clothed and well supplied with arms at Bayonne, immediately joined their countrymen for the defence of Spain. It is not improbable that this was planned by Mina, to whom his army and the people are much attached. There is a report, however, that the traitor-general Quesada had defeated a body of the patriots, and taken 600 of them prisoners.

Portugal. The insurrection set on foot by Amaranthe does not appear to have been suppressed, but measures were adopted that, it was thought, would very soon bring it to a close.

Russia. It is said the Russian ministers, in Denmark and Sweden, have demanded to know what part those governments intend taking in case of war between France and Spain.

Certain movements in the Russian armies are spoken of, but their direction not stated.

Greece. It is now said that Patras has not surrendered to the Greeks: at Corinth, when the castle capitulated, 3,500 Turks laid down their arms.

The following account of Napoli di Romania, lately captured by the Greeks, cannot fail of interesting all who are concerned in the welfare of this people. It is extracted from the works of a late French traveller:—

"Naupli, or Napoli di Romania, is situated at the foot of a very high mountain, and is divided into two parts, called the upper town, or Acropolis Palamede, and the lower town, or Varochi. Its fortifications were constructed in 1695, on the system of Vauban, and were gradually increased and improved by various engineers employed by the Porte, till the year 1780. At the time of the war in Egypt, in 1798, the artillery of this fine military position was almost entirely renewed; and in 1816, the Visir of the Morea, having taken up his temporary residence in the town, the fortifications were repaired, the ditches cleared out, the carriages replaced with new ones, and the casements and cisterns improved.

The lower town, which occupies the most important part of the view from the country towards the north, is defended by a glacis, behind which is a dry ditch, and the rampart. The cannon which are mounted here are sixteen thirty six pounders. On entering by the gate, which is still decorated with the lion of St. Mark, the streets appear spacious and handsome, but deserted and silent. The greater part of the houses are of Venetian architecture, and the lower town, which extends in a semicircle from the sea to the base of a chain of hills, is about six hundred paces through, from north to south. On the other side is a second rampart, with a ditch, defended by forty eight pieces of cannon, of calibres 24 and 36, which range over the lower town, and may be made to rake the streets or to bear upon the surrounding country and the sea.

The upper town has but one gate, though it is eight or nine hundred paces in diameter, and occupied by Turkish houses, situated on fortified elevations. Behind these, five stages of batteries rise above each other, most of which are arched with stone and arranged like the seats of a theatre, in such a manner, however, as not to interfere, although the fires cross each other, and bear on numerous points. There are about eighty guns in these positions, each of which is protected by a vaulted roof of stone, bomb proof. Above these is seen the Acropolis, a rocky pinnacle, ending in a sharp point, four or five hundred feet high. On the western side of this majestic eminence is a covered way, cut in the rock, with a roof vaulted and bomb proof, with holes to admit the light, battlements, embrasures for swivels and places of retreat. Besides, the rock itself contains springs of water.—This passage leads to the top of the Acropolis, a formidable position, containing barracks and magazines, and defended by one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon and mortars. That side of the rock also which commands the Gulf of Argos is thickly set with batteries; and the rampart on the lower town looking that way is admirably supplied with artillery, as is also the Marine gate, which opens into the lower town. The access to this gate, by sea, is under the walls of a rock, surmounted by a tower, which might easily be stormed; but immediately beyond, it is necessary to pass under the fire of a battery of twelve thirty-six pounders, which cover the northern point of the island.

There are in all 450 brass guns in the place.—Napoli is the Gibraltar of the Morea, the strongest fortified position in European Turkey. Whoever possesses Napoli, is master of the Peloponnesus."

Such is the place conquered by the valour and perseverance of the Greeks, and such is the place which a high Ottoman stupidly has suffered to be lost. If the Greeks could but gain Hydra, Ipsara and Malvasia, three very strong positions, they might reasonably expect soon to appear in the rank of independent nations.

Brazil. It is supposed that the emperor is becoming more firmly seated on his throne, and that all the country would soon shake off the dominion of Europe. The Brazilians were shortly expected to have a respectable naval force. Pernambuco and Bahia are much disturbed.

The following is the preamble of a proclamation published at Rio Janerio on the 2nd January, 1823—

"I, the constitutional emperor, and perpetual defender of the empire of Brazil, make known to all to whom these presents may come, that, having considered that it is just and convenient to repel, in every manner, the attacks which the Portuguese government, instigated by its congress of demagogues, continues, in the most perfidious manner, to make against public rights, and particularly the rights of this province, I have resolved, after consulting my council of state on so important a subject, to grant to all my subjects and foreigners, the power to arm privateers, (corsoris), which, during the present contest with that kingdom, shall make prizes of her property: regarding, however, and religiously observing what is contained in the five sections and respective articles written below."

Chili. We have accounts from Valparaiso to the 17th Jan. The U. S. ship Franklin was lying there—all well. Several British and French vessels of war were on the coast, cruising to protect their respective trades.

To the captain and officers of the navy of Chili.

Gentlemen,—As I am now about to take my leave of you, at least for a time, I cannot refrain from expressing my satisfaction at the cheerful manner in which the service has been carried on, the unanimity which has prevailed, and the zeal which, on all trying occasions, you have shewn. These have compensated me for the difficulties which I have had to contend with, and which I am confident have been such as never presented themselves in any other service. Your patience and perseverance, under privations of all kinds, are such as Chili had no right to expect, and such as no other country experiences even from its own subjects. In all maritime states, the strictest attention to the necessities of officers and men, regularity of pay, and adequate rewards for services, are deemed necessary, as incitements to perseverance and the achievement of effective heroic exploits; but your exertions and performances have been independent of all these inducements.

Gentlemen: By our united exertions, the naval power of the enemy in these seas, though superior to our own, has been annihilated, and the commerce of the Pacific is every where carried on under the protection of the independent flag. To me it is highly gratifying to reflect, that those services have not been sullied by any act of illegality or impropriety on our part; and that, while you have asserted the rights of Chili, and maintained and confirmed her independence, you have so conducted yourselves as uniformly to preserve the strictest harmony and good fellowship with the officers of the ships of war of all neutral states.

The services which you have rendered to Chili will, however, be better appreciated at a future period, when the passions, which now actuate individuals shall cease to influence, and when your ho-

norable motives shall no longer be felt as a reproach by those whose selfishness has withheld the rewards of your fidelity, and whose jealousy has denied you even the official expression of public approbation.

Gentlemen: the best approbation is that of your own breasts; of that none can deprive you. However, if it be any satisfaction to receive my assurance that your conduct, on all occasions, has merited my warmest applause, I can say, with perfect truth, that I have great pleasure in rendering you that assurance, and in conveying to you my heartfelt thanks for your uniform, cordial and efficient co-operation in the cause in which we have been engaged.

Towards the brave men under our command, I entertain similar sentiments, which you will oblige me by communicating to them in terms most gratifying to their feelings.

In taking my leave of you and them, I have only to add, that if I have not been able to evince my gratitude so fully as I ought, it has not been owing to any deficiency of zeal, but to circumstances over which I had no control.

I remain, gentlemen, your grateful and faithful friend and servant,

(Signed)

COCHRANE.

Valparaiso, 19th January, 1823.

Mexico. The following articles were read in the Mexican congress, by request of his imperial majesty, don Augustine Iturbide, at an extraordinary meeting, held in Mexico on the 19th March, 1823.

1. Congress having recognized and approved the proceedings and acts of *Casa Mata*, the causes of my retaining forces in the vicinity of the capital have ceased to exist; and, as my only view was to sustain and protect that body, the division heretofore existing on my account, is therefore at an end.

2. I accepted the crown with great reluctance, and only acquiesced through a desire to serve my country. But, from the moment I perceived that, to retain it, would serve as an excuse or pretext for an intestine war, I determined to abdicate it. I did not conclude on this course before, because there was not a body to represent the nation generally recognized; and I considered that any step taken by me, unless there was, would have been both useless and injurious to the country—there now exists one, and I accordingly absolutely abdicate.

3. My presence in this country would always be a pretext for disturbances; and projects, of which I have never thought, might be attributed to me.—In order, therefore, to avoid the most remote suspicion, I will leave this country, and direct my steps to a foreign one.

4. Ten or fifteen days will be sufficient to regulate my domestic affairs, and take the necessary measures to conduct my family and myself away.

5. I will only request of congress to pay from the national funds, those debts which I have contracted with some particular friends, which are not of great consideration, although congress left it to my option to make use of such funds as I thought proper; but I could not appropriate funds to my private use when the necessities of the army and other public functionaries reached my heart.

The following is the Mexican proclamation, issued by the congress:

"Augustine Iturbide, convinced of the nullity of his proclamation, and of the incompatibility of his political life with the safety and happiness of this American state, influenced by remorse for his impotent attack on our national liberty, has implored the generosity of this magnanimous nation, that it would pardon his enormous errors, and allow him,

in a remote territory, to tranquilize the remorses of his conscience, and strive to forget the woes he had inflicted on humanity.

"Illustrious people of Vera Cruz! The fair morning of liberty dawns upon us. The sovereign congress will pursue with firmness the great object of our regeneration commenced by you, and sustained by the arms of the liberating army. Let us mutually congratulate each other on the disappearance from among us of evils of internal dissention, and the reunion of all in defence of the liberty and independence of the country.

[Here follows an unimportant arrangement of the congress.]

The liberating army has recognized the old congress which had been unjustly dissolved, and pledged its fidelity to its decrees."

The liberating army has entered Mexico. A board of war, attached to the emperor, advised him to oppose them by force, but he persuaded them from this measure, stating that he wished no blood shed and sought only the happiness of his country.

He then submitted to the army these three propositions:

1st. That the army should not decide his fate, but the congress.

2d. That he should be escorted by gen. Bravo, and be permitted to go to Tulancingo, whence he would make arrangements to embark with his family and effects to Jamaica.

3d. That all the troops with him should become a part of the liberating army.

Answer. 1st. It cannot be permitted that you should go to Tulancingo nor to Jamaica.

2d. In case that you shall be permitted to go any where, you shall be escorted by gen. Bravo and his troops.

3d. As to the troops referred to, their disposal will be considered.

There are various reports about the late emperor—one says that he has been poisoned and his family imprisoned.

Earthquakes.

AT VALPARAISO.

Extract of a letter from a Bostonian, residing at Valparaiso, to a gentleman in Boston, dated November 26th, 1823.

The present is principally to acquaint you of the effects of a most tremendous and terrible earthquake, which was experienced here on the evening of the 18th. It took place between 10 and 11 o'clock; and the first shock, which was probably of two or three minutes duration, laid the greater part of Valparaiso in ruins, and spread consternation and terror every where about. Several other heavy shocks followed: but not to be compared with the first, or to do so much injury. They continued very frequent through the night, and every one fled to the hills and the shipping for safety. Many lives were lost by the fall of buildings, but the number has not been ascertained; and nearly 300 are known to have perished and others are missing; many too were wounded severely, among whom was the supreme director, who was down at that time from the city, and who very narrowly escaped while the governor's palace was trembling over his head. This building is so entirely in ruins that it will be required to rebuild it from the foundation. The churches are, some of them, levelled to the ground, and others so rent and shattered as to ruin them. The custom house buildings are injured very much, and, in short, there is scarce a building here which

has not received more or less damage. Indeed, there is not a dozen houses in the place at this time, that would be considered habitable with safety and comfort. Several light shocks have been felt every day and night since the first, and fears are entertained that something more terrible will follow.

Earthquakes are frequent in this country, and there is never a year without them; but they are not often very heavy, and it is nearly a century since they have experienced one so dreadful as at this time. Some of the neighboring towns and villages are entirely ruined, and there was the most painful apprehensions respecting the fate of the capital, (Santiago), but fortunately that city has escaped with comparative trifling injury. If it had been felt as severe there as in this place, it must have put a stop to business for a considerable time to come. As it is, there has been a total suspension for the week past, and it had been resumed only a day or two before, after waiting two months for the new commercial reglamento. On the 18th we had been removing to another building, and the goods, furniture, &c. were piled up loose and promiscuously about the room where we slept, not having time to stow them away; we were in bed before the shock came on, and the lights were all extinguished; here we were on a second floor, high from the street, and unacquainted with the stairs and passage out. I will not attempt to describe the horror of the moment of the earthquake; the noise was like a long peal of thunder; the floor of bricks under us, rattled; the tenders over our heads cracked; the lime, and dirt from the mud walls almost suffocated us, while the house rolled and trembled like a ship in a heavy short sea. We escaped in safety to the streets and there the tiles, &c. were falling from the roofs, and though the night was beautifully clear and calm before, such clouds of dust arose from the trembling hills and falling walls, that it was difficult to see or breathe. The screams and cries of women and children were heard in every direction, and people of all classes were running almost naked through the streets, calling on saints for mercy and protection.

Nearly the whole population are now scattered about the hills around the port, in tents; and it is said, that most of the inhabitants of Santiago have also left their houses and gone into the fields.—The English families, as also our consuls, have all embarked on board the shipping, not more for safety than because their dwellings are rendered unfit to inhabit.

The loss or damage of goods, furniture, &c. I believe has been much less than was anticipated. Indeed, I hear of nothing considerable; but these are greatly exposed to robberies, and, though guards are kept in the streets, it is necessary for every one to go armed and look out for his own property. I am happy to say that none of our countrymen have lost their lives by this disaster; nor have I heard of any other foreigner who is much known. It is a remarkable fact, which must be interesting to the inquiries of the curious, that on the day preceding this tremendous shock, there were myriads of fishes seen dead and dying on the water along shore. Capt. Scott, of the *Ida*, who has since arrived here, was that evening on shore at St. Antonia, a little port about 30 miles to the S. where the shock was most terrible; and next morning, going off to his ship, rowed through the floating fishes, with which he says he could have filled his boat in a few minutes. I have read, or heard before, of similar instances, and this corroboration leaves no doubt that the destruction was occasioned

by the earthquake; but it would be difficult to determine in what manner it produces such an effect.

Nov. 30th—Several slight shocks continue every day, and there has been two this morning.

Dec 1st.—Slight shocks continue, but no more serious ones.

AT ALEPPO.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Benjamin Backer, agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society at Aleppo.

GARDEN OF IBRAHIM AGA,

Near the ruins of Aleppo, August 28, 1822.

With a heavy heart I take up my pen to trace anew, in my dejected mind, the most dreadful of all events. The wounds of affliction must bleed afresh, when I recal to my memory the lamentations of fathers for their children, of children for their fathers, of husbands for their wives, of wives for their husbands, running naked from place to place, imploring the protection of the Almighty, or with their feeble hands, trying, amidst the falling ruins, to extricate themselves and their relations.

On the night of the 13th of August, about half past nine o'clock, Aleppo, the third city in the Ottoman empire, built entirely of stone, was, in the space of a few seconds, brought down to its foundations.

I was at that time asleep on the terrace of my particular friend, Mr. Maseyk, who, by the help of the Almighty, was mercifully saved, with all his family.

About half an hour previous to the great shock, a light one was felt, when I took the precaution to draw my bed from under a very high wall, where it was placed. I was soon awakened by the fall of that wall, on the very spot where my bed stood. I sprang from my couch, and, without waiting to dress myself, fled into the house, which I found falling on all sides.

To remain in the house, or to take to flight through the streets, amidst falling houses, appeared to be equally dangerous.

I recommended my soul to God, and embraced the latter resolution. In consequence, I descended the back stairs of Mr. Maseyk's house, by the Almighty's guidance, for the great staircase fell at the same time.

The darkness of the night, and the clouds of dust that covered the atmosphere, prevented me from perceiving the stones and rubbish on the stairs, which had fallen from a part of the house, and consequently I was precipitated into the court-yard on a dead body.

How can I express my feelings at that moment, ignorant on what body I had fallen! I was half dead with fright and horror. I afterwards learnt that it was a faithful servant, who a second before had descended those stairs, when some stones of an adjoining Turkish house fell on him, and killed him.

I quitted that melancholy spot, and, like a man deprived of his senses, ran, amidst the falling walls, to the gate of the town, which is situated at some distance from my friend's house. It was on my road, among narrow streets, that I was destined to witness the most horrible of all scenes. The lights of the houses whose sides had fallen, exposed to my view men and women, clinging to the ruined walls of their houses, holding their children in their trembling arms; mangled bodies lying under my feet; and piercing cries of half buried people assailing my ears; Christians, Jews, and Turks, were imploring the Almighty's mercy in their respective tongues, who, a minute before, did not perhaps acknowledge him.

After a great deal of trouble and fatigue, running among the ruins, I arrived exhausted at the gate of the city, called *Babelfanige*, the earthquake still continuing. Cold and dreadfully bruised, and cut in my body and feet, I fell on my knees among a concourse of people, to thank the Almighty for my happy deliverance from the jaws of death. But the gate of the city was shut; and no one dared to risk his life under its arch, to open it. After recommending my soul again to my Creator, I threw myself on the gate. I felt in the dark, and perceived that it was not locked, but the great iron bars that went across the folding doors were bent by the earthquake, and the little strength I retained was not sufficient to force them. I went in quest of the guards, but they were no more!

I fell again on my knees before the Almighty, who alone could save me from the immediate peril of being crushed to death. I did not forget in my prayers the miserable creatures around me. While I was in that attitude, four or five Turks came near me, and joined hands to pray in their accustomed way, calling out "Alla! Alla!" Having in sight my safety, and that of thousands of individuals who crowded to the gate to escape, I made no reflections, but began to entreat them, in the name of God, to help me to open the gate, in order to save our lives and those of so many individuals who were continually perishing before us.

The Lord inspired them with courage; and, providing themselves with large stones, according to my instructions, in a little time they forced the bars and opened the gate. No sooner had I quitted it, than a strong shock of an earthquake crumbled it to pieces, and several Jews were killed by its fall.

A new and affecting scene was now exhibited. A great concourse of people rushed out, and with one accord fell on their knees, to render thanks to the Almighty for their preservation; but, when the first transports of joy were over, the thought of having left buried, or in danger of being buried, in the city, their friends and relations, made them pour such piercing lamentations, that the most hard-hearted person would have been penetrated with grief. I crept, as well as I could, about twenty yards, to a place where I saw a group of people, who had saved themselves from the suburbs, where no gates prevented their issuing out of the town; there I fell half dead with cold, and with the pain from my sores.

Two or three of those people, who recognized me in that miserable condition, immediately gave me a cloak, and brought me a little water. When I recovered a little of my senses, I began to feel new sufferings, of a nature too poignant to be described.

The thoughts of what might have befallen my brother and his family, who were at Antioch, and the cruel fate of my friends in this city, besides the melancholy objects around me, people wounded, others lamenting the death of their relations, others having before them their dying children taken from under the ruins, preyed so strongly on my mind, that not the pen of the ablest writer can give an adequate idea of my feelings. I spent the whole night in prayer and anxiety.

Early the next morning I was conveyed by some charitable people on an ass, to the nearest garden, to profit by the shade of the trees. I did not remain long before Mr. Derebe, the French drogoman, joined me, and gave me the agreeable news that all the European christians, excepting a little boy, had been saved; but many, like myself, were greatly bruised.

Of the European Jews, the Austrian consul, Mr. Esdra de Picciateo, and a few others, were crushed to death; and many thousands of native Christians, Jews and Turks, perished with them. I have now the satisfaction to know that my brother and family had escaped from a similar danger at Antioch; which place had likewise been destroyed, as well as Latakia, Gisser Shogre, Idlib, Mendum Killis, Scanderoon, and all the rest of the towns, and villages in the pachalik of Aleppo.

Of the interior, as yet, we have had no news. All those who have made their escape out of the city are encamped in the gardens. I remained four days without being able to move, from my bruises and sores, having only a sheet to screen me from the scorching rays of the sun. I am now, thank God, much better, and begin to walk a little, but with great pain.

When I joined the rest of the Europeans in the garden of Ibrahim Aga, I was most kindly received by the French consul, Mr. Lesseps, who afforded me every possible assistance.

I cannot too greatly admire the conduct of this worthy gentleman, in the critical and afflicting position he is in. A father could not show more affection to his children, than Mr. Lesseps manifests to his countrymen, as well as to all those who are in want of advice or assistance.

The next day my friend, Mr. Maseyk, came to live among us; in the bosom of whose family I begin again to enjoy life, although deprived of all its comforts.

My heart bleeds for the poor Europeans, who, without the least prospect of having, for a time, a roof to preserve them from the scorching rays of the sun, must soon, from the heavy rains of the autumn and winter, be deprived of every resource; for the few effects they have been able to save must be sold for their sustenance.

Legislature of Connecticut.

Extracts from the governor's message to the senate and house of representatives.

"The institutions of this state are, as I believe, regularly, though slowly, but as I presume, securely, advancing to maturity. The people are calm, industrious, intelligent and persevering; and though they are convinced that much might be done to accelerate the public prosperity, yet they have wisely judged it to be most prudent, patiently to await that ultimate success, which may confidently be expected, from the progressive influence of public opinion, as it may be enlightened and united by experience and reflection. We are, comparatively, a small community, who can accomplish little or nothing beneficial, otherwise than by the example of a wise and just moral influence. By a merciful Providence, we however live in an age of light and improvement, and it is a rare felicity attending our situation, that our neighbors are friends and brethren, engaged in pacific pursuits similar to our own; that, by means of an extended commerce and an unshackled press, we are enabled to contrast our condition with that of other countries, and by that knowledge which is diffused by our arts, and especially by our system of education, to compare the enjoyments of the present period with those of the generations who have preceded us. An unbounded prospect is extended before us, where we may view the various habits and policies of men, as they have existed, and as they now exist. We can perceive in clans of roving barbarians, clad in the skins and nourished with the flesh of beasts, alternately gorged with

rapine, or pining with famine, at one time reposing in idle lassitude, and at another agitated by passions as furious as the torrents which surround them, disgusting images of what has been called a state of nature: We can also survey in the wretched victims of degenerate governments, amidst ruined temples and prostrate monuments of civilization, still more unhappy savages, who vainly seek to mitigate their miseries by the robbery and destruction of their fellow men: Even in powerful nations, where human intellect has occasionally attained splendid advantages, there exists manifest indications that the victory of reason, over prejudice and vice, has been but imperfectly accomplished. The palaces of arbitrary kings, who claim to be vice-gerents of Heaven, and who insolently assert a divine right to exercise unrestrained authority, are always erected in the vicinity of dungeons; their persons are constantly surrounded by minions, parasites and concealed oligarchs, who mislead and supplant each other, and who flatter, betray and depose the tyranny which they fear, and of which they are alternately the abettors and the victims. Countries so governed, are ever exposed to be devoured by armies who are instructed in no precept, but implicit obedience to the will of a master. Though religious opinions are a part of human nature, yet the organization of ecclesiastical authority, always conforms to the principles of the existing government. Of course, the clergy, under despotism, forms a distinct class, and, by vows of austerity, or by the wealth which they are permitted to accumulate, become alienated from the people, who are either corrupted by pernicious examples, or impoverished by incorporated retreats for idleness, fanaticism and learned ignorance. In these dark abodes men naturally become adversaries to all reformations in government, science, arts and civilization, and, too frequently, professional agitators of dissensions, persecutions and wars, which, generating intolerable abuses, are at length subverted by sanguinary revolutions, thereby illustrating the divine prediction, that *"the wicked shall be filled with their own devices."*

"This afflicting survey of the degradations of savage, depraved and despotic governments, is however relieved by equally clear demonstrations of the immortal energy of truth and reason. We know that some perception of the Divine will, has been coeval with the formation of man, and that God has constantly multiplied the testimonies of his revelations. The most important truths have always been the most apparent. No nation has denied the elementary principles upon which religion and social obligation depend. At all times, there have existed a pure Church, and a just government. Though frequently obscured, these lights from Heaven have never been extinguished, but have always re-appeared, with renovated splendour, after every eclipse.—When persecuted in one city, science, virtue and freedom have retired to another, leaving a remnant to renew, in some future period, a successful conflict with ignorance, barbarity and vice. It has been seen in modern times, that the most terrible instrument of Divine discipline, even despotic rule, has accumulated power, which, on several occasions, has been exerted to destroy abuses, to nourish arts, and to diffuse such inestimable improvements as have evinced, that the achievements attributed to the heroes of antiquity were not entirely visions of the imagination.

"The philosophy of government has been a science of slow growth, and though it was not first conceived in America, it has been here most singularly exhibited in practice. It is founded on the

plain principles, *that men are social, accountable beings, and that their rights are equal.* These axioms cannot be further elucidated by any argument.—By all men who exercise their reason, wheresoever the Christian religion prevails, and while God governs the world, they will be acknowledged as truths. We must expect that conflicts between selfishness and defensive force, will accompany their establishment. Such events and their consequences were foretold respecting the Divine harbinger of “*peace on earth and good will to men,*” who foresaw that he “*came not to send peace, but a sword.*”

“The means by which these principles were first introduced, and which I trust are now unchangeably established in this country, are among the most signal manifestations of Providence which were ever exhibited. However worthy they may be deemed of a minute examination, it must suffice, on the present occasion, to mark the most prominent characteristics which distinguish us from Europe.

“In America, progressive improvements, accompanied with order and tranquility, have constantly proceeded from the diffusion of popular principles, and from public recognitions of the equal rights of the people. These truths daily become more manifest, even to ourselves, as our governments extend and acquire stability. Our ancestors were a magnanimous race, trained to exertions of both body and mind, and they brought with them high attainments in learning, and the elements of the most useful arts which had then been acquired. Notwithstanding diversities in education, habits and property, they were united in opinion and design. Mutual co-operation was necessary, not only for the success of their enterprize, but, in their actual condition, to the preservation of their existence. A contract, recognizing an equality of rights, was therefore formed. From the first hamlet, proceeded villages; the villages expanded into towns, where a common sense of duty and utility, created establishments for the support of education, law and religion, thereby constituting small republics; external pressure combined the towns as states, next as confederacies, till we now find ourselves united as a great nation, yet losing none of the benefits which attended our primitive organizations, which are found to have required additional securities, and still more minute ramifications, with every increase of knowledge and experience, and by every extension of our principles. In our progress we have found it useful to amplify, to diffuse and define our organic principles, but have discovered nothing to subvert or to revoke.

“In Europe, the intercourse of social, reasoning men, was, in an early age, concentrated in the city of Rome, the government of which was a wise, polished and learned, though factious, predatory and unbalanced republic. Its good qualities proceeded from its popular principles; its defects from a rapacious aristocracy, who constantly claimed, and by crafty compromises obtained, concessions of unequal privileges in favor of their order. The power of this city gradually extended by conquests, which were governed by proconsular authority, or as tributary and dependent colonies. The vices of this system are inherent and suicidal. The republican features of the metropolitan city were at length annihilated by a military usurpation; ages of tyranny, luxury and vice succeeded; abuses became intolerable; Rome was crushed by barbarians, and the earth was covered with its ruins. It is but justice, however, to acknowledge, that whatever remains of law, liberty, justice or religion, among mankind, is to be traced through the history of this republic.

“The history of Europe, subsequent to the fate of imperial Rome, affords illustrations of equally afflicting and more permanent evils, all resulting from the denial of equal rights to the people.—Barbarous hordes, inspired with vindictive resentments against their oppressors, were, by ages of mutual rapine, at last formed into communities, with rude rules for regulating the distribution of their conquest. Hence, the feudal system, or a government by kings and chieftains, of various conflicting orders, leaving to be enjoyed by the people, only the pride and uncertain security, accompanied with the real toils and dangers incident to military conscriptions, or a bare subsistence degraded by servitude. During this period, the once proud Roman retired to a still more humble grade, and his name became the common designation of a menial slave. Nevertheless, heaven-born Christianity had been revealed, and its pacific votaries, scattered to mountains and concealed in dens and caves, preserved precious remains of science, civilization and useful arts. Their retreats generally, became abodes of hospitality and comfort, which softened the hearts of barbarians. But, while Christian and human principles were diffusing over Europe, the Roman priesthood were maturing a series of usurpations, and finally, obtaining that authority by fraud, which military power had subverted by force, Rome became a second time, mistress of the world. A particular description of the consequences of pontifical tyranny will not be attempted. It must suffice to say, that it aggravated the abuse of every other tyranny; it extended to the bodies and to the souls of men, and debased intellect itself. Disguised with humble habiliments and symbols, disclaiming military power, and exercising only a limited temporal authority, it prostrated kings, chieftains and privileged orders, to a level with their vassals; it combined with every abuse of bad government; it allied itself to every vice and degrading passion which it could tame to base subserviency; while professing Christianity, it concealed its sublime, yet plain precepts, in an unknown language, for which it substituted, absurd, incomprehensible and contradictory dogmas of its own invention. In one particular only, the profound policy of this system appears to have been controlled by its capacity: for, though it abhorred experimental science and its inductions, it was not always opposed to productive industry, or to improvements in those arts which administered to its aggrandizement: at last, even these resources were unequal to the demands of extortion. The wolf began to prey upon its own vitals, and after various scintillations of reviving intelligence among the people, the reformation undozed the eyes of mankind. No event, since the promulgation of Christianity, which first announced the equal rights and duties of men, has produced such important consequences as the explosion of pontifical impostures. It has, at length, humanized war and extinguished the faggot of superstition. Such, however, was the mental debasement of that period, and so interwoven was this system with all the abuses of government, that the benefits it has hitherto produced in Europe, bear but a very small proportion to those which, I trust, are hereafter to be experienced from its benign operation. It has, however, already occasioned great meliorations in the condition and comforts of mankind. By exposing frauds which had long remained unsuspected, it furnished topics for mental reflection, and accustomed even to reason independently of schools and of mere human authority. If the freedom of opinion, which it encouraged, frequently diffused er-

rors, reason was invigorated by the exercises which connected them; if the feudal system established privileged orders of unequal force, the most oppressed members of these confederacies formed new combinations to defeat or neutralize their vigor. By such alliances, a public opinion and rules of public law were introduced, which, being founded on contracts, accustomed communities to discuss questions of mutual concern, on terms of equality: and, though their decisions were frequently illiberal and selfish in respect to others, there were approximations towards justice and wisdom between the parties. If collisions of interest or passion occasioned wars, desolating conquests were commonly prevented by employing new energies, which produced results which were unexpected by the adherents of ancient systems. The rapid rise and prosperity of communities, which patronized new discoveries and encouraged public industry, when compared with the silent decay of others which neglected these expedients, originated new theories of public economy, which awakened a part of Europe from the sleep of ages. At length true science, confiding in God, raised her eyes to Heaven, and explored nature along the paths of experience. It is pleasing to reflect on the triumphs of humanity, many of which were achieved in the country of Alfred, the native soil of our liberty and most valuable institutions, and were free and liberal principles are still ardently cherished by the people.

"However incredulous other nations may be, we all feel and know that many interesting problems have been here first solved, in favor of mankind, by the experience of almost two centuries. We have diffused popular rights over an extensive country, accompanied with internal tranquility, order, religion and rapid improvement. We have practically demonstrated that a wilderness is susceptible of minute divisions, distributions and settlements, by easy, plain and permanent rules, which prevent controversies, augment the value of land, and adapt it to the use of civilized man, in modes consistent with the security of those unequal accumulations which are produced by the ever varying activity and enterprize of individuals. We have definitively accomplished this most important of all concerns, in regard to the independence and republican equality of the people; and, in connexion with it, have practically discovered, for the first time, that hereditary ranks, privileges and orders, the feudal system of descents, entailments, tythes and services, are at least useless and burdensome incumbrances upon society. While the natural affection of men for their posterity is here cherished, and the mild influence of paternal authority secured, by permitting alienations, by will, inconvenient accumulations of real property, in particular families, have been prevented, by rendering lands liable for the payment of debts, and by an equal distribution of intestate estates to sons and daughters. By these means, we have encouraged the augmentation, by promoting the circulation of all property, and at the same time, have effected just and natural equalizations; thereby, superseding the policy which dictated the periodical restorations prescribed by the Jewish law-giver, avoiding also the dangers and factions which attended the partial agrarian regulations of ancient Rome, together with the stagnations, oppressions and immoralities incident to feudal perpetuities. While we avail ourselves, to every useful extent, of the benefits arising from acts of incorporation, we understand the value and importance of public and

private credit. All the people are accustomed to frequent and tranquil consultations respecting their mutual rights and interests. Elections are grave and silent assemblies, the forms of which are prescribed by law. The education of children is maintained by a system, in which the poor and the rich share equal advantages. Conscience is wholly unrestrained by acts of power. Submission to hierarchical authority, is entirely voluntary. The clergy are united with the people of their respective denominations, are supported by their free contributions, and possess no influence, which is not derived from their eloquence or their virtues. The public defence is committed to the bravery and patriotism of the people, who are systematically organized, armed and instructed in the duties they are to perform. We know that the character of social man is formed by his habits, and that habits, of which reason has perceived the utility, are the most inflexible laws. Hence we have inferred, that there exists no danger of popular seductions to other systems of government, and that public liberty will remain equally permanent and co-extensive with public virtue and intelligence, which is the only duration allotted by God to human institutions.

"This summary review of the varieties under which society has appeared in different nations, and during many ages, will not, I hope, be thought unsuitable at this time, when a most active and extensive fermentation of opinions, respecting principles of government, has arisen among mankind — From Spain to Siberia, and from Africa to the polar circle; from the lofty plains of Mexico to the barren rocks of Cape-Horn, an intellectual conflict is now raging; and, in extensive regions, it is accompanied with sanguinary and desolating combats of military force. A uniform character distinguishes all these contentions. They all arise from different theories of free governments, opposed to the invariable maxims of despotism. One party is contending that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and that forms may be varied by them so as most effectually to secure "life, liberty and happiness" to the people. The other party is asserting *an absolute, irrevocable right to perpetual control over all the institutions of society*, thereby rendering the labor, ingenuity and intelligence of numbers subservient, through all future time, to the power, luxury and aggrandizement of a few, who claim a privilege of "reaping where they have not sown, and gathering where they have not sowed."

"The duration and calamities which may result from these contentions, cannot be foreseen, or even rendered probable by conjecture. On the popular side is an immense majority of mankind; but its operative and moral force is greatly weakened by diversities of language, national prejudices, superstition, ignorance, internal factions and vicious habits, which apparently render any united concert of organized action impracticable. On the other side, no close and permanent combinations can exist among the opposing governments, disconnected, as they are, by all the repelling causes which exist among the people, with additional diversities, arising from the unequal influence of the popular principles, and the various gradations of civilization, science, arts and industry, with which they are imbued. We must, therefore, wait the disclosures of time, before it can be known whether a great portion of this globe is again to revert to barbarism, under the sway of the Alarics and Attilas of modern times, or whether popular rights, with the securities which they afford to life, liberty and pro-

perty, are to obtain new and splendid confirmations."

"I hoped to have been able, at this time, to recommend a machine for preparing flax, for domestic manufacture and internal commerce. Several inventions for this purpose have been communicated to the public, but I cannot learn that any one has been actually established and used on a large scale, which I consider as the only test of utility which is deserving of entire confidence. With a protection against foreign competition, equal to that which is now afforded to cotton fabrics, I have no doubt that manufactories of flax and hemp, for all common uses, would be immediately established, creating, thereby, a demand for the raw material, highly advantageous to the country. It is to be hoped that something effectual on this subject will be accomplished by the next congress, until which time the efforts of the manufacturers will be languid. In the mean time, I shall, however, consider it to be my duty to prosecute all proper inquiries.

"An invention has been introduced into some of the states, for exacting useful labor from convicts confined in penitentiaries; and I submit to your consideration, whether it is not expedient to authorize one, of a similar kind, to be erected, with a view of diminishing the expenses of New-Gate prison.

The present is an eventful period, and we, or our children, may be summoned to arduous exertions; but while the career of other nations is surrounded with innumerable difficulties and dangers, arising from the ignorance or vices of former ages, the paths of our duties are, in my opinion, plain and direct. While we cautiously avoid romantic crusades, and abstain from endeavors to introduce our principles, where they would excite contentions; while confining external operations to the defence of authorized commerce, we should carefully invigorate our internal establishments as they relate to our security, resources and improvements. By avoiding collisions among ourselves, and especially faction, which has often been "the destroying angel of republics," we shall demonstrate to the world the pacific and innocent tendency of our institutions, disarm its jealousy and accomplish more by a mild example of moral dignity, than we could effect by any active interference. We may exhibit to the world the means by which equal and mild laws will tame tyranny itself, and that he, whose power lately awed the nations, might have found here, that his mischievous propensities could be restrained by an unarmed magistrate, while the faculties of his powerful mind were left unrestrained, in the exercise of any useful or innocent avocations. Such reflections ought not, however, to excite any feelings of arrogant confidence in our own security, while we reflect on the miseries which great nations are now suffering, from the capricious exercise of arbitrary power. We must lament the degradation of human nature itself, while we see a Bourbon, claiming descent from Henry the fourth, uninstructed by adversity, exercising enormous power in oppressing the generous Franks, while he patronizes the mean superstition of monks; while we see the titular successor of Trajan, unaffected by what has been performed by a recent people, on the banks of the Mississippi, permitting the Danube to remain closed, by the avowed foes of civilization and humanity, and, at the same time, wasting, by barbarous extortions, the country which produced Scipio and Fabricius: and, especially, while the immediate

descendant of Peter the great is obscuring his own character, by suffering a gallant race to be extirpated, who are professors of the religion of his own people, of which he was lately an illustrious patron, while, by merely extending protection to the oppressed, the Euxine and the Mediterranean would become united in friendship, as they are by nature, immense regions and magnificent rivers be presented to the efforts of civilization, arts and industry, and the gratitude of happy millions, be secured by a fame as brilliant and immortal as that which crowned the achievements of the modern Hercules.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

General assembly, May session, A. D. 1823.

CHRONICLE.

Another steam boat, the Thomas Jefferson, that plied between Louisville and Florence, has been sunk by running against a "snag."

Virginia. The well known gen. Smyth, of Virginia, a member of the last and a candidate for the present congress, was opposed by Mr. Estill. The district is composed of six counties, and, though Mr. E. was late in coming out, the friends of both parties appear to have exerted themselves to the utmost. The result is, that general Smyth received 1600, and Mr. Estill 1277 votes—and so the former is re-elected. The latter was the avowed friend of Mr. Adams, for president of the United States, and it is notorious that the other is his opponent.

The interior. The Philadelphia papers state, that the works for the Schuylkill navigation are going on with great rapidity, and, it is expected, the whole distance, of about one hundred miles, to Mount Carbon, will be nearly completed this season. There are now two thousand men at work; one thousand men on the district above Reading, and one thousand men between Reading and Philadelphia.

Cincinnati. The following is a statement of the provisions cut and packed, by Messrs. Andrews and Shays, in their warehouse at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the 1st November, 1822, to the 1st March, 1823, five months—viz:

5382 hogs, weighing 970,283 lbs. producing 2394 bbls. pork; 339 hhds. hams and shoulders, weight 237,300 lbs.; 3406 kegs lard containing 165,780 lbs.; 17,355 lbs. bacon, not included in the above; 100 bbls. beef, 163 half bbls. do.; 19,320 lbs. butter, repacked for shipping; 3000 lbs. Bologna sausages, manufactured; 1000 lbs. smoked beef.

Wool. The following prices are offered for wool at the Steubenville factory, payable in goods of their own manufacture, or cash, in twelve months.

For prime full br. Merino 80 cts. per lb.		
2 quality	do.	65
7-8	do.	55
3-4	do.	40
1-2	do.	30
1-4 and common		25

Lamb's wool, from 20 to 30 cents.

If washed on the sheep's back, an addition will be made to these prices equivalent to the advantage received in washing.

POSTSCRIPT.

The ship Hunter has arrived in the Delaware, from France, and her captain reports that the French troops had actually invaded Spain. Mr. Forsyth, our late minister at Madrid, has returned home in this vessel.

Unwashed.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No.12—Vol.XII.] BALTIMORE, MAY 24, 1823. [No.12—Vol.XXIV. WHOLE NO. 610

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ GREAT MATTERS!—The editor has the pleasure to say that his period of service as a juror terminated yesterday, and that, hereafter, he will "*mind his own business*," as usual. But, when the important public duties that he performed during the last three weeks are considered, he cannot want an excuse for any seeming neglect of his own! In all this time, there was only one occasion in which the jury left their box, and even that affair was decided in about ten minutes—so much for our discretion and expedition in settling disputes! And, further, he verily believes that the whole amount of money claimed in the cases on which they really acted, was pretty nearly, but not quite, equal to the aggregate pay of the gentlemen of the jury! Is not this a cheap administration of justice? Yet, it is due to truth to state, that the court was incessant in exertions to reduce the docket, by bringing the causes to trial. There is something radically wrong in the system.

THE HISTORY OF THE PIRATES seems as if brought to a close, for the present, by the efforts of com. Porter and the officers and crews of his squadron. We have not heard of the capture of any vessel since that of the Pilot, of Norfolk, and she was retaken by our squadron.

Our accounts from Havana are to the 8th inst. The commodore had been at that place in the steam galiot Sea Gull.

No less than 163 vessels left Havana during the month of April, of which 94 were American, 30 Spanish, 14 English, 8 French, &c.

The new governor general, *Vives*, had just arrived in the frigate Thesis.

WAR! *The blow is struck!* Our opinion as to results are so far realized, that France and Spain are at war; and we remain firm in the belief that the other great events anticipated will speedily follow. The details are inserted in their proper department, and will be read with much interest. The accounts, in some particulars, are contradictory, and it is impossible to discern the absolute truth, but we see enough of it to convince us that the Spaniards will resist the invaders with the same firmness and perseverance that they manifested in their contest with Napoleon, and we look, without hesitation, to a similar result—the defeat and slaughter of the French.

We have not time to offer many remarks on the news. The object of the French is fully avowed by the duke of Angouleme—it is to restore Ferdinand to absolute power and re-establish priestcraft—the end, we trust, will be, the expulsion of the Bourbons from the thrones of both France and Spain. The next arrival may tell us that the duke of Angouleme is at Madrid at the head of his army, and that Mina is at or near Lyons, at the head of his troops. He is evidently prepared for an invasion of France.

On the whole, we deem it most probable that the chief powers of Europe will soon be engaged in this war. This is what we have always expected. In a subsequent page there is a very important article on the relations of Great Britain and Russia—two late dear friends, no doubt to become deadly enemies, before long.

If Great Britain shall enter into the war, she will display a power hitherto unknown—for the heart of

almost every Briton is enlisted on the side of Spain contending for the right of self government. Indeed, the war made on that country, is a war against Great Britain herself, because of her political institutions.

RATHER SEVERE. The "Telescope," published at Columbia, S. C. of the 13th inst. says—"In one of our late numbers, we stated that 3,002 vessels had been captured by the pirates of the West Indies. Our mistake was evidently that of a landsman. It should have been 3,002 cases of piratical robbery. We must thank our friends, the editors of the National Intelligencer, for correcting us. However, those gentlemen live so near Baltimore, they ought to understand this affair more correctly than we."

☞ We do not know why Baltimore, for the acts of half a dozen rogues, more honest than those of other cities, because less hypocritical, should have caused such a denunciation of 60,000 people, who have manifested, at least, as much devotion to the republic as any other community in the United States. But, perhaps, it may afford the editor of the "Telescope" some satisfaction to learn, that every person who was fully regarded as being engaged in whatever could have given rise to his censure for piracy, has become a bankrupt as well in character as in property, and remains an object for "scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at!" and further we would inform him, that every one who was believed to traffic in a certain biped, lately so much in request in the South, has seemingly "gone to the d—!" even in this world, and before his time—a solemn warning, that we hope the editor of the "Telescope" will not fail to impress on the minds of all people. Such is the force of moral feeling here, that when the people pass a foreign or domestic dealer in those bipeds, they hold their breaths as if a night-cart was going along.

CORRECT. The emperor Alexander, of Russia, appears now to be well known in England by the ironical name of "MAGNANIMITY"—which meant just the same thing as "usurper" or "tyrant," when these terms were applied to Napoleon.

By the by—we really wonder why our old friends at Boston, and elsewhere, who shed ship loads of ink against the "horrible French conscription," when Bon parte resorted to it for the subjugation of Spain, do not trumpet forth the despotism of the Bourbon Louis for doing the same thing, and to accomplish the same purpose!—Is the fact that Louis is a "legitimate," an excuse for this "terrible," "horrible," "abominable" proceeding? We should like some explanation of the matter.

BREAD STUFFS. The supply of these is short in the United States, but the New York American says that in London alone, there was, on the 1st of April, "a million and a half of bushels of foreign grain, in bond; a quantity almost equal to all the flour and grain that the United States could, taking as a criterion the average of several years past, afford to export in a whole year." This is a mistake—the average amount of bread stuffs exported is at least equal to the quantity of a million of barrels of flour, exclusive of rice: but the fact

goes to shew that the demand created by a war in Europe, cannot have much, if any, effect on our markets, at least for some time to come.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE. This new establishment at Washington city, is in a prosperous condition and promises to become a very valuable establishment. It is under charge of the "Baptist General Convention." The present number of students is 59. The land, college edifices and houses for the professors, cost 70,000 dollars, chiefly raised by subscriptions. The professors are highly spoken of for the zeal and assiduity manifested in their respective departments, and the tuition-money of the students is already sufficient to pay their salaries. "Industry must prosper."

AMERICAN LITERATURE. With the success that has attended "the Spy" and "the Pioneers of the Susquehanna," the people are well acquainted. They have had a great run in England and also been translated into French. Another work of the same kind, called "The Wilderness," lately appeared in New York, and the whole edition was disposed of in four weeks. We learn, says the Aurora, that the author, in consequence of this encouragement, has been induced by the booksellers of that city to undertake another novel, the scene of which is to be laid in New England, and will embrace that singular portion of American history, in which the superstitious persecution of witchcraft agitated the country.

CONNECTICUT. No one obtained a plurality of votes for the office of lieutenant governor at the late election, and the choice devolved on the legislature. Two hundred and five ballots were given.—Mr. David Plant received 137, and, of course, was elected.

VIRGINIA. The following is given as a correct list of the representatives of this state in the new congress of the United States: Thomas Newton, Arthur Smith, William S. Archer, Mark Alexander, John Randolph, George Tucker, Jabez Leftwich, Burwell Basset, Andrew Stevenson, Philip P. Barbour, Robert S. Garnett, William Lee Ball, Charles F. Mercer, James Stephenson, Jared Williams, William McCoy, John Floyd, William Smith and Alexander Smyth, have been re-elected. William C. Rives has been chosen without opposition, in the place of Mr. Nelson appointed minister to Spain, James S. Barbour, in place of Mr. Moore, and Edward Johnston, in the place of Mr. Jackson, declined.

The Enquirer says—"In 12 districts the old members were elected without opposition. In 7, there was opposition, but, in every case, the opposition was unavailing. Of course, 19 of the old delegation are re-elected; and there are three new members, one elected without opposition and the other two against it."

¶ The practice in Virginia of continuing the old members in congress, gives her a mighty moral power in the house of representatives, on many accounts—yet we like the custom in some other of the states, of returning the representatives to the people from whence they came, that they themselves may more sensibly feel the effects of their own measures, and see the operation of them on their fellow citizens—from the body of whom, as from a pure fountain, it is designed that the elements of our government should be derived.

TOBACCO. The hogshhead of tobacco lately sold in Baltimore for thirty-five dollars per hundred, was grown in Somerset county, Pennsylvania. We notice the sale of another hogshhead at forty-one dollars per hundred. This last was raised in Montgomery county, Maryland.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING. A New York paper says—We are indebted to a gentleman from Portland, lately on a visit to this city, for the following communication.

Distances from Albany to Portland, Me. and time taken up in travelling, by steam boats and stages, via New York, Providence and Boston.

	Miles.	hours.
From Albany to New York	150	13
New York to Providence	200	20
Providence to Boston	40	6
Boston to Portland,	110	12
	500	56

500 miles in 2 days and eight hours, through the most interesting parts of the northern and eastern states, and the capitals of four of them.

¶ The distance between Baltimore and Washington is 38 miles—the road excellent. This journey is often made in a few minutes more than 5 hours, without special haste.

"BALANCE OF TRADE!" The improvements of the Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers, in Pennsylvania, have already had a sensible effect on the price of fuel in Philadelphia. Such fire-wood as was sold for \$4 50 per cord at this time last year, may now be had for \$3. But this great reduction of one third is, no doubt, in part caused by an appreciation in the value of money, compelling a more rigid economy of fuel, as well as by the introduction and use of coal; but it is estimated that the consumption of the latter, invited by its cheapness, through the facilities afforded to bring it to consumption, will cause an annual saving of \$300,000 to the people of that city, when the aforesaid improvements are fully completed.

The coal in the mountains on the Lehigh, was hitherto worth no more to the citizens of Philadelphia than the gold mines of *Symmesmania*, located 5000 miles from his entrance to the interior of this earth at the north pole, because it would not bear the cost of transportation to market: but the time is now said to be close at hand, when this heretofore valueless article will not only yield a large profit to the possessors of the soil, but reduce the expenses of the people of that city in the sum of \$300,000 a year! If this reduction in the cost of subsistence goes into the general amount of the profit on labor, as we presume that it does, we beg leave to ask the champions of the treasury-system of the United States, whether the "balance of trade" is not affected in that sum, annually, by the labor and capital expended in improving the navigation of the rivers just above named?—just as much, in reality, as by the import of cargoes of molasses and the export of cargoes of New England rum distilled from it? This appears very plain to my mind—because those expenditures of labor and capital on the improvements stated, have a positive tendency to render the labor of the people of Philadelphia productive of an extra *surplus profit* of \$300,000—being the amount of reduction in the cost of subsistence: and this sum, in one shape or another, must, and will, pass into the common market of the world, to compete with the protection or facilities afforded to production in other coun-

tries. Herein is the foundation of the "balance of trade"—not the treasury tables of export and import. Man is more valuable in the United States than in any other country, because his subsistence costs more; and this is a just cause of congratulation, since the fact must be supposed to rest on the amount of his comforts; and, whatever then, that increases the sum of his profits on production, without diminishing that of his comforts, is so much added to his means of trading with foreigners—as if gold, the general medium of commerce, was found on the surface of the earth, and thrown into the mass of what is regarded as property, without the expenditure of labor to obtain it.

The treasury-system folks may talk as they please—but there is no other way to national prosperity and individual happiness, than through the ample employment and profitable industry of the productive classes of the people. The smith, who by his labor makes a horse-shoe, is of more worth to society for that act, than the merchant who, *by the sale of goods to his own countrymen*, "makes" \$100,000. The first creates a value, the second only gathers to himself the values created by the smith and others; and if the class of laborers were to cease creating, it is very certain that the merchants would soon cease selling: yet the encouragement and protection afforded to commerce has cost nearly one half of the whole public revenue, while production has been left to do as well as it could—as if despised by those who owed every thing to it, even the support of their own personal existence on the earth. My friends, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, receiving a *ton of silver per annum*, might tell us all about this, if they would. *They understand it fully.*

It is time that the laboring classes should look to these things, and force their rights on the consideration of their government, in virtue of their own unalienable sovereignty. They have suffered by rallying under names, in many cases got up by the most profligate of mankind, whose leading purpose it is to riot on the profits of production, without producing any thing themselves—let them recur to principles, and the office-hunting, power-seeking tribes will be annihilated at once, or at least so restrained as to cease being depredators on the public welfare to glut their own lusts. They should follow reason—not office-holders or aspirants for office; for the purpose of most of these is in their own preferment and advancement—not the good of the society.

PRETENCE AND REALITY. We are every now and then favored with pompous accounts of the zeal of British statesmen and of the efforts of their naval officers, to suppress the slave trade, and also with manifestations of their desire to abolish slavery; and about as oftentimes honored with the abuse of British writers, because British cupidity and inhumanity entailed the curse of slavery on the soil of the U. States; though the fact is notorious, that, when petition after petition against the infernal traffic failed of success, the pursuit of it entered into the great causes that led to an appeal to arms, and the separation of our country from the dominion of a "tyrant." It is impossible not to believe that some of the leading men in Great Britain really and honestly detest the slave trade, or that they are less zealous for the abolition of slavery than are the mass of the people of the United States; but we have seen no act of the government that strikes at the root of the existing evil, whereby its amount may be diminished; and have thought that the proceedings had on the subject were more designed to

secure a monopoly of the supply of sugar from the British West Indies, (*well stocked with slaves*), than to operate in behalf of this miserable race of men.

It is the opinion of many that those presumed to be most interested in the holding of slaves in the U. States, would embrace any plan that afforded a reasonable prospect of a gradual emancipation, safe to themselves and beneficial to the subjects of our solicitude; neither of which, we sometimes fear, can be brought about until some scheme shall be adopted for the ultimate reception of the blacks, or their descendants, into the common society, or by colonizing those to whom freedom may be given. No reasonable project to effect either of these has yet been suggested, and so the people of the south feel as if an evident necessity existed to continue the blessed estate that the mother country imposed on her colonies. If the editor of the London Quarterly Review, (who throws so much filth at us because we hold slaves), doubts this necessity, let him give us proof of his philanthropy, by sending his daughter, (if he has one), to Jamaica, there to be wedded to some hapless Congo negro, that he may be wrested from his class and be brought into what is regarded as the polished society of the island! Many black people are well respected and sincerely esteemed by their white neighbors; but it appears morally impossible with us to extend to them that sort of correspondence and communication which is indispensable to a redemption from their degraded condition—and, without this, emancipation, (in any place where slaves are numerous), is rather productive of evil than good; and experience has fully shewn the fact, we apprehend, that the mixture of freed negroes with slaves is very injurious to the morals, and productive of misery and debasement to both.

Though the general character of the people, even of the slave holding states, is opposed to slavery, still there are some that are willing to profit by it, even beyond what they reasonably might, (if there is any reason in slavery)—and who are also desirous of holding and extending political power through the agency of a system that weakens that power in the nation at large, and diverts the strength of the country from its defence in war, to the maintenance of order at home. It is with solemn regret that we have seen this desire avowed by a member of congress from the state of Virginia, who would have created two slave-holding states for the express purpose of securing four additional members in the senate, to restrain the will of the free people of the United States: and we see also, that an attempt is making to introduce slaves into the state of Illinois, which now is prohibited. These things shall be freely noticed hereafter. To those who agitate them we must say, *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. The free people of this country will no more be governed by the representatives of slaves than by the REPRESENTATIVES OF HORSES. Power must rest where population lies, and wealth will centre where industry prospers. This is the order of nature and nature's God, and whatever opposes it is impudent assumption or unqualified tyranny, let it be committed under what name it may—and the less tolerable, if it takes a republican appellation, for the reason that it adds insult to injury.

But to revert to the subject, which, though it more immediately applies to the slave population in the British West Indies than our own of the same class, has a strong and natural reference to the system at large.

A great contest is prevailing in England between the people, on the one side, and the West India in-

terest on the other, in regard to the introduction of East India sugar—a commodity that has become almost a necessary of life.

The condition of the West India planters is exceedingly distressing. The general assembly of the island of Jamaica, sometime since, voted an address to the King, in which they said that “a million of people, and an hundred millions of property, are staked on the issue of that address—that, unless their remonstrances are heard, the glory of his crown may be a second time dimmed by the loss of his islands in the west”—adding that they “have not lost their loyalty, though on the verge of destruction.” Other colonies are, perhaps, even in a worse state, and meetings have been held in many of them to petition for redress. The duty, in England, on their sugar, is equal to nearly one half of the amount of the sales—this is paid by the consumer, but restrains the consumption; and it appears that the best managed estates in the West Indies do not yield a profit of *two per cent. per annum* on the capital vested in lands and slaves; and even this small profit would probably be wholly lost, if East India sugar, raised by the hands of free people, was admitted for home consumption on the payment of no higher duties than are paid on the West India article. So, to keep up a *monopoly* in favor of the holders of slaves, is the real point in contention just now, and some examination of its merits may be useful.

In 1820, about 370,000 *cwt.* of West India and 83,000 *cwt.* of East India sugar were entered at the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, for home consumption. In 1821, the former amounted to about 350,000 and the latter to 100,000 *cwt.*—the one declining and the other increasing, notwithstanding the extra advantage afforded to the product of the commodity raised by slaves, which is equal to about *two cents per pound!* We have before us a Liverpool price current of the 21st of March, at which time the actual duty on West India Sugar, for home consumption, was 27s. per *cwt.* and on East India sugar 37s. that is 10s. per *cwt.* or 2 cents per *lb.* bounty, or premium on the labor of slaves, in their competition with that of freemen; yet the West India planters are on “the verge of destruction!”—though all foreign sugars are prohibited, being required to pay a duty of sixty three shillings or about *thirteen dollars per cwt.* Here is a fine practical comment on the *imported* sayings of “let us alone,” “let trade regulate itself!”—the cuckoo-notes of the enemies of domestic industry of the United States, as well as a miserable exposure of the hollowness of the profession of the British administrations in regard to slavery. The original cost of brown sugar in the West Indies, (such as we have reference to in the preceding rates of duty), does not exceed six dollars per *cwt.* perhaps less—yet this cultivation is *protected* by a duty of 25 *per cent.* in its favor, to keep down the consumption of the same article produced in other British colonies—a *difference of duty* equal to two cents per *lb.*—still the East India article supplies more than one fifth of the consumption! Here is *pubulum animi*, or food for reflection. A *protective* amount, equal to one third of the original value of the product of slaves, to be transported only 3000 miles, hardly renders it a rival with another like production, cultivated by freemen, that is transported 9000 miles! But further, the fact seems evident, from the prospect held out in Jamaica, &c. that even this advantage is not sufficient to prevent what every one has regarded for a certainty as to the fate of the West India islands—that they will pass into the possession of the most numerous class, as the most important of them all has passed. Let

those persons interested, at home and abroad, calculate the effects of such an event, and so esteem the necessity of looking-out for themselves in due season, by affording strength to those on whom they must rely, in the time of their need. It is a solemn subject—one that we refer to with unfeigned reluctance, but not the less useful on that account. When the kings of all Europe bowed to the great Napoleon, who would have said to him, “thou must die and rot?” and now, what remains of Napoleon? The hyena would loath his relics, and filthy swine avoid an exposure to them.

With all the great advantages of soil and location—with the collected knowledge of Europe in the agricultural and chemical arts as appertaining to the cultivation of the cane and the manufacture of sugar and rum, through the labor of slaves, it is demonstrated beyond all doubt, that the West Indies cannot stand against the competition of the East Indies in the supply of sugar for the European market, notwithstanding the mighty revolution in the commerce of it, produced by the total cessation of a supply from Hayti. The French part of this island, before the massacre or expulsion of the whites, produced about 1,300,000 *cwt.* of sugar, or three times the amount of the whole consumption of Great Britain and Ireland, and of course, left a mighty void to be filled by the products of Jamaica and other British West India islands and colonies—still, the supply has advanced so rapidly on the consumption, that the production yields a profit of only *two per cent.* on the capital, and the small amount of 100,000 *cwt.* of the East India article, sold and used in Great Britain, has driven her West India planters to “the verge of destruction!”—There is much matter for serious reflection in this. Cuba and Hayti, if fully cultivated, could supply all Europe and America with the sugar that they consume, and perhaps as much as the people would be able to pay for—what is the amount of square miles of land fitted by soil and climate to raise the cane, what the extent to which it may be cultivated? Like causes are producing like effects on cotton planting. The price of the commodity now leaves but a small profit on the capital. The quantity grown will soon be greater than the demand—and then, the present despised *home market* will be sought for with as much avidity as the British West India planters seek that of their mother country. It is time that the cotton, as well as the sugar planters of the United States, should regard these things.

Sugar is one of the most agreeable and most wholesome materials that enters in the list of the luxuries or comforts of society; and it ought to be so cheap that every laboring man might enjoy it, if he pleased; and so every one would do, was it not taxed by governments in the manner that it is. In the United States, the duty upon it is equal to about 50 *per cent.* on its cost—in Great Britain it amounts to more than 100 *per cent.* on the cost of the West Indian, and to about 150 *per cent.* on that of the East Indian product.

The British administration is placed in a curious predicament. If they reduce the duty on East India sugar to the rate paid on the West Indian, the revenue would probably be increased a million by the increased amount of the consumption, and this is an object of no small importance; but the proceeding might render the West Indies valueless, and perhaps soon abolish the system of slavery therein by an abandonment of the islands by the whites. Surely, the people of the colonies of the East are entitled to the same protection as those of

the West; and the inhabitants of Great Britain cannot be rightfully taxed to defend the property of a few persons in slaves, about whom the government affects to be so tenderly interested. But so it is, that while, on the one hand, this government is sending out ships and making treaties to abolish the slave trade,--on the other, it deprives itself of a revenue of a million of pounds sterling, that slavery may be kept up in the West India colonies, at the cost of the free people of the East India colonies! In such a state of things, who can believe that the British government is sincere in its professions of hatred to slavery? It is impossible that it should be so--else they would not maintain such an odious and oppressive distinction as exists in favor of the holders of slaves. The latter, certainly, could not ask any thing more than to be placed on an equality with the rest of their fellow subjects, many times more numerous than themselves; and, in every respect, entitled to the same degree of the common protection.

In a consideration of these matters, we may discover the reasons why the British have not long ago attempted to obtain possession of Porto Rico and Cuba. The latter might be difficult; but the other could have been easily taken. But, as it is about the finest island in the world, and capable of throwing into the market a quantity of sugar superior to the amount produced at Jamaica, the design to possess it has been most seriously and successfully resisted by the West India interest, whose earnest intreaty prevented its capture during the late war, though an expedition was fitted out for the purpose.

We shall see whether Great Britain will practically shew herself the advocate of freedom or a supporter of the system of slavery. The progress of improvement in the arts and sciences, by which labor is so much assisted, has made the fact evident, that slave labor cannot come into competition with that of free persons, unless bolstered by tyrannical monopolies--and the grand question at issue is, shall the free people, who have to fight the battles of a country and bear all its burthens, be taxed, that the owners of slaves may derive a profit from them? This is a simple statement of the case, and such a one as deserves profound attention.

OLD U. S. BANK. The trustees of this institution have given notice by advertisement, that, (agreeably to the decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, made in conformity with the mandate of the supreme court of the United States, in the cause of *Marx vs. Lenox* and others, trustees of the late bank of the United States, in equity), they have declared a dividend of eight dollars and sixteen cents per share, on each share of the capital stock of the late bank of the United States, payable at the banking house of Stephen Girard, esq. in the city of Philadelphia, on the 16th day of June next, which sum is the proportion due to each share of stock of the entire amount of funds heretofore reserved to meet unclaimed bank notes of the late bank of all descriptions.

And the trustees also give notice, that they have declared a further dividend of the trust funds of eighty-four cents upon each share of stock, payable at the same time and place, and making, with the preceding dividend, the sum of nine dollars per share.

Thus we see that the former bank of the United States has closed, or is about to close, its concerns, without producing even an earthquake,

much less an arrest of the planets in their courses, as some seemed to fear might be the case! It was a jubilee to many of us old fashioned politicians when its charter expired and the most urgent requests to renew it were rejected by the country. Some of us, perhaps, may yet live to rejoice in the extinction of its mammoth successor--begotten in speculation most foul, and to become an engine of evil most potent, if ever this nation is drawn into an alliance with Great Britain, or compelled to resist her by arms. *As it was--so it will be.* "Like causes produce like effects." "History is philosophy teaching by example."

THE YANKEE. A good many years ago, a Bostonian equipped a vessel for a trading voyage to the North West coast--having procured workmen and tools of different descriptions, with the intention of making a temporary settlement--he added to his cargo a hogshead of New England rum. On the passage, he touched at Botany Bay to get a supply of water--the inhabitants of that place, on discovering that he had rum on board, were so anxious to become possessed of it, that they bartered for it the blankets which had been furnished them by government. Our adventurer then pursued his voyage, and, having converted the blankets into Indian dresses, he traded them off on the N. W. coast for furs--with these he sailed to Canton, and there re-bartered them for Bohea tea. Returning with this cargo to Boston, he turned the tea into cash, and realized to the amount of 60,000 dollars; all said to be from the proceeds of the hogshead of New England rum by fair trade. He then, the account says, was so prudent as to retire from the seas.

Sat. E. Post.

So much for the "balance of trade," as shewn by the amount of exports and imports, and in proof of what we have said on the subject--that it is *labor*, whether applied to the *product*, transport or transfer of commodities, which mainly has relation to such balance.

LAW CASE. The English East India company ship, *Charles Forbes*, lately arrived at London.--Her crew was chiefly made up of *Lascars*, who were engaged, without a written contract, (that not being customary), to act as seamen of said ship from Bombay to London and back--the master of which had given bond at the former place to bring them home again. One of these *Lascars*, displeased with his employment, or on some other account, got on shore and refused to return to the ship.--He was arrested and taken before a magistrate, by whom he was released, on the principle that to touch the soil of England gives freedom to the slave--as had been before determined in the case of a negro named *Somerset*.

BUENOS AYRES. The revenue for the year 1822 amounted to 2,408,242 dollars--of which 1,987,199 were received for duties on the customs. The expenses were \$2,519,094, of which 643,791 dollars were for debts paid.

The city of Buenos Ayres contains about 70,000 people. The preceding is the revenue, &c. of the United Provinces.

THE REFRIGERATOR. Daniel Richardson, an ingenious and respectable mechanic, has brought to great perfection the *refrigerator*, or portable ice house. Good housewives only can calculate the many useful and economical purposes to which this contrivance may be applied. The improvements

made by Mr. Richardson, have so far perfected the refrigerator, that it may now be fully relied upon for keeping butter, milk, meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables, or any other article of household consumption, perfectly cool, fresh and pure. All the above named articles may be preserved in these machines, as long as desirable, perfectly sweet, clean and free from taint. The refrigerator may be deposited in the cellar, in the garret, in any part of the house, or even in the open sun, without any perceptible injury to the contents; it does not require to be replenished with ice, more than once in three days, during the hottest season; and it is attended with another advantage—complete security against every species of vermin, to which it is totally inaccessible, and in winter it will keep any article from freezing, that is deposited in it. Every family ought to have one—the price is from \$15 to \$25, according to the size—and the manufactory is in East street, opposite Mr. Nevin's church, Baltimore. *Am. Farmer.*

PROGRESS OF LIBERTY. The following statement is from the Christian Observer for March, 1823:—

"Fifty years ago, the number of persons living under free governments, were

In the British dominions about	12,000,000
In Holland	2,300,000
In Switzerland	1,500,000

Total 15,800,000

In the Year 1823—

British subjects in Europe	16,000,000
United States of America	11,000,000
French	29,000,000
Dutch and Netherlands	3,200,000
South American republicans about	13,000,000
The Brazils	3,500,000
Spain	9,000,000
Portugal	2,500,000

Total 87,200,000

Thus eighty-seven millions have arisen from fifteen in less than fifty years."

Perhaps, all those should not be called "free governments," unless in comparison with the former condition of things and the existing state of other parts of the civilized world; and, to the list, several of the German kingdoms or states might have been added, with a population of 4 or 5 millions. We may look out for a great increase of the amount of persons living under constitutional governments, though the magnanimous Russian, and faith-keeping Prussian, are doing so much to keep up their own despotism, and extend its blessings to the people of other countries.

*** LIGHT HOUSES.** An act of congress, approved on the 3d instant, authorizes the secretary of the treasury to provide by contract for building light houses and light vessels, erecting beacons, and placing buoys on the following sites or shoals:

A light house on Baker's Island, near Mount Desert, Maine. Sum appropriated \$2,500.

A light house on Manamoy Point, Mass. 3000.

A light house on Goat Island, R.I. 2,500.

A light vessel, not to be under 250 tons, on cape Hatteras Shoals, not exceeding 2500.

A light house on Cape Romain, 10,000.

A beacon on Hadrell's point, S. C. 1500.

A light house at or near the entrance of the harbor of Pensacola, not exceeding 6,000.

A light house at fort Gratiot, Michigan, \$3,500.

Two light vessels in Delaware bay, one near the Brandywine shoal, and the other near the Upper Middle shoals, 20,000.

Appropriations are also made, to complete the light vessel authorized by an act of May 7, 1822—for New York, \$5000—to complete the light house at Old Point, \$1,500—for completing the light at fort Niagara, \$1,500—for placing a lantern at fort Delaware, \$1,500—for completing the light house at Cape May, \$5,750—and for finishing the light house near St. Augustine, \$5000.

A sum not exceeding \$6000, is appropriated for removing the obstructions between Gloucester harbor and Squam, Mass. if, on examination, the president may deem the measure expedient.

"EXTORTION OF MANUFACTURERS."—This is a subject which has been frequently alluded to, in terms of bitter invective, by the representatives of southern states. These gentlemen charge the manufacturers of the northern and middle states with selling coarse brown and bleached shirtings from 25 to 30 cents the yard, during the last war, and impute it to them as an offence which ought to be remembered and punished. As the charge seems to have produced considerable effect, in the districts of country for which it was intended; and as it has never been formally examined in the northern papers, we propose to put it in the light which it ought to bear, and to remove the unjust aspersions to which it has given rise.

The raw material of our cotton fabrics was sold, during the war, at a very reduced price by the grower—say, at from nine to fourteen or fifteen cents the pound, but its actual cost to the manufacturer was from thirty-five to forty-five cents—the difference between the first cost and market price being made up for the usual per centum, as a mercantile profit, and of land carriage, over from 1000 to 1500 miles of country—or of freight and insurance, which, in those times, cost as much as land-carriage. Enormous, however, as the charges of land carriage may appear, we do not think that they afforded much profit. One fact is conclusive on that point: Nearly every teamster in the northern states, who went into the business, suffered a loss, and many were utterly ruined. Again, the cotton, after having been carted that distance, sold to the manufacturer, and by him converted into cloth, was carted back again at the same cost—so that the consumer paid this double transportation—or a land carriage of from 2000 to 3000 miles in the whole: The consumer paid it; but, according to the anti-protective system, the southern states had nearly all the profits of the freight, out and home. So much for the raw material: We now come to the other necessary components of cloth.

Flour cost the manufacturers from sixteen to twenty dollars the barrel—corn came at \$1 75 to \$2 25 the bushel, and other provisions proportionably high—all in consequence of the heavy expenses of transportation from the southern and middle states, on which we must depend for the bread stuffs consumed by our manufacturing population, whether in peace or war; a consideration which, in connexion with our similar dependence on the southern states for the raw material, ought to give the northern manufacturers some favor in the eyes of their southern brethren.

It was by the enormous charges of land-carriage that the cost of domestic goods to the southern consumer was so heavy during the war. The manufacturer might, with as good reason, charge the cotton planter with extortion, because his raw material

came to him at 45 cts. the pound, as the latter could charge him with extortion on account of the high prices at which domestic goods were delivered to the southern consumer. The profits of the northern manufacturers, during the war, were very small on the capitals employed. [Metropolitan.]

A NEW RELIGION.

Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, still continues his labors in Ireland, where he delivers his lectures gratuitously, and answers the objections which are made to his plans as he proceeds. He has been rather closely pressed with regard to the religion which is to be established in the "new state of society," and has at last given the following general reply, in a letter addressed to the editor of the Limerick Chronicle:

"Limerick, January 27, 1823.—Sir, in your paper of Saturday last, I am requested by a gentleman who signed himself 'a citizen,' to explain what my views are respecting religion, with the arrangements for its support in the intended colonies—and, as I feel the time is arrived for this development, I meet his wishes with pleasure.

"I have often been urged to declare myself in favor of some one sect of religion, and it is, perhaps, due to the public that I should now explain my sentiments on this important subject.

"For nearly forty years I have studied the religious systems of the world, with the most sincere desire to discover one that was devoid of error, one to which my mind and soul could consent; but the more I have examined the faiths and practices which they have produced, the more error in each has been made manifest to me; and I am now prepared to say, that all, without a single exception, contain too much error to be of any utility in the present advanced state of the human mind. There are truths in each religion, as well as errors in all; but if I have not been too much prejudiced by early education and surrounding circumstances, to judge impartially between them, there are more valuable truths in the Christian Scriptures than others—but a religion, to be pure and undefiled, and to produce the proper effect upon the life and conduct of every human being, and to become universal, must be so true, that all who run may read, and so reading, may fully comprehend. A religion of this character must be devoid of forms, ceremonies, and mysteries; for those constitute the errors of all the existing systems, and of all those which have hitherto created anger, and produced violence and bloodshed throughout society. A religion devoid of error will not depend for its support upon any name whatever. No name, not even Deity itself, can make falsehood true—no name, not even Deity itself, can make truth into falsehood.

A pure and genuine religion, therefore, will not require for its support, or for its universal promulgation and acceptance by the human race, any name whatever, nor ought to, except the irresistible truths which it shall contain. Such religion will possess whatever is valuable in each, and exclude whatever is erroneous in all, and, in due time, a religion of this character, freed from every inconsistency, shall be promulgated. Then will the world be in possession of principles which, without any exception, will produce corresponding practices, and then all shall see, face to face, clearly and distinctly, and no longer through a glass, darkly. In the meantime, however, while the change shall be gradually working in the minds of those who have been compelled to receive error mixed with truth, it is intended that no violence shall be offered to

the conscience of any one, and that in the proposed new villages, full provision shall be made for the performance of religious worship, according to the practices of the country in which the villages shall be situated; that, to the extent which the present form of society admits, there shall be full liberty of conscience for every individual, and all will be recommended to have real charity for their brethren of the human race, who have been made to differ from them in opinions, which all must now perceive have been formed by the geographical circumstances of their birth. Ample provision will be also made by the inhabitants of each village for the support, in the highest comfort, of the ministers of the respective persuasions, and in consequence, all of them will be held in estimation, according to their real usefulness in the community. To me it appears that this mode of proceeding can alone calm the present irritations of society, and prepare the human mind for the reception of that divine charity, which, when received, will insure peace to every bosom, and extend its beneficial influence over the whole earth.

"ROBERT OWEN."

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

We do not often insert poetical pieces—but no excuse is necessary for giving the following.—It first appeared in a New York paper, with many others, equally beautiful, over the signature of "Croaker & Co." It is true "a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet," but we cannot reconcile the idea of *croaking* to a production like this, which causes the blood to rush more free from the heart, and nerves the arm of the patriot with new strength.

When freedom, from her mountain height,

Unfurled her standard to the air,

She tore the azure robe of night,

And set the stars of glory there!

She mingled with its gorgeous dyes,

The milky baldric of the skies,

And striped its pure celestial white,

With streakings of the morning light;

Then, from his mansion in the sun,

She call'd her eagle bearer down,

And gave into his mighty hand,

The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!

Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,

To hear the tempest-trumping load,

And see the lightning-lances driven,

When stride the warriors of the storm,

And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!

Child of the Sun! to thee 'tis given,

To guard the banner of the free,

To hover in the sulphur smoke,

To ward away the battle stroke,

And bid its blendings shine afar,

Like rainbows on the cloud of war,

The harbinger of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,

The sign of hope and triumph high!

When speaks the signal trumpet-tone,

And the long line comes gleaming on,

(Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,

Has dim'd the glist'ning bayonet.)

Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn,

To where thy meteor-glories burn,

And, as his springing steps advance,

Catch war and vengeance from the glance!

And when the cannon-mouthings loud,

Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,

And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall!
There shall thy victor-glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath,
Each gallant arm that strikes below,
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave,
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back,
Before the broad-sides reeling rack,
The dying wanderer of the sea,
Shall look at once, to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly,
In triumph, o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free hearts' only home,
By angel-hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven!
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us?
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA. *Postscript to Bell's London Weekly Messenger of the 21st of April*—a publication of the first rate character for probity and caution:

A report has just reached us, and we fear upon good authority, that our government has received an intimation that the emperor Alexander totally disapproves of the conduct of the British government in its recent negotiation with France in regard to Spain; and, being of opinion that such a negotiation has a direct tendency to weaken all the efforts of France, and to confirm what he is pleased to deem the audacity of the Spanish cortes, he (the emperor Alexander) deems it necessary to notify, that he shall support the French king with the whole forces of his empire; and, to that end, has ordered the march of a Russian army towards the Netherlands. A corps d'armée of eighty thousand men is immediately to be assembled at Dantzic; and it is understood that this corps will be instantly marched forwards. The emperor Alexander expresses it as his decided conviction, that the French cause is the cause of all crowned heads; and that, unless a common effort be made to extirpate revolutionary principles and practices, there will not be a monarchy in Europe.

We understand that the effect of the Spanish revolution upon the Russian dominions in Poland, have led to this decisive step on the part of the Russian emperor; and that, under the panic of apprehension of the result of these doctrines, he is resolved to make a direct alliance and an avowed common cause with the king of France in the war against Spain.

Now, it is impossible not to foresee, that this measure of the Russian despot may lead to the most important results, and that it becomes the duty of the British government to take a deliberate survey of its own situation, and of the probable cost and possible issue of its neutrality under such a condition of circumstances. The question, in a word, consists of two points:—the first, What would it cost us, in our own immediate sacrifices, to go to war; and whether the possible good of such a war be equivalent to this cost? The second point is, what will be the possible result of our remaining at peace—how will it affect our future condition?

As to the first of these questions, we have no hesitation in saying, that the country cannot go to war on a great scale without a most enormous expense,—an expense, both in money and suffering, so great as to render it a point of prudence to avoid it at every event short of incurring a greater peril in future.—We cannot afford a war for mere principles. We cannot afford a war from sympathy or generosity to a brave and free people suffering under oppression. Three years' war would fix us with three or four millions additional taxes upon the peace which should conclude it; and where and whence are those taxes to come? We may borrow the principal; and the expenditure of the principal amongst us, so long as it lasts, may invigorate trade, commerce, and agriculture,—more mechanics will be employed, and there will, in every thing, be a larger consumption. But this will necessarily cease with the peace, and then the community must pay the reckoning—must pay the annual interest of the one hundred and forty millions by which the debt will be augmented. This will be the cost of war; the replacement of the taxes which have been recently removed, or of others still more burdensome.

On the other hand, let us look to the second question, what will be the event of our remaining at peace? The event will be this—first, that the Spaniards will be overwhelmed;—secondly, that a most abominable and atrocious principle will be established—so far as the continent is concerned—in the law of nations, namely, that it is the right and duty of kings to superintend the interests of monarchy in all neighboring nations; and to put down any reform, or attempts at reform, which menace to abridge the plenary power of kings over their subjects;—and, thirdly, that the power of Russia, already so enormous as to excite a just apprehension for the balance of power, will be further confirmed and augmented, inasmuch as such a triumph over popular principles must necessarily consolidate the Russian power. In Poland, only, has Russia any thing to fear, and Europe any thing to hope, as respects the subdivision of the Russian empire; and it is the unquestioned policy of every nation in Europe not to stop the moral effect of this cause, by the course of which, alone, Russia can be reduced within the due limits of the balance of power. Russia, as she rests at present, is an immense, a cumbrous, an overwhelming physical force, overhanging free Europe; and it is unquestionably the first interest of mankind in general, that this power should be broken by division.

What, then, is the true point of policy? We think this,—that we should join in the war so far as our own actual interests allow; namely, by such a naval force as would be sufficient to save Cadiz, and thereby render nugatory the invasion by France; and which would not, at the same time, cost more than this country could afford, and than the object would be worth. We think that Mr. Canning's objection to this course is a mere rhetorical flourish of words,—a mere fanciful point of national pride.—We are bound, we think, in due policy, to do all that we can; and as we can do this, and as the object is unquestionably worth it, we think we ought so to act.

If the Russian army should enter Spain, we think that the English ministry will be inexcusable, unless they take immediate possession, (for the Spaniards), of Cadiz, Corunna, Ferrol, and whatever other towns may be within our reach, and within our means of defence by sea. We should be the last to advise a war without any object proportionate to its cost; we well know, that any such war, (to

make use of the *argumentum ad hominem*), will cost ourselves and all others in the same condition of life, at least twenty pounds a year, for fifty years to come; and we, and all others like us, have, therefore, a direct interest in the question. But, even with this consideration before us, we say gravely and deliberately, let us venture a naval war; and let us assist, by garrisoning Spanish towns and forts, if Russia shall enter Spain. Let neither Russia nor France have a ship on the ocean; and let us spare no efforts to excite Poland to make another venture for her independence.

Foreign Articles.

Great Britain and Ireland. The provincial news, (says the *Dublin Evening Mail*), which reached us by the post to day, is positively frightful. There was a regular battle between the Charleville police and the insurgent peasantry, on Tuesday last. On Thursday several farm houses, on the lands of lord Cork, were burnt to the ground. A quantity of hay, on the glebe lands of the dean of Limerick and the rev. Mr. Bevan, were burnt on Friday; and the houghing of cattle in all parts of the south is now a common pastime. Above a hundred prisoners are to be tried for murder, only, at the present assizes! about 20 for rape! and several for abduction. At the Clonwell assizes, alone, there are to be tried 26 for murder, 7 for rape, and 2 for the forcibly carrying off females. What a blessed state of society is our's in Ireland.

In consequence of the continued disturbances in Ireland, it is proposed to renew the insurrection act.

Stocks, London, April 22—3 per cent. consols 76 3/8 1/4.

W. McMullen, a youth under 16 years old, lately performed the wonderful task of walking 112 miles in 28 successive hours! At one time he suffered much, and it was thought that he would fail—but, after having completed the 112 miles, he walked another quarter, doing the whole in 27 hours and 3 minutes. On another occasion, he walked 40 miles in 8 successive hours—or 5 miles an hour.

There is a report that the British minister at Paris has had high words with M. Chateaubriand.

In the British parliament, April 14th, the promised statements were made relative to the diplomatic proceedings with foreign powers. After giving a history of the negotiations, and the unavailing attempts to preserve peace, Mr. Canning communicated a copy of his last despatch to be communicated to the French government. This despatch states—

"That England does not expect France to establish a military occupation of Spain, nor to force the king to any measures derogatory to his crown, or to his existing relations with other powers.

"That she expects the dominions of Portugal will be respected.

"That she expects no attempt will be made by France to bring under her dominion any of the American provinces which have thrown off their allegiance to Spain.

"That a frank explanation on these points was necessary, in order that England might maintain a strict neutrality.

"Mr. Canning then stated, that assurances had been received that no intention had existed in France of attacking Portugal.

He further stated, that no hope had ever been held out to Spain that England would pursue any other course than a strict neutrality, which she was still resolved upon. He concluded by expressing a hope that Spain would come off triumphant.

Mr. Canning, on presenting the papers, entered into considerable detail, but there was a great deal of *diplomacy* in his remarks—doubtful stuff, meaning any thing or nothing. When he had concluded, Mr. Brougham said—after all, he must say that he was left quite in the dark as to the precise line of conduct which ministers meant to pursue. (Hear, hear!) He saw that neutrality was the ground on which they intended to stand, and that they had declared never to assist France against Spain. It had been said that the duke of Wellington went to Paris to repeat what he had done at Verona; but not one word had been said about the duke's negotiation at Verona. Verona was the principal character; the *Hamlet* of the piece, and yet the character was wholly omitted. It had been declared that the noble duke had, with his military arm, defended Spain on former occasions, and that with his diplomatic arm he had now defended her at Verona. It was then to be supposed that the papers on the table contained the firm language of remonstrance. It was to be hoped that the documents were not limited to that degree of remonstrance. Mr. Brougham then said, with respect to the negotiations, he should of course abstain from delivering any opinion upon them until the documents were printed. He called upon government, if they were determined to stick to neutrality, to let that neutrality be real, and not a mockery—a neutrality to be directed by the course which other nations might pursue, implying of course that the war might be such as would drag others into it, and that they were not to wait for the best preparations of the enemy. "We all (said Mr. Brougham) most heartily, and from the bottom of our hearts, pray for success to the Spaniards. This is the feeling of the English people—of the French people—aye, of the French army too, who detest the errand of cant, hypocrisy and cruelty, upon which they are sent, against a free people." (Cheers.) But that army was unfortunately under the control of a few despots, who were now attempting a counter-revolution, to get back their estates, and a few priests, who were anxious to get back their well lost tithes. (Cheers.)—Let the conduct of England animate the oppressed. Having offered one vow for the success of the Spaniards, let another be put for condign punishment to the *Bourbons*, who, if they were to perish, would perish amidst the delight of every liberal man in Europe—regretted by no human being, except a handful like themselves, who never felt for liberty, and never ought to have a single hand raised to restore them. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Canning observed, that he had not made any one remark which could be fairly construed into an assertion that the war was desperate on one side or the other. If the hon. and learned gentleman had understood him to say that the war was full of danger to Europe, and particularly to France, he had understood him correctly—but beyond that his remarks did not apply; he had given no opinion as to the result of what was now going on in the peninsula.

Mr. Brougham said he had understood from the right hon. gentleman's speech, that the duke of Wellington was instructed to deprecate the interference by arms as pregnant with danger to Europe, and particularly to France.

Mr. Canning (across the table)—“Certainly, certainly.”

The papers were now ordered to be laid on the table. The house then adjourned at twelve o'clock.

Personal altercation between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Canning, in the house of commons, April 17. Some petitions had been presented on the “Catholic Question,” Sir F. Burdett regarded any attention to them as a mockery and waste of the time of the house, it being resolved by the ministry that nothing should be done—so he should withdraw from the discussion. Lord Nugent expressed his determination to adhere to the project as long as it was brought forward. Mr. Canning denied having said that he considered the Catholic question as hopeless. On the contrary, he believed the question had been making way; it might, however, receive its death blow from the secession which had been threatened that evening; but if it did so fail, on the head of the seceders alone ought the blame of its failure to be thrown. Messrs. Tierney, W. Wynn, and G. Bennett, made some observations. Mr. Peel defended his conduct in regard to the Catholics, and said, he would never consent to hold power by compromise. Mr. Brougham expressed his admiration of the manly conduct of Mr. Peel; had the right hon. Mr. Canning acted so at that critical moment when the point was whether he should go to India into honorable exile, or take office in England, and not submit to his sentence of transportation, but be condemned to hard labor in his own country—doomed to the disquiet of a divided council—sitting with his enemies and pitied by his friends—with his hands chained and tied down on all those lines of operation which his own sentiments and wishes would have led him to adopt—at that critical moment, when his fate had depended upon lord chancellor Eldon, and his sentiments upon the Catholic cause—if, at that critical moment, he who had said on the last night that he would not truckle to a noble lord, (lord Folkestone), but who then had exhibited a specimen of monstrous truckling for the purpose of obtaining office, which the whole history of political tergiversation could furnish—Mr. Canning—“I rise to say that is false.”—The speaker, after a perfect silence for some seconds, hoped the right hon. gentleman would retract the expression he had used. Mr. Canning was sorry to have used any word which was a violation of the decorum of the house, but no consideration on earth should induce him to retract the sentiment.

The speaker asked the house if Mr. C. should not recall his words? He said he was sorry that he had said any thing offensive to the house, but that he would say no more. The language was admitted to be disorderly, on a reference to the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Banks moved that Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham be taken into the custody of the sergeant at arms, and held until the house could be satisfied that no other steps would be taken by them on account of what had passed. The discussion continued for some time; at length, sir R. Wilson having suggested that Mr. Brougham's attack was made entirely in a political feeling, and not with a person alone: Mr. Canning immediately rose and accepted this mode of explanation, and the unfortunate misunderstanding terminated. Mr. Brougham said, that though the right honorable gentleman had often been embattled against him, he assured him, that never had he entertained the smallest bad feeling or ill-will towards him.

In the end, the mockery intimated by sir F. Burdett was demonstrated—by an adjournment, after a refusal to assign a time for the discussion of the

subject—which, it is understood, will not be again brought up at the present session.

House of lords, Monday, April 14. The earl of Liverpool, after presenting the papers relative to the negotiations on the disputes between France and Spain, addressed their lordships to the same purport as Mr. Canning did in the house of commons. He strongly deprecated the conduct of the French towards Spain.

Earl Grey opposed the measures adopted by his majesty's government. He was not prepared to argue upon all the facts, having had no opportunity to see the papers; but upon the noble earl's statement he was prepared to contend, that if a more determined tone had been used by the British government, their efforts would not have had an unfortunate termination, neither would Spain have been made the theatre of iniquitous aggression.

After a few observations from lord King, the title of the papers was read. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 15. Negotiations—Earl Grey, (in the absence of ministers) said, he had bestowed all the time he could command on the perusal of the papers laid on the table by his majesty's command, and he was sorry to say the reading of these papers had not removed the impression on his mind; on the contrary, his opinion was, that, in the late negotiations at Verona and Paris, the honor and interest of this country had been sacrificed to a degree unprecedented. It was his intention, on Thursday, if his majesty's ministers were present, to put some questions to them, and if it would suit the convenience of the lords, he should, on Tuesday, bring forward the question more at large.

Thursday, April, 17. Lord Holland wished to know if there was any secret treaty between this country and any of the allied powers, that the crowns of Spain and France should be united, and whether any treaty existed with Russia, that that power should supply France with a military force in case of an unsuccessful war in Spain? He also wished to know in what capacity the duke of Wellington attended the congress at Verona?

The earl of Liverpool said, that with respect to the first question, the treaties distinctly provided that the crowns of France, and Spain should not be united. 2d. That there was no treaty by which Russia was bound to provide a military force for France. 3d. That the duke of Wellington attended the congress as his majesty's plenipotentiary.

Earl Grey expressed himself dissatisfied with these answers, and a conversation of some length ensued upon the late negotiations, in the course of which lord King, earl Grey and lord Holland, warmly condemned the part taken by ministers.

France. The funds continue to fall, notwithstanding the duchess of Angouleme had reviewed the troops at Bordeaux! This woman is said to be the only man in the whole family of the Bourbons.

The official account acknowledges a sortie from St. Sebastian's, but makes the loss of the French to be only 20 men. This was not believed at Paris—but the loss was put down at from 3 to 600.

What is called a provisional government is established for Spain, and general Eguia placed at the head of it. This is kind in the French!

The duke of Angouleme narrowly escaped death at St. Sebastian's. Fifteen men were killed and wounded by a random cannon ball, at a place which he had a moment before left. Here is 15 by one shot—how does it agree to the total official loss of 20?

Four Frenchmen taken prisoners in Spain, were tried by a court martial and shot.

Great alarm prevails at Bordeaux and the other ports of France, with respect to the fate of the commerce and shipping of France.

The funds fell nearly two per cent. on the receipt of the news from Spain; but they revived a little next day; and the French papers express the most sanguine hopes of success in the war—but it is fine and imprisonment to say otherwise.

The duke d'Angoulême issued the following proclamation and order of the day, previous to the French army entering Spain:

"PROCLAMATION.

"The duke d'Angoulême, general in chief of the army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards.

"The king of France, in recalling his ambassador from Madrid, had hoped that the Spanish government, warned of its dangers, would have returned to more moderate sentiments, and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have elapsed, and his majesty has waited in vain for the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of the neighboring states.

"The French government has supported two whole years, with unexampled patience, the most unmerited provocations. The revolutionary faction, which has destroyed, in your country, the royal authority, which holds your king captive, which demands his forfeiture, which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried every means to corrupt the army of his most Christian majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded, by the contagion of its doctrines and its example, to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its hopes, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate, under the protection of triumphant rebellion, the plots formed by them against their country.

"It is time to put an end to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives her of the power of giving peace to her colonies, which separates her from Europe, which has interrupted all her relations with the august sovereigns, whom the same intentions and the same wishes unite with his most Christian majesty, and which compromise the repose and the interest of France.

"Spaniards! France is not at war with your country; sprung from the same blood with your kings, I can only desire your independence, your happiness and your glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees at the head of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, but it is to support the Spaniards who are friends of order and the laws; to aid them to liberate their captive king; to raise again the altar and the throne! to rescue the priesthood from proscription, men of property from spoliation, and the whole nation from the domination of a few ambitious persons, who, in proclaiming liberty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of Spain.

"Spaniards! Every thing will be done for you and with you; the French are and will only be your auxiliaries. Your standard alone shall wave on your cities. The provinces traversed by our soldiers shall be administered, in the name of Ferdinand, by Spanish authorities. The most severe discipline shall be observed. Whatever is required for the service of the army shall be paid for with the most religious exactness. We pretend not to impose laws on you, or to occupy your country. We wish nothing but your deliverance; when we shall have obtained it, we shall return to our country, happy in having preserved a generous people from

the calamities generated by a revolution, and which experience has taught us but too well to appreciate.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head quarters of Bayonne, April 2, 1823.

"By his royal highness the prince general-in-chief, the councillor of state, civil commissioner of his most Christian majesty,

DE MARTIGNAC."

"Army of the Pyrenees.

"Order of the day. "Soldiers! The confidence of the king has placed me at your head, in order to fulfil the noblest of missions. It is not the spirit of conquest which has made us take up arms; a more generous motive animates us; we are going to place a king on his throne, to reconcile his people with him, and to re-establish in a neighboring country, which is a prey to anarchy, the order necessary to the happiness and safety of the two kingdoms. Soldiers! You will respect, and cause to be respected, religion, laws and property; and you will render easy the accomplishment of the duty which is imposed on me, of maintaining the most rigid discipline.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

"Head quarters, Bayonne, April 3."

Spain. Two battalions of volunteers have arrived at Barcelona from the island of Majorca. The foreign legion, raised in Spain for the defence of constitutional liberty, is 900 strong, and has taken the name of "the legion of death."

The two Spanish ambassadors in London, the duc de San Lorenzo and admiral Jabat, have given up to the public service of Spain, not only the whole of the income assigned them as ambassadors, but the profits of all the offices, of every kind, which they hold from the Spanish government.

The count *Lagarde*, the late French ambassador in Madrid, was in London on the 28th March, *incog.* and the object of his visit was to prevent French officers from going over to the peninsula.

The French troops crossed Bidossoa, the frontier river, on the 7th of April, and captured the small town of Guetaria. They appear also to have occupied Vittoria and Bilbao, without any opposition from the constitutionalists—yet they boast of having made 200 prisoners. When crossing the Bidossoa, the French were met by 150 or 200 persons, (Frenchmen and Italians), with the tri-colored flag; they were fired upon and 15 of them said to be killed or wounded—the rest fled. A great noise is made about this affair. St. Sebastians was summoned to surrender for Ferdinand—the officer replied he would give up the place only to an order from Ferdinand; an attack was commenced by the French—they were gloriously repulsed with the loss of eight hundred men killed, wounded and prisoners! The invaders also summoned Pampeluna, and were rejected. The Spaniards are filled with detestation of them—the guerillas had already commenced their dreadful mode of warfare. There is a rumour that Marshal Moncey, instead of invading Spain, has retired his corps to Toulouse, having ascertained that *Mina*, with 15,000 men, was marching into France! This is what was expected. The French papers, however, state that insurrections multiply in Spain; but one of them gives a report that Mina had actually invaded France.

A letter of one of the latest dates, says—"The French frigate *la Guerriere* has been taken, almost in sight of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing Spanish colors, one of which was a brig carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was peppered in high style. You may rely upon the truth of this."

A traitor Spanish force attacked Valencia on the 2nd of April—they were totally defeated by gen.

Bazon, with the loss of 800 killed and 200 prisoners. The remainder fled in every direction, leaving their baggage wagons and many of their arms with the victors.

Spain appears to be quite tranquil, prepared for and waiting events. Madrid was quiet, though the king, cortes and many of the people had repaired to Seville.

Great preparations are made at Barcelona to repel the invaders--15,000 militia had undertaken to aid the regular force in defence of the place.

A French paper says--"The holy alliance ministers are about to set out in a few days for the camp of the duke d'Angouleme. His royal highness will thus have both the regency of Spain and the representatives of the great continental powers at his side."

There seems no doubt that the French suffered severely at St. Sebastian's, though the official represents only the loss of twenty men. A Bayonne account acknowledges it to have been sixty killed, and 500 wounded or prisoners. The latter were immediately sent off. The city is prepared for a siege, the soldiery being left in the whole possession of it.

Provisions were very scarce in Spain--the French army is already reported as being short of supplies, in consequence, no doubt, of the preconceived measures of the Spanish patriots.

There are some dissensions among the traitor-chiefs--several of them pretending that they have superior rights in restoring the *holy inquisition*.

The French army had halted on the Ebro--where it would remain for eight or ten days to give time, as it is intimated, for the different corps to act together. There are, perhaps, other reasons for it.

Ballesteros had retired before the French, as might have been expected.

The priests are paying much respect to the invaders--for which, we trust, they will soon meet their reward in being *exalted*. The traitor-bishop of Pampeluna had left Bayonne to return to his diocese.

A Paris account of the evening of April 16, says--It was stated yesterday, in a high quarter, that the Russians are actually marching towards France. The seeming non-resistance of Spain, hitherto, begins to cause great uneasiness, and is considered more the result of policy than inability. San Sebastian and Pampeluna are both in a good state of defence, and it is doubtful whether the siege of them will be attempted. No serious obstacle is opposed to the advance of the French; for the strong position of Silinas, on the route to Vittoria, has been left undefended by the Spaniards, whose policy it evidently is, that the French line should be extended over as great a space as possible. We have nothing new from Perpignan nor Toulouse. *Mina does not suffer his intentions to transpire.*

Pampeluna has been invested. The French have met with the same unexpected reception that was granted to them at St. Sebastian's. They were attacked by the garrison, and lost 800 men!

It is reported that overtures had been made for the purchase of the governors of St. Sebastian's and Pampeluna, at great prices; the former in the sum of 800,000 francs; also that Mina had been attempted, through the agency of Chateaubriand, who brought *holy water* from the river Jordan to baptize the son of Napoleon. But these things resulted only in the disgrace of those engaged in the dirty business.

The guerillas are busy harassing the French, leaving them but little to eat, and hanging about them when eating. The horses of the invaders are in a suffering condition. The war will be carried on at "the knife's point."

Madrid Gazette Extraordinary,

Published on the 4th of April, at 11 at night.

(OFFICIAL ARTICLE.)

"I have this instant, (10, P. M.) received, by express, a bulletin, which I hasten to communicate to the public.

"Political government of Valencia.

"Amidst the shouts which resound from every quarter of the city, I have the satisfaction to announce to your excellency, that we may now consider ourselves as entirely freed from the faction by which we were threatened. The gallant colonel Don Antonia Bazon, provisional commander of the province of Castellana, while on his march from that point to Valencia, encountered, between Murviedo and Almanara, the rebels assembled to the number of 5,000 men, with three pieces of artillery, and ranged in order of battle, with the avowed intention of disputing the passage. The colonel had only 1000 men under his command, but all of tried valor; in less than ten minutes he gained a complete victory--a victory, perhaps, unparalleled in the course of the eventful struggle which Spain is now making for the defence of her liberties.--The result of this memorable day has been 800 of the enemy's force killed, and 200 taken prisoners, with 1000 muskets and eight ammunition wagons. But, perhaps, the greatest advantage which we shall derive from this victory is, that the remnant of the faction are struck with panic, and dispersed in all directions.

"This affair took place at nine in the morning--and, at eight this evening, this victorious column arrived, and assembled round the stone of the constitution, where it raised its songs of triumph.

"Valencia, 2d April, 1823.

(Signed)

J. ARISBAL."

Portugal. The king has deprived the traitor Amarante of his titles and honors, and issued a spirited proclamation inviting the people to adhere to the constitutional system--and he really seems earnest that it should be maintained.

The Portuguese minister has left Paris. The details of the affair of Amarante are given--his force was destroyed immediately. He himself escaped, but some of his chiefs were taken and executed.

Naples. The Austrian troops that were leaving Naples have been ordered to halt. It is intimated that another rising of the people is feared.

Russia. The rumor of Russia having determined on marching 80 or 100,000 troops to the aid of France, is again repeated. The Morning Chronicle says, that this force was to arrive by the way of Dantzic. Subsequent accounts, however, give a report, that the British minister at St. Petersburg had succeeded in prevailing on Alexander to withhold assistance from France.

Russia is using every effort to manufacture woolen cloths for her own consumption.

It is intimated that some adjustment had taken place, and that a Russian minister will proceed to Constantinople.

Turkey and Greece. There have been some changes in the ministry at Constantinople, but nothing important appears likely to result from them.

About 8,000 houses, inhabited by 40,000 people, have been consumed by fire at Constantinople, and many persons perished in the flames! The sultan

has made great efforts to relieve the distress caused by this severe calamity—which seems as if increased by a superstitious idea, that the dwellings of the Christians were preserved as by the interference of a supernatural power.

We have details of the progress of the Greeks—they continue to be successful every where. The fine island of Candia is now said to be wholly in their possession: The Egyptian troops that were made prisoners were sent home.

The seat of the Greek government is established at Napoli di Romania.

It is reported that certain Englishmen have proceeded to Greece to offer loans of money to the amount of 7,500,000 dollars, to the Greek patriots. The report carries with it an intimation that the British government has something to do in these matters.

The island of Negropont is chiefly in possession of the Greeks—the capital city was blockaded, by sea and by land; it is an exceedingly strong place, and has a garrison of nearly 2000 Turks.

The sultan was using the utmost exertions to open a new campaign in the Morea, and the Greeks were preparing themselves to give his forces a warm reception.

Cuba. The occupation of Cuba was made the subject of inquiry in the house of commons, on the 16th of April; when Mr. Canning replied, that, considering the emergencies arising out of a state of war, it was impossible to give a direct answer on this point. The London Courier, alluding to the remarks in our papers, sneeringly observes, that we never seem to have taken into account the probability of France seizing on Cuba, in the event of a war with Spain.

Colombia. The New York Evening Post of May 21 states, that the Colombian corvette Maria Francisca, com. Daniels, and the corvette Carabobo, have been captured by two Spanish frigates, one of which mounted 54 and the other 44 guns. The battle was very severe, and lasted two hours and an half. The slaughter is supposed to have been great—but the particulars are not yet known.

Melancholy Affair.

SUFFOCATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND TEN BOYS.

Extract of a private letter from Malta, of February 21, 1823.

"I send you herewith the melancholy details of a most affecting catastrophe which occurred here late in the afternoon of the 11th inst. To any one who has visited the spot, it appears almost incredible how so many lives could have been lost within a period of a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes—and in a place too, where there was more than one outlet; but the unhappy fact was, that so far from the foremost endeavoring to restrain those behind, all were eager to be the first to receive the donation, particularly as, from the increasing number improperly admitted, it was apprehended there would not be bread, &c. sufficient for all. The lamp was unfortunately extinguished, (it is said by the boys in a frolic, throwing their caps at it), and thus in the dark, and not being aware of the eight fatal steps, the moment they came to the edge of them, they were precipitated below with such rapidity, one after the other, that, although one half of the inner door was actually open, it was in an instant blocked up by the prostrate bodies, (a few were found in an upright posture against the partition), and the spot not only made level, but the bodies forced two feet above it!"

Minute by the lieutenant governor of Malta, dated Palace, Valletta, Feb. 14.

"His honor the lieutenant-governor having received a report from the most rev. arch-bishop, the bishop of Malta, relative to the unfortunate catastrophe which took place on the evening of the eleventh inst. in the convent of Minori Osservanti—and having also perused the evidence of the persons examined before the magistrates of police—some of them companions and survivors of the unfortunate sufferers, and other witnesses, who were on the spot at the moment, and the report of the medical men, he is enabled to publish for general information the following details of this truly melancholy accident.

"It has been usual for many years past in this island, on the last days of the carnival, to collect together, in Valletta, and in the three cities on the other side of the harbor, as many boys of the lower classes, of from eight to fifteen years of age, as choose to attend—to form them in a procession, and to take them out to Florian or elsewhere; where, after attending service in the church, a collation of bread and fruit, (provided from funds partly given by government and partly by beneficent individuals) was distributed to them—and this with the view of keeping them out of the riot and confusion of the carnival in the streets of the cities. The arrangement of this procession is under the control of the ecclesiastical directors of the institution for teaching the catechism.

"It appears that this procession had taken place on the 10th inst—that the children went to Florian, just outside of Valletta, and from thence returned to the church of the Minori Osservanti, in Valletta, and that the bread was on that day distributed in the convent of that order without any accident or confusion. On the 11th, the procession was formed as usual, proceeded to Florian, and returned to the church of the Minori Osservanti, and the bread was to be distributed, as on the preceding day, in the same convent.

"Unfortunately, however, the ceremony had been protracted to a later hour than usual, and it appears, (the carnival being over), that a multitude of boys and full grown people, passing by the church, and knowing that bread was to be distributed, mixed with the children in the church with the view of sharing it with them. The boys were to enter the corridor of the convent from the door of the vestry of the church, and were to be let out, through the opposite door of the convent, into Strada St. Usola, where the bread was to be distributed; and it had been customary when they were collected in the corridor, to lock the door of the vestry, for the purpose of preventing those boys who had received their share of the bread from entering a second time into the corridor. On the door of the vestry, however, being thrown open on the present occasion, which took place about sun set, after the entrance of the boys who originally attended the procession, and who could not have exceeded one hundred, the whole multitude of men and boys, who had subsequently entered the church, forced themselves into the corridor to an unknown extent, and pressed them upon the foremost, pushing them gradually to the other end of the corridor, where the door was only half open, with a view of letting out one at a time.

"As soon as the people had all entered the corridor, the vestry door was as usual locked, and though there was one lamp lighted in the corridor, it appears, by some accident, to have been early put out—thus leaving the immense crowd entirely

in the dark; and there being unfortunately a flight of eight steps within the half-closed door, at the opposite end of the corridor, the crowd behind, who pressed upon the foremost, forced the boys down the steps, who fell one upon the other, thus, unfortunately, choking up the half-shut door at the bottom (which opened inwards), and added to the distress. The shrieks of the children were soon heard by the persons employed in the distribution of the bread which they had just commenced issuing, and by the inhabitants of the neighborhood; and it appears that every aid was immediately given. Some persons, after endeavoring in vain to get the boys out of the half-closed door, rushed into the church and got the keys of the vestry-door, which was then opened, while others entered the corridor from the vestry, passed through the crowd to the other end, and broke down the door at the bottom of the steps; but unfortunately these exertions were not in time to save the unhappy sufferers. Many, however, were taken out fainting, and soon recovered; others, apparently lifeless, were afterwards brought to their senses; but we regret to add, that 110 boys, of from eight to fifteen years of age, perished on this occasion from suffocation, by being pressed together in so small a space, or trampled upon. On reflecting upon this fatal occurrence the lieutenant governor is convinced that none but persons of the most depraved or perverted minds can suppose for a moment that there has been the smallest wilful or intentional fault on any part. That there are, however, individuals of the above description in the island is but too evident, as reports, of the most malignant nature have been raised, and circulated on the occasion. It will be the first duty of government to shift these reports to their foundation, and the authors, if discovered, will meet with the punishment they deserve."

Insurance Case.

Communicated for the Norfolk Herald.

The frequent abuses, committed in the sale of ships and goods, under the authority of masters, and their advisers, have recently received wholesome correctives, in the courts of king's bench and common pleas, in England. Both cases have been reported and sent to the United States, by a committee of Lloyd's. It is only proposed, at present, to insert the proceedings in one case—*Meaburns vs. Leckie*, in the court of common pleas, on the 15th March, 1822, before lord chief justice Dallas, and a special jury.

The cases will be better understood by a quotation from the introduction to these reports, by the committee of Lloyd's—

"The result of the cases, *Freeman vs. the East India company*, in the court of king's bench, and *Meaburns vs. Leckie*, in the court of common pleas, have declared illegal the practice of selling ships and cargoes, which has existed for many years, and from which much injury has arisen both to the underwriters and commerce in general."

"The committee for managing the affairs at Lloyd's, feel it to be their duty to have these cases printed, from the notes of the short hand writers, for general information; and to transmit copies of them to their agents abroad, in order that they may be enabled to give proper advice to masters of vessels who may meet with accidents in the prosecution of their voyages."

"According to the opinions of the judges in these cases, the captain has no authority to sell, but in a case of urging necessity; yet, on the other

hand, this power appears to be vested in him, whenever it is necessary for the prosecution of the voyage, or the preservation of the interests committed to his care."

"His first duty, on all occasions, being to complete the voyage, he ought, in the first place, to apply any funds, which are within his power, or which he can procure, without having recourse to the cargo; but he may sell a part of the cargo to refit the vessel, when he has no funds, and cannot raise money, either by bills upon his owners, or by hypothecation of the ship, her freight, or the cargo; and these decisions do not infringe his right to do so."

The case was opened by Mr. *Serjeant Vaughn* for the plaintiffs, Messrs. Meaburns. It was to enforce, by this action, the payment of 200*l.* the amount of the defendant's subscription to a policy of insurance. The material question was, whether the plaintiffs were or were not entitled to recover for a total loss.

The learned Serjeant proceeded as follows:—

"This was a policy of insurance, executed in the beginning of 1820, upon a vessel called the *Lady Banks*, on a voyage from London to the East Indies, and back to some port in the united kingdom.—The terms of the policy are extremely large, and there is nothing arising as to the peculiar destination of the vessel. The *Lady Banks* was built in Boston, in 1810; was a strong well built vessel; sailed from this country in March, 1820, on her voyage to Madras, in the first instance; and she went to Madras very well; she arrived at Calcutta in August, 1820, where she took in a loading of saltpetre, rice and indigo, with some other things; she sailed for Madras about the 11th December, 1820, and in Madras Roads met with severe weather—so severe, that a vessel, called the *Bulmer*, was lost; there it seems her situation was very perilous.—She discharged that part of the cargo which was destined for Madras, and sailed from Madras Roads about the 19th January, 1821. It was found she had suffered much in the gale, which made it necessary to put into Ceylon, where she was repaired, and from whence she sailed on the 19th of February, and on the 7th of March she sprung a-leak, and a very bad leak it was, the water coming in by feet and not by inches. Wonderful efforts were made by the master; with great difficulty they reached Port Louis, in the Isle of France, pressing the vessel, and run her upon a mud bank in that port. It will be found, from the evidence, she was in a sinking state for many hours; the leak had sprung under the counter; sails were got under the bottom, which were washed away; every thing was done to keep up the spirits of the crew; the cabin stores, the fresh meat, and every thing that could support the frame of man, under the arduous exertions with which they had to struggle, was done; making signals of distress, and so on, they found their way, in a sinking state, to the place above mentioned.

On his arrival, the then master, (the master had died), the former mate, applied himself to the most respectable persons in Port Louis, for the purpose of taking advice, what was best to be done.—The house of Hawes & Hoston were persons to whom he introduced himself, and they advised him to petition the vice-admiralty court, to have the vessel surveyed, to see what state she was in, whether she could be repaired or not; and he took that advice, after considering on the point, and an order was made for the very purpose of having her surveyed and examined; the surveyors were sent for, and she was carefully examined. It was sug-

gested he had better get an estimate of what the repairs would come to. The court directed the survey and estimate to be made on oath; the survey was made, and the repairs estimated at from 25 to 30,000 dollars, and the ship was estimated to be worth about four thousand and five hundred pounds sterling.

[The plaintiffs' counsel then proceeded argumentatively, stating a few facts; that the master decided upon not repairing his vessel, as the repairs would cost more, in his judgment, than she would be worth when repaired. A part of the cargo was burned in a warehouse where it was stored; it does not appear, that the remainder was of a sufficient value, to have enabled the master to have repaired the ship, if he had been so inclined; it no where appeared that the captain made any exertions to raise money, by bills on his owners, by hypothecation, or by a sale of any part of the cargo not destroyed.]

It seemed to be admitted that the captain acted according to the best of his skill and judgment; after all was closed, the expenses at Port Louis absorbed all the ship sold for; the captain took little home but his protest.

The only witness examined was the captain, who confirmed the statement of the plaintiffs' counsel as to the badness of the weather, and the perilous state of the ship, when he got into Port Louis; he declared that he had acted from the best of his judgment, and done what he thought was best for the interest of all concerned; that he thought the estimate of repairs would exceed the value of the ship, when repaired.

The defendant's counsel replied with great strength of argument; he exposed the practice, upon these occasions, of converting a partial into a total loss; for, by examining the estimates of the repairs required, it appeared evidently that many of those repairs could not be charged upon the underwriters; for the survey, after enumerating all the repairs that ought to be made, concluded by saying, "these being done, the *Lady Banks*, we are of opinion, will be a sound, good ship, wholly efficient and perfectly sea worthy." The defendant's counsel agreed that there was a claim, for a partial loss, to the amount of the injury sustained, and which they were willing to pay—From what has been said, the reader will have perceived the point in issue, but which will be better understood, from what was said by the court and the verdict of the jury.

The chief justice then summed up the case as follows:

Gentlemen of the jury: This case is now reduced to a very narrow compass. The ship appears to have been apparently sinking, from the water which she made, from her straining in heavy gales of wind, from time to time, as you have heard: and, as far as respects the captain, in respect to his conduct, to be considered with twelve passengers on board, with the cargo he had, he appears to have acted with perfect prudence, up to a certain time, in pursuing the course of conduct which he did. When he put into the isle of France, what was he to do with his ship in a sinking state and full of water? He was obliged to run her on the mud, in order to save her. And then, what was the conduct a prudent man would pursue for the benefit of his owners, underwriters and passengers? He applied to a house of respectability on the spot. With respect to the conduct of the captain, up to this time, it seems to me no objection can be made. When he got upon the island, what was it fit to do? To have

the ship examined and surveyed, which was done accordingly; and the surveyors report, that certain repairs are necessary to be done, and then, which is a material fact to be attended to, they say, if these repairs are done, she will be a perfectly sound ship and fit to prosecute her voyage. Now, under these circumstances, therefore, it becomes a question, whether the captain was not bound to have attempted to have made these repairs, which were thus recommended to be done; and whether, even upon the state of facts, as proved by him, and established in this case, he had, or could not have had, by proper exertions on his part, the means of doing it? Because I have no difficulty in stating to you, that his ship being capable, after repairs, of proceeding on her voyage, if he could, by any means, by any possible means, have hypothecated this ship, or sold any part of the cargo, to have repaired the ship, so as to make her fairly competent for her to proceed on her voyage, a mere retardation of the voyage will not justify an abandonment of it; and, therefore, it will come to this, if you think, upon the circumstances of this case, the captain has done, in point of law, (to which I shall draw your attention presently), all that was incumbent on him to do, to justify a dissolution of the voyage, instead of a prosecution of it, to entitle the owners to abandon to the underwriters, you will say so. Now, with respect to the law, as it has been adverted to in this case, I can only say that, ascending a little earlier than the time referred to, we find the doctrine laid down in the jury in *Mills vs. Fletcher*, "That, if they were satisfied the captain had done what was best for all concerned, they must find as for a total loss." And, in another part of his judgment, he says "the captain, when he came to New York, had no express orders, but he had an implied authority, from both sides, to do what was fit and right to be done, as none of them had agents in the place; and whatever was right for him to have done, if it had been his own ship and cargo, the underwriters must answer for the consequences of it, because it is within his contract of indemnity. I left it to the jury to determine whether what the captain had done was for the benefit of all concerned." That doctrine appears to me, in a degree, to have been narrowed; I would state to what degree, but, before I do that, I must be permitted to advert to a case which has been before the court, that of *Idle vs. the Royal Exchange Assurance company*. Now, in that case, the ship was all but a perfect wreck; the probability was all but short of certainty, that, in a few hours, she would become so.

The captain, in that case, sold the ship in the state she was; the underwriters were sought to be charged on the policy; the question came before the court of common pleas, as a case that was stated and found, and found, in substance, that which it will be necessary to call your attention to. "The jury found, "that the master had acted, throughout the transaction, fairly and *bona fide* for the benefit of all "concerned, and that the sale was honestly, fairly "and properly conducted, and directed with a view "to the interest of all parties concerned."

The case of *Idle* and the *Royal Exchange Assurance company*, was turned into a special verdict, for the opinion of the court of common pleas, and the court unanimously gave judgment for the plaintiff. But it, afterwards, went before the court of king's bench, who have not decided it in one way or the other; but they decided this, that there ought to be a new trial, inasmuch as the special verdict only found, a high degree of expediency for selling, the captain exercised no judgment for the

best and for the benefit of all concerned, but that it was necessary that it should be found, there was a necessity to sell.

Now, with respect to the facts of this case, the captain seems to me, if that could make any difference, to have been under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. He was not originally intrusted with the command of the ship and had never been in that situation. His coming into it had been occasioned by the death of the captain, under whose command she was sent out and under whose command she was coming home. Being the first mate, he became captain and finds himself in a case of novelty and difficulty. With regard to whether the ship ought to have prosecuted her voyage or not, and, with respect to the repairs, I have no difficulty in stating to you, that, if the captain meant to act for the best, yet exercised an erroneous judgment; and, if the ship ought to have been repaired, and, being repaired, could have proceeded on her voyage; and, if he had, (fairly considering the facts of the case), the means of raising the money requisite for that purpose, he could not be justified, on any authority, to abandon the voyage. Therefore, I shall request your judgment on the facts of this case in two different points. In the first place I shall request that you will tell me whether, in your judgment, throughout the whole transaction, the captain acted *bona fide* for the benefit of all concerned? and whether the sale was honestly, fairly and properly conducted, with a view to the interest of all concerned? The first point I request you to consider and to deliver me your opinion on, will be whether, on the facts in evidence in this case, the captain acted *bona fide* for the benefit of all concerned? and then, secondly, whether the sale was fairly and properly conducted and advised with a view to the interest of all concerned? With respect to the sale being properly conducted, I have not heard, in the progress of the evidence, that that part of the case is at all impeached; but, however fairly and honestly, the sale may have been conducted, if the captain of the ship ought not to have sold her, I have no hesitation in stating to you that that will make no difference. The third point to which I direct your attention is and I state the question, I am about to put to you, in the terms which it was put by lord Ellenborough in one of the cases where lord Ellenborough thus lays down the true line and degree as to the measure of necessity—and if I was not to state that this is the true line as to the degree and measure of necessity, I should be inconsistent with myself. Lord Ellenborough thus lays down the true line as to the doctrine and measure of necessity—"a sale can only be justified by extreme necessity and pure good faith." But we are left a little in the dark where we require most light; and that is, what is that extreme necessity? For it is agreed, in cases of this description, persons cannot talk about a physical necessity. I shall leave it to the jury, to say whether there existed such a necessity as called upon the captain to sell the ship, and, if there did, whether there was a fair sale and unmixed with fraud? Tell me first if you think the captain meant to act with good faith, and for the benefit of all the parties concerned and with the best intentions. I request the favor of your opinion upon this point. You will consider the state of the ship, the estimate of repairs, the cargo she had on board, the means which the captain had of raising money to make the repairs required; you will consider the neces-

sity of selling; whether it was necessary the captain should sell the ship.

The jury having retired—

Lord chief justice Dallas—It is very important, on the one hand, that the underwriters should be protected, and, upon the other hand, that men who act in a distant country, who conduct themselves fairly and honestly; but there must be a necessity apparent for the selling the ship and putting an end to the voyage.

The jury having returned into court, and being asked if they agreed on their verdict—

The foreman—We proceed to give three answers to the questions, without finding any verdict.

First, we find the captain appears to have acted according to the best of his judgment.

Secondly, that the sale was conducted fairly and honestly, and,

Thirdly, that there was no necessity for the sale of the ship.

Lord chief justice Dallas—Then your verdict will be for the defendant; you are quite right.

Mr. Serjeant Lens, (defendants' counsel), that is, for the plaintiffs, on the ground of an average or partial loss. The amount will be settled out of court.

Mr. Serjeant Vaughan—It is the finding of the jury for an average loss.

Lord chief justice - In my own opinion, I do not think this was a case in which the necessity was made out. I do not think all had been done which the necessity of the case required for a vessel of this sort.

CHRONICLE.

Massachusetts. The Boston Centinel tells us that the "Federal ticket," for representatives in the state legislature, has succeeded, in that city, with the exception of two members, out of the 25 voted to be chosen. It was a hard election. The average "federal" majority was only about 150, out of 4,334 votes given by the adverse parties.

New York. Owing to some necessary repairs of the great canal, the water was not let into it at a certain point until the 25th of April—but, in the first four days of its navigation, the following articles arrived at Utica—11,960 bbls. flour, 2,677 do. pork and beef, 240 do. pot and pearl ashes, 3,158 bushels wheat, 12 tons lard, 76,980 feet boards, &c. 2,500 cubic feet timber, 20,407 gallons whiskey, &c. &c.

The Mississippi. The waters of this river have been very high the present season, but it does not appear that much damage has been done. The master of a steam boat arrived at New Orleans reported that he saw no land, except the bluffs, for the distance of six hundred miles from the mouth of the Ohio!

Murder. Two horrible murders have lately been committed near Norfolk, Virginia. Respectable men, a Mr. Walker and a Mr. Hayes, have been shot while seated in their own houses—the latter while at supper with his family! Both were killed at once. The authors are believed to be what are called "outlying negroes."

Extraordinary haul. Some men who were engaged in fishing for shad, in the river Delaware, opposite the Inicum island, drew up one hundred and eleven sturgeon, at one haul. These sturgeon probably made a mistake in their geography, and mistook the Delaware for the Hudson, and Philadelphia for Albany!

[New-York paper.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We have not received any advices from Europe since the publication of the last REGISTER—but under the head of "Foreign Papers," page 201, will be found many interesting articles. We intend next week, to give an abstract of the papers lately laid before the British parliament, in relation to the proceedings and designs of the different powers in respect to Spain, &c.

SUGAR, consumed in Great Britain. In an article in the last REGISTER, we stated that the consumption of sugar in Great Britain was about 500,000 *cwt.* per annum. The items were derived from some British statements that seemed correct, but we now apprehend that they were not so, by a great deal. Some old, but unknown friend at Glasgow, has sent us a package of interesting papers, published in Scotland, one of which puts down the amount of sugar consumed in Great Britain at 2,581,255 hundred weight! Now, if this is so—the duty, which averages at least 30s. *per cwt.* will annually amount to 3,871,932l. We do not know how to esteem this, seeing that the whole average produce of the customs is only about or less than nine millions of pounds; and it allows about 20½ lbs. to every person in Great Britain, *per annum.*

But, whether the quantity, consumed be greater or smaller, than we had put it at, the fact has not much, if any, operation on the general scope of the remarks on the subject.

THE PIRATES. A letter from Allentown details the operations of the light squadron in scouring the coasts of Cuba, and affording convoys. The duty is a most severe one, but it has been effectually performed. "It is not believed that a single pirate is to be found between Point Yacos and cape Antonio." *Excluded from the ocean, they are carrying on their trade on the land.* Large bodies of them, well mounted and armed, are plundering the plantations and murdering the people of Cuba. They abound in the neighborhood of Matanzas. A party of cavalry had captured five of them, and the militia had been turned out to scour the country. If hemmed in much longer by com. Porter, the authorities of Cuba, in self defence, must exterminate them, if they do not abandon their horrible business.

Not one piracy has been lately committed. The officers and crews of our vessels appear to enjoy good health, except the commodore, who had not yet recovered from his illness, as mentioned by himself in his letter lately published.

Another letter from Allentown, dated May 10, says—I am just returned from a week's cruise on the coast of Cuba—the several divisions of the squadron, on the cruise, have taken two piratical vessels, burnt several not worth bringing here and have destroyed many establishments on the coast; not a single piracy has been committed since our arrival in these seas—indeed, we consider it entirely suppressed, and vigilance we hope will keep it so."

☞ **HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!!** ☞ It will be recollected—by all the world!—that, after the greatly grand race at Washington city in November last, between the most renowned New York horse called Eclipse,

and the most renowned Virginia horse Sir Charles, which terminated in the defeat of the latter, he having been lamed, as the judges most gravely and reverently reported, the Virginians, exceedingly mortified by being beaten in what they supposed themselves to excel, made up a new match with the owner of Eclipse, for 20,000 dollars a-side—Eclipse against any running animal that could be produced at the starting post of the Long Island course, in the ensuing May.

Preparations for the approaching contest were immediately made. The whole of the judgment of Virginia in horse flesh was enlisted to select the best blood and bottom of the state; and several were fed and trained with the greatest precision, by learned grooms, and watched with more than parental anxiety. Nor was the owner of Eclipse idle, for he employed the best professors in the art of feeding and rubbing-down horses that he could get; and the way in which either party managed to improve their horses, was kept as much a secret as the mysteries of Isis. The interest of the contest increased, like a snow ball, as the period of it approached, and the feelings of many were as much excited as when the eyes of the nation were fixed on Washington, during the balloting in the house of representatives for Jefferson and Burr! Some time since, several horses from Virginia passed through Baltimore for New York—but no one dared to hint which was to be the champion of the south. When they arrived, the most persevering curiosity could not penetrate the veil—and whether it was to be a horse called Henry, or a mare named Betsey Richards, was the "wonder" of thousands: many would have made a journey of 100 miles to ascertain the fact. But the great secret was kept, until as it were the moment of starting, when Henry was brought to the post, in the presence of about fifty thousand spectators! The cash, 40,000 dollars, had been before deposited in the office of the bank of the United States; the judges gravely took their seats—the race was run, and won by Eclipse, on Tuesday last, as stated below.

For several days before the race, the stages and steam boats arriving at New York were burthened with anxious passengers—many of whom, no doubt, had travelled 500 miles to witness the important contest of speed! It was estimated, that not less than 20,000 strangers were in the city of New York—all the hotels, inns, taverns and boarding houses were jammed with people from the bottom to top, and, on the day of the race, the city was as deserted! The cost of travelling and other expenses of the strangers, may be fairly estimated to have been a million of dollars—and the value of the time and money of all, wasted or expended, cannot be supposed at less than two millions. The amount of the bets can only be guessed at—it is very possible that they exceeded a million; for the "sporting world," from the extreme East to the extreme West, and the extreme North to the extreme South of the United States, was engaged in this affair! Few have gained much by it—but many have lost what should have went to the payment of their just debts, and are ruined.

The first heat was run in 7 m. 37½ sec. and won by Henry; half a length a-head.

The second in 7 m. 49 sec. won by Eclipse, one length a-head.

The third in 8 m. 24 sec. and also won by Eclipse, a length and a half a-head.

So, the whole twelve miles were run in 23 minutes and 50½ seconds—and the whole race was about as hard a one, it is stated, as ever was run. Henry is a young horse, supposed not to have arrived at his greatest perfection; Eclipse is aged, and thought by some to have passed his prime. So the match is regarded as having been an equal one, and the winner has nothing to boast of, save that he has won. The rider of Eclipse was changed at the second heat, and of Henry at the third.

Never did a case happen before, perhaps, in which state pride was so much at stake. It might be excited, we think, by more laudable objects.—The money expended or lost, and time wasted on the present occasion, is not far short in its value of half the cost of cutting the Erie canal.

A trotting match, three mile heats, took place on the preceding day, on the course, for a purse of \$1000, which was won by a Pennsylvania horse, beating Dragon and Mr. Coster's black mare. The 1st mile was performed in 3 minutes 15 seconds, 2d mile 2 55—3d 2 55. The second heat was performed in 9 minutes and 4 seconds.

NAVAL. The Prince Regent was lately launched at Chatham, in England, and is capable of mounting 132 guns, though rated at 120. She has four decks, is 205 feet long, "between her perpendiculars," 64 deep, 53½ greatest width—burthen 2620 tons. She was seven years on the stocks, and supposed to have cost 200,000*l.* or about 900,000 dollars.

A paragraph in a Philadelphia paper states that the Prince Regent is not quite so long as the ship now building in that city, and the writer thinks that, "at some future day, her dimensions will be acknowledged to have been considerably less." It is intimated too, that our ship is more strong, as well as more elegant, and that the cost is much less. The amount not stated, but we suppose it to be nearly two thirds.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS. The editors of the "Albany Argus" have taken up an *extract* from an article in the *Register* of the 3rd inst. in which were stated some objections to the proposition for holding a caucus at Washington, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of president of the United States, who shall be a "democratic republican," &c. as recommended at a meeting of the members of the legislature of New York. The courteous manner of the "Argus" in offering some remarks on the extract, encourages a hope that some discussion on the subject may not be unprofitable either to ourselves or our readers.

The editors say that they cannot fully comprehend what was meant by the "political impossibility and constitutional wrong" of the measure contemplated. I presume that they did not read the *whole* article, else, they would not have found any difficulty in comprehending the meaning of those terms. Yet they have exactly hit on the idea of the first of them, by saying—

"If by 'political impossibility' is meant the impossibility of convening a caucus of *democratic members*, we are quite confident that the result will discover the perfect ease with which such a measure may be brought about. The difficulty is not enhanced, in any respect, by the apparent calm of the political atmosphere. The government of every state in the union, is republican. *With the exception of*

such individuals as still avow their hostility to the democratic party and the old democratic principles, it is probable that every member, from each state, will attend the caucus. The feelings and interests of every section of the country, multiform and various as they seem to be, but alike and indivisible as they are, will be duly represented; and the recommendation will be the result of a free discussion and comparison of the claims of the several candidates. Nothing can be more just and pertinent, and we are fain to believe, less open to objection on the ground of impossibility."

It is thus that what I deemed a "political impossibility" is to be done away. A "democratic caucus" is to be composed of the members of congress generally, perhaps we might say universally—for there is not one member, I apprehend, that could not enter under the broad provision made by the "Argus." There is no "avowal of hostility" at Washington, either against the "old democratic" party, or the old federal party, for both are unknown *there*, notwithstanding many gentlemen are sent to congress as being decided democrats or decided federalists, and such they are—at home. Hence it is politically impossible to hold a "democratic caucus;" yet a *general* one, such as the "Argus" proposes, may be easily got up. But what good can grow out of it? Will the people respect the recommendation of persons to whose principles they are opposed?—whose elections they have contested, either for old party reasons or from newly formed local divisions, the last as fruitful of hostility as the others ever were? Further—all the candidates set forth for the presidency are ranked as "democratic republicans"—and there is no prospect that any one, under another name, will be offered to the people: so that though it may be impossible to hold a *democratic* caucus, it is not probable that any other than a "democratic republican" could be nominated by a caucus, if held as proposed. And that would have been sufficient when we were divided into two great political parties, the landmarks of which were established for the general guide and government of persons eminent in them.

The "Argus" next says—"We are to understand, probably, by the phrase "constitutional wrong," that a caucus is prohibited by the constitution. This objection has been urged on more than one occasion; but always with a pertinacious neglect of proof. Precedent, utility, and propriety, are among the affirmative arguments for caucus deliberations and recommendations. The constitution itself, which it is pretended they violate, was not less the subject and the result of them, than have been the subsequent transactions under it. If caucuses are prohibited by the constitution, then were the nominations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, violations of that instrument; and all the measures which have derived their origin from the unofficial consultations of members, and the series of triumphs which, through the influence of these national meetings, have rewarded the exertions of the democratic party, have been the strangest misconceptions of the spirit and language of that great charter of our liberties."

A congressional caucus is prohibited by the constitution, by the absence of a provision to authorize the holding of one, for all powers not delegated are retained. The powers and duties of congress are specified with great exactness, and, at the adoption of the constitution, had it been apprehended that the members of congress, as *such*, would be called upon to act in their *individual* characters to direct the people in the election of presidents, the watchful

jealousy of the framers of that instrument would have expressly forbidden the proceeding. The practice grew out of *political necessity*, and was resorted to by *parties*, to concentrate their strength. WASHINGTON was not selected by a caucus—he was chosen president *before* parties had risen among us. MONROE was not recommended for his present term by a caucus; but elected by the people *after* the decline of parties. Nothing has happened since then to revive party spirit—there is no avowal of opinions strictly political, democratic or federal, under which parties can be rallied; and hence a nomination by *congress* would be an act of dictation to the *people*, instead of a recommendation to *party*.

Surely, it never was designed that *congress* should make a president of the United States, unless in the way prescribed and contingencies stated; but now it seems that *both houses* are to assemble in convention for the purpose of virtually making one, if any virtue there shall be in the acts of such a meeting of the members. The “precedents” referred to do not apply to the present state of things—when Mr. Jefferson and his successors were nominated by caucuses, they were recommended on one side, and by the other opposed, on account of certain great political measures which the adverse parties of the people approved or condemned. Almost every vote taken in congress shewed the existence of these parties—the democrats were one body, the federalists another—one was all *yea* and the other all *nay*. But what is the case now? We cannot discern who are democrats or who are federalists, in any division that takes place in the senate or house of representatives. Whether this is for the good of the country, is very questionable—for there are still, and yet will be, parties in congress, less generous in their nature, perhaps, than if of a political character, and not so easily satisfied. And, though these will operate on the election of a president, they can have little to do with *professions* of democracy or federalism. Hence the idea of holding a “*democratic*” caucus seems impracticable, and the editors of the “*Argus*” have apparently given up the term by a sweeping acceptance of the members of congress as parties to it. The nomination then, would rather be an act of *congress* than of a set of *politicians*, and hence the “*constitutional wrong*,” as well as the *political* impossibility of the proceeding. The condition of things is entirely changed, and so should be the practice. If a caucus is now held, any person may vote for either of the gentlemen before the people as a candidate for the presidency, without compromising his *political* character—but, at the time when Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison were nominated, what democrat could have proposed gen. Pinckney or Mr. King, though he might have thought these as honest and as capable as the first named persons? Now, there would be a scramble for a *person*—then it was a contest for *principles*. Now, he would be the most apt to succeed who could promise the most—but then, it was perfectly understood why one gentleman was preferred to another, and every member of a caucus was responsible for his acts therein. There are temptations enough laid in the way of members of congress already, without investing them with power to *elect*, or *direct the election* of, a president of the United States.

The “*Argus*” concludes as follows:—

“Mr. Niles affects to hope that the public voice may be “determinately expressed, and the unpleasant result of an election in congress prevented.” and yet he would reject the only mode by which

that result, so much to be deprecated, can be avoided. A blind adherence to nominations by the state legislatures, must, of necessity, prevent a choice by the electors: and yet that mode of selection, of all others, is the mode after his own heart.* Fortunately, this is not the predominant belief, any more than the notion, that members will not abandon a favorite candidate, however strong the appeal may be to their democracy and their patriotism. The expressions of the wishes of one legislature cannot be obligatory upon the conduct of another; for, if it can be, with what future legislature does the obligation cease? Is it a “*compromise of the wishes of the people*,” that their representatives “*enter a caucus*,” and after a full examination of the comparative merits and qualifications of the candidates, unite in a nomination which they believe will subserve the interests of the whole country? One of the tenets of a republican faith is, that the minority yield to the majority; and may not the representatives from the several states, after fairly sustaining the nominations of their local legislatures, yield their partialities to the declared will of the majority? They not only *may*, but it is demanded at their hands. The question resolves itself into a very simple one: whether the representatives of the states, having been elected with a direct reference to the subject, possessing, more immediately, the means of forming correct judgments in relation to it, and representing the states, in the caucus, in the ratio of their population, shall recommend an individual to the suffrages of the people—or, whether a final choice, subject to an odious inequality of representation, shall devolve upon the house of representatives?

The great objects of a congressional caucus will be—

To unite the efforts of the democratic party in the nomination of an individual, whose principles and conduct shall foreshow the character of his administration:

To allay sectional jealousies, and the dangerous pride of geographical distinctions:

And to preserve the country from an ultimate choice by the house of representatives.”

I am not accustomed to “*affect*” any thing. I believe there is reasonable ground to hope that the public voice will be determinately expressed on the important subject, and I apprehend that a caucus nomination is more likely to promote disunion among the people than to centre their suffrages. In cases like the present, I have always found this to be the fact. Every old politician knows that a caucus is *always* productive of animosity, confusion or disgrace, when got up for the support of *persons* instead of *things*. To this rule not one exception has come within my knowledge since the year 1797, when I first had a right to assume and took upon myself the part of a politician. I have attended many caucuses, (*but not lately*), and sometimes had the credit of far greater influence in them than I merited, and I was one of the most zealous adherents to the proceedings adopted when *measures* were regarded; but never so acted in favor of *persons* alone; nor will I, until I shall fix a *price on my vote*. Notwithstanding, I have borne a steady testimony against caucusses, unless when the *political necessity* of them was apparent, knowing that otherwise they were seats of intrigue and corruption, and of the thing called “*management*!” and, once or twice had the pleasure to take a leading part in the com-

This is a mistake—I never said one word in favor of state nominations.

plete defeat of some who acted as if they really possessed a right to direct the votes of the people.*

*The following little history of caucusing--*e pluribus unum*, may be worth the telling, by way of exemplifying what has been said. A caucus never yet has, to my knowledge, either on a great or small scale, succeeded, when an attempt was made at dictation in the choice of persons. It is well known that one of the present candidates for the presidency had like to have been agreed upon by the last congressional caucus--but does any one believe that he would have been elected, if he had been nominated? Certainly not. A caucus nomination will always be defeated unless it follows public opinion in the selection of men, when principles are not at stake.

A few years ago, there were four parties in Baltimore. The old democratic party, two contending interests or branches of that party, and the old federal party. At the head of what I shall call the family parties, for the sake of distinction, were gentlemen much esteemed by the democratic party at large, and embracing within them a very considerable portion of those supposed to have the highest political influence in this city. The people esteemed both and would have gone with either in any general political matter, but disapproved of their feuds, believing that they had originated in aspirings to supremacy. After the town had been long vexed with their contentions, these family parties, by some proceedings yet unknown to me, agreed to "bury the hatchet," and, by their united strength, seemed willing to take the management of the affairs of the city into their own hands--and, indeed, there were no persons generally more worthy of the confidence of the people than they. They got up wards meetings, and appointed delegates to hold a convention, to "nominate suitable persons to be supported as delegates to the general assembly." I was myself appointed one of those delegates by the unanimous voice of the citizens who assembled in my ward--but, not discovering any necessity for the proceeding and its object being hinted at, I declined to serve, that liberty might remain to resist the understanding that was supposed to have been had. The convention met, and, after much opposition, the combined parties acting faithfully together, succeeded in obtaining the nomination of two worthy young men, one of each of the family parties, as "suitable persons" to represent this city. The election came on. The "regular ticket" received 1335 votes, an avowed federal gentleman, 1845 votes, and the anti caucus, or people's ticket, 3739 votes! The first had the support of most of the leading politicians--the second more than that of his party, because of personal friendships towards him,--the third had its impulse in the mere weight of public opinion, preferring persons. On many occasions, Baltimore had supported a "regular ticket" with the fidelity of the needle to the pole, and always will do it, when a necessity for it shall appear manifest. In other cases, the people will every where indulge their private feelings--they can be rallied to the support of men when measures are aimed at; but when measures are not in danger, they will have a choice of men.

The case just above stated was the finale of caucusing in Baltimore, so far as I myself had any thing to do with it, *pro or con*. Yet whenever principles and not persons, are to be supported, we shall, no doubt, hold caucusses again--as has been the practice of all parties, to give effect to their opinions.

I speak thus of myself that the grounds on which I act may be more clearly understood. I am not unfriendly to a caucus, when it has avowed measures for its object--and can be rightfully held by parties, if needful to accomplish their legitimate designs*--but the determined opponent of one, if its purpose is merely to put one man in or keep another out of office. This latter proceeding is ever in opposition to the good of the people, and, nine times out of ten, is resisted by them.

An expression of opinion by the members of a state legislature, is as much entitled to respect within the state, as that of the members of congress can be in the United States--but I am not prepared to say that state nominations are to be approved of. They are, perhaps, rather calculated to multiply divisions among the people, than to unite them in sentiment.

I cannot believe with the editors of the "Argus" that the members of congress have been elected with reference to the selection of a president. Some few may have been so chosen--but all the public annunciations of the fact that we have seen or heard of, had but a partial concern as to the choice of two or three persons in only two or three states. Some may have been working behind the scenes--but THE PEOPLE HAVE NOT ACTED ON THE SUBJECT. In many instances they have waived it, believing that the time for it had not arrived. This was certainly the case in Maryland at the late elections--and I could name two gentlemen chosen, who would not have been elected, if it had not been believed that they would give up their private opinions to what should hereafter appear to be the voice of their constituents, on the presidential subject.

To conclude--It is probable that, as editor of the Register, I shall not take any part in favor of this man against that, for president of the United States,--but general subjects, connected with the business of the election, may be freely discussed. I am opposed to a caucus for the reasons above stated, among many others that might be offered--and will ask, what good can result from it? The editors of the "Argus" have assigned results to the proceeding. I believe that the very reverse of them would happen. Do they suppose that, if Virginia should be out-voted, she will join in the choice of Massachusetts, or vice versa? It is not to be expected; for the reason that the selection will not depend on the prevalence of general political principles, but on the influence of other opposing considerations, to be rightfully settled only by the opinion of a majority of the people, freely expressed. The decision of a caucus will not bind any one, because there is no binding principle in its existence, as there used to be. It will therefore be nugatory, or deceptive. There are ar rayments of parties in congress--but I shall mention only one of them. The people of the grain-growing states and many of the eastern, are decidedly disposed to protect domestic manufactures, as well as commerce: those of the south, until lately, were as decidedly opposed to both, and still are so as to manufactures. The one believes it advantageous to encourage--the other, their interest to discourage the production of raiment and other articles now received from abroad--and each,

*The editors of the "Argus" will please to observe the distinction that I have kept up between a caucus of the democratic or federal individuals in congress, as representing their parties, to a transformation of the congress of the United States into a caucus.

in solid column, rises up as represented in congress to say "aye" or "no," as the case, in their opposite ideas, may require. This is a matter of real or supposed interest, not one of speculative policy, as in politics;—the agent here is to effect what must be supposed to come into the personal concerns of the people, and about these they will not suffer any one to determine for them, unless provided for in the constitution and laws, to which they will yield obedience as a duty. The selection is to be made on new principles. When parties existed, a democrat or a federalist, of New Hampshire, corresponded in opinion with a democrat or a federalist, of Georgia; and, when they came into action, every movement was harmonious and brought to bear on the opposing party. There is not any thing of this sort prevailing now. Some of the debates of the last session were hardly less ardent than others that took place during the late war; but it was democrat against democrat, and federalist against federalist. Now suppose Mr. X is a warm friend of domestic manufactures, and Mr. Y as warmly opposed to their encouragement—can it be believed that New Jersey and Georgia will agree in the choice of either of them? Could Pennsylvania and Virginia act in concord, in a case like this? If the editors of the "Argus" will answer this affirmatively, (without any of the *ifs, buts and ands* of my friends the editors of the National Intelligencer, who thereby often put construction at defiance), they may rightfully advocate a caucus, believing as they do that it is also constitutionally proper to hold one; but as I feel assured that any nomination will be resisted, I believe that the holding of a caucus will rather cause heart-burnings than bring about a unity of action. Matters of opinion may be settled by such meetings, but questions of fact, supposed to touch the personal interests of the people, are not subject to such compromises.

TRAVELLING. The National Gazette says—"It is suggested to us that a spacious and commodious steam boat ought to be provided in the Delaware, for the Baltimore line, to correspond with the very large and elegant boats used in the Chesapeake; that births should be furnished so as to afford gentlemen passengers the opportunity of taking some rest after their arrival on board at New Castle; and that, inasmuch as the markets of Philadelphia and New Castle are, at least, as good as those of Baltimore and Frenchtown, the table of the Delaware boat should be as well supplied and served as that of the Chesapeake one."

Every one that has travelled from Baltimore to Philadelphia, by the present line of steam boats and stages, will thank the author of the preceding suggestion and wish him success in it. The passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore may be tolerated, though oftentimes uncomfortable in the Delaware, (if the weather is bad and the passengers numerous), on account of the smallness of the boats—but the return route is not unfrequently about as miserable a journey as a person can perform, after he leaves the Chesapeake boat—in which every thing is provided that he can reasonably desire, though the time of starting from Baltimore subjects him to much inconvenience. He departs at 5 o'clock, P. M.—at about 10, the boat is generally quiet, and perhaps he is disposed to sleep—if so, he can only take a nap, for he arrives at Frenchtown at 12 o'clock, where he is put on board of a stage and sent off to New Castle, which he reaches in three hours more. He is thence transferred to a small steam boat, and those who had ample room on the

Chesapeake may be packed like pickled herrings on the Delaware, without a place to lie on, though the time now is when rest and sleep are most wanted in all the 24 hours of the day. If it happens to rain and the weather is too warm to remain jammed in the cabin, the misery of the passage is exceedingly increased. To avoid this, persons in delicate health should always halt at New Castle, where they may take a comfortable rest, then proceed to Wilmington, and arrive at Philadelphia the same day, with ease—at the expenditure of only about one dollar more for travelling and subsistence than the direct route would have cost them.

ARKANSAS. A Cherokee chief, named *Tom Graves*, has lately been arrested for the alleged murder of several Osage prisoners, within the limits of Crawford county. The Cherokees appear to be greatly exasperated at this proceeding, and are said to threaten vengeance if Graves is punished. It is said, they have sent runners to the Delawares and Shawanees, on the head waters of White River, for the purpose of inducing the latter to join them. But the United States' troops and the local force of the territory, prevents alarm on account of those proceedings.

PENNSYLVANIA. We have already noticed the nomination, at Harrisburg, of Mr. Shulze, as a candidate for the office of governor of Pennsylvania. At a meeting of delegates assembled at Lewistown, it was agreed to bring out *Andrew Gregg*, esq as the opposing candidate to Mr. S. The votes of the meeting were, for Mr. Gregg 61; N. B. Boileau 9, Jonathan Roberts 2.

MATTHEWS, the famous mimic, whose powers, in this line, are certainly astonishing, has finished his theatrical tour in the United States, and returned "home," with a clear gain of about a score and half a score of thousands of dollars. He withdrew his suit against the editor of the Boston Galaxy.

AN OPERA DANCER. A London paper says—Mr. Hughes Ball, a gentleman, whose fortune in the funds produces an income of twenty five thousand pounds sterling a year, has lately married mademoiselle Mercandotti, an opera dancer. This young lady is said to be one of the most beautiful women in the world. She was brought from Spain to England, about four years ago, by the earl of F—. Her mother is stated to have been a Spanish lady of high rank. Several offers of marriage have been made to Mercandotti by gentlemen of fortune and title. The nobleman who introduced her into England has latterly wished her to leave the stage and retire into a private life; but her profession was to her a pleasure and she preferred remaining on the boards. Her pension from the theatre was £800 a season, and his lordship, besides, allowed her a guinea a day and paid for her apartments, dress and masters. Though she was permitted to remain on the stage, the noble lord expressed the greatest reluctance to her marrying a person of the same profession. He has often told her, and declared to others, that, if she married a gentleman of good family, not connected with the stage, he would immediately present her with a fortune of fifteen thousand pounds.

SOMETHING NEW! From the *New York Evening Post*. Sea Serpent, Sea Devil, or some other monster, seen by the ship Douglas, captain Brown, from New York, bound to Curacao.

Sailed from New York on the 2nd April. On the 6th, at 3 P. M. discovered, as was supposed, a vessel, bottom upwards, three points on the weather bow; braced sharp and came up within forty feet of the serpent, being in the form of a turtle; height above water 10 or 15 feet; length 25 to 30 feet; breadth 12, with oars or flippers on each side, one third of the way forward from the tail—length of them 12 to 15 feet; one on each side near the tail, five or six feet in length; tail 20 to 25 feet, with a large lion face over his tail, or, as I should say, the after part, with large eyes. The shell, or body of the serpent, looked like a clinker built vessel of 30 tons, bottom up, with the seams or laps newly payed; some large barnacles about the body. It then was steering south-east; his velocity through the water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour. A vessel to run foul of this monster would receive injury. By the course he was then steering, he would fetch Bermuda. Any gentleman having doubts of the description of this monster, are referred to Mr. John Houson, passenger, or the officers and crew of the ship.

JOHN BROWN.

SOMETHING STRANGE. The two following articles are from late British papers. We give them as we found them, frankly confessing that we cannot understand what seems so gravely asserted—yet it seems probable that some great improvement in the art of printing is about to be brought into use.

"Dr. Church is now at Birmingham, preparing his new printing-press. The compositor has only to set down at this curious piece of mechanism, as he would at a piano forte, and as he strikes the keys, the types all fall from the case into their proper places, with a velocity that keeps pace with the most rapid speaker. The form having been worked off, the type moves into the melting pot, from which it is returned, re-cast in its original state, without any diminution of the material, and thence distributed into the case quite new. One of these presses, placed at the bar of the house of commons, would always insure a correct report of the debate. Dr. Church, the inventor, is a native of Boston, in New England."

London paper, March 2.

To the editor of the New Globe.

SIR: Permit me to correct an article, that appeared in your paper of Monday, under the head of 'extraordinary inventions,' relating to Dr. Church's printing apparatus, which, as it there stands, conveys a wrong impression respecting it. The printing press that has been constructed, having flat surfaces, and though rapid in giving off the finest impressions, is in no way connected in its operations with either the composing or type founding machines. Neither has Dr. Church asserted or even anticipated being able, by his composing machine, "to keep pace with the most rapid speaker," as is there stated; but he has been enabled, on a single machine, to set up more types, and with more correctness, than four compositors could do in the same time.

It is correctly stated, that little or no loss of metal takes place in casting the types, as the atmosphere is excluded from the metal when in a fluid state; and the only connection there is between the composing and type founding machine is this—the type founding machine deposits the types in the case, in the order they are required by the composing machine, to which the case is afterwards taken, when required for use.

It is also true that the form, after being used, is returned to the melting pot, and the types reproduced anew; as this mode of distributing is much

more rapid than the present method, and besides insuring a perfect distribution, also insures a new and perfect arrangement of the types in the order required for the composing machine, as well as producing a perfect letter.

From the machinery he has already constructed, and the experiments made in the various branches of his printing apparatus, the most complete success may, with confidence, be anticipated.

Dr. Church is now at Birmingham constructing his machinery.

VERITAS.

London, March 18, 1823.

BRITISH COLONIES. Abstract of the actual disbursements of the several commissariats upon foreign stations, for the year ending 25th December, 1821, paid by Great Britain, exclusive of the revenues collected in the several colonies, viz:

1. Canada	354,721	12	9
2. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	125,353	5	11
3. Newfoundland	9,921	7	2
4. Bermuda	28,269	13	10
5. Bahama Islands	7,904	18	0
6. Windward and Leeward Islands, and colonies	364,108	9	0
7. Jamaica	115,681	9	0
8. Cape of Good Hope	177,043	13	0
9. Mauritius	57,274	13	1
10. Mediterranean	201,247	4	3
11. Gibraltar,	140,092	8	4
12. Sierra Leone and Gambia	62,298	4	1
13. Heligoland	6,371	2	6

£1,632,298 0 11

AGRICULTURE IN ENGLAND. From Bell's Weekly Messenger of March 24. "A correspondent writes as follows, on the effects of agricultural distress in Sussex:—

"We are all in expectation to hear the agreeable news of a rise in the price of corn; but this would be of little benefit to the farmers in general, who have been obliged to sell as fast as they could thrash it out, so that there is little or no wheat in hand. Plenty, with abundance, has been a great evil, whilst heavy expenses, high rent, tithe and taxation, goes on to ruin the poor farmer; the chief load, with the support of the poor and needy, is put upon the back of the clodhoppers. They, in general, are losing all the rent, if they pay any. The poor laborer is billeted out by the parish to work from 6d. to 1s. a day, whilst the best workman has 1s. 6d. But a few of the leading cunning farmers take the advantage; they pick the best and cheapest of the billeted men, and they charge the parish with the difference, and, by this means, they load the poor distressed farmer with heavy poor-rates of 20s. in the pound. Most of the laborers have a wife and many children. The men appear like walking skeletons, long lankey jaws, only bone and muscle, his wife and children starving for want of food and fire. The chief or only support potatoes; and, in order to boil the pot, hedge-breakers abound.—There ought to be provided a parish farm, with cottages, for the poor laborer to work, whenever he can not get employment; to be paid, either by the day or by the job, with a garden for his own use. Some future hope or expectation should also be held forth as encouragement, by the help of a cow, with pigs, and a few acres of land. Thus the good old times would be restored, the country become a garden, not shunned, as it now is, for the city and large towns, &c.

✂ The number of the "Messenger," from which the preceding extract is taken, contains, as usual, eight heavy quarto pages. One of those pages is given up to a price current—one and an half more to advertisements, ship news, and a list of bankrupts—and about two of the remaining pages to accounts of murders, robberies and executions, which seems to be about the common space allowed to such things. There are notices of five murders, two executions, and four robberies—all stated at length.

The policy of this course of proceeding may well be doubted. It seems to us, that it gives a sort of celebrity to crime, injurious to the welfare of society. We have thought that, when capital punishments are directed, if the execution took place *privately*, the effect on society would be much more beneficial than the present mode. The trial should be public, of course; but the penalty would assume a more fearful aspect, if it was known that it must take place in secret, and that all that would be said of it should be—"the wicked have ceased to do wrong."

FRONTIER WAR. *From the Upper Canada Herald.* We understand that some difficulty has lately occurred at Grindstone island, in the St. Lawrence, an island heretofore under Brith possession, but declared, in the report of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, to be on the United States side of the line. That decision has been published by order of the American government, and is there considered final and conclusive, by virtue of the treaty of Ghent, without any ratification or further act of the governments. But some gentlemen in this province have contended that it is not binding here until ratified and proclaimed by our government. They have, accordingly, continued to occupy Grindstone island, and cut and raft timber there. The owner of that island, under a title derived from the state of New York, had some civil process to be served on the island, as within the county of Jefferson. In serving it, the deputy sheriff was resisted and beaten. Upon which the posse comitatus of that county, consisting of a detachment of their militia, was called out to assist the sheriff. They proceeded to the island with their civil process, and warrants against some of those who resisted and beat the sheriff, by virtue of which they took several of the party and carried them prisoners to Watertown gaol, charged with riot, assault and battery, and forcible resistance of the legal process.

ANIMAL INSTINCT. In the "Introduction to Entomology," by Kirby and Spence, vol. 2. page 502, the following very remarkable instance of the power of discovering home, exhibited by an ass, is communicated on the authority of lieutenant Alderman, royal engineers, who was personally acquainted with the facts.

"In March, 1816, an ass, the property of captain Dundas, of the royal navy, then at Malta, was shipped on board the Ister frigate, captain Forrest, bound from Gibraltar for that island. The vessel having struck on some sands off Point de Gat, at some distance from the shore, the ass was thrown overboard to give it a chance of swimming to land; a poor one, for the sea was running so high, that a boat which left the ship was lost. A few days afterwards, however, when the gates of Gibraltar were opened in the morning, the ass presented himself for admittance, and proceeded to the stable of Mr. Weeks, a merchant, which he had formerly occupied, to the no small surprise of this gentleman,

who imagined that, from some accident, the animal had never been shipped on board the Ister. On the return of this vessel to repair, the mystery was explained; and it turned out, that Valiante, (as the ass was called), had not only swam safely to shore, but, without guide, compass, or travelling-map, had found his way from Point de Gat to Gibraltar, a distance of more than two hundred miles, through a mountainous and intricate country, intersected by streams, which he had never traversed before, and in so short a period, that he could not have made one false turn. His not having been stopped on the road, was attributed to the circumstance of his having been formerly used to whip criminals upon, which was indicated to the peasants, who have a superstitious horror of such asses, by the holes in his ears, to which the persons flogged were tied."

LAW CASE. *Norfolk, May 22.* The district court of the United States, for the eastern district of Virginia, judge Tucker presiding, terminated its session, at this place, on Wednesday last week. The case of the *Ninfa Catalina*, the Spanish schooner captured off Havana and sent into this port, by the U. S. brig Spark, *Jesse Wilkinson*, esq. commander, in February last, occupied several days of the session in the examination of documents and other testimony, but was continued until the next court, in consequence of the absence of some of the witnesses on the part of the captors. In the mean time the court ordered the restoration of the cargo to the captain of the schooner, without condition; and the vessel was also restored to him, upon his own responsibility, without security, for the sum of 2,500 dollars. The cause, therefore, may be considered as virtually abandoned by the captors, so far as relates to the question of condemnation, and as remaining open only upon that of damages.

The schooner *Moscow*, sent in by the United States' sloop of war *Hornet*, capt. Henley, and the schooner *Revenge*, the vessel captured in the engagement in which fell the brave and lamented Allen, were both condemned as prizes to the captors.

GEORGIA CHEROKEES. *New Town, Cherokee nation, October 23, 1822—*

In committee and council:

Whereas, it appears in the prints of the public newspapers, that, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the governor and legislature of the state of Georgia, the congress of the United States did appropriate a sum of money last session, with a view of holding a treaty with the Cherokees, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the chartered limits claimed by the state of Georgia: And it also appearing in the public prints, that the president of the United States had appointed commissioners in conformity to the views of said appropriation, and anticipating a call by the commissioners, the head chiefs of the Cherokee nation requested the judges to ascertain the sentiments and disposition of the citizens of their respective districts on the subject, and to report the same to them; which reports having been made, and now laid before the national committee and council, declaring, unanimously, with one voice, a determination to hold no treaties with any commissioners of the United States to make any cession of lands, being resolved not to dispose of even one foot of ground: Be it, therefore, known and remembered, that we, the undersigned, members of the national committee and council, after maturely deliberating on the subject—

Resolved, by the national committee and members of council. That the chiefs of the Cherokee nation will not meet any commissioners of the United States to hold a treaty with them on the subject of making cession of lands, the property of the Cherokee nation, as we are determined, hereafter, never to make any cession of lands, having not more than sufficient for our nation and posterity; but, on any other business not relating to making a treaty of cession, we will, at all times, during the session of the national council at New Town, receive the United States' commissioners or agents with friendship and cordiality, and will ever keep bright the chain of peace and friendship which links the Cherokee nation and the government of the United States.

Signed by the *Head Chiefs, Members of Council, and Members of the National Committee*

BRITISH POSSESSIONS. We extract the following letter from the New York Daily Advertiser:

Washington, 17th May, 1823.

Sir—Having reason to believe that an immediate removal of the alien duties on tonnage and imports of this country from his majesty's possessions in North America and the West Indies, is generally expected, in pursuance of a late act of congress, regulating the trade between certain of those colonies and the United States, I embrace the earliest opportunity permitted by the state of my correspondence on this subject with the American government, to inform you, and through you, to inform his majesty's consuls at the out ports, that the act of congress is considered to require, not only that the corresponding duties, in the largest sense as they effect the United States, should actually cease to operate on the side of Great Britain, but also that on goods, lawfully imported into any of the open colonial ports in an American vessel, no higher duty should be charged than on the like articles imported from elsewhere.

The term *elsewhere* being understood to comprehend the British territories themselves, it is wholly out of my power to make a declaration on this point satisfactory to the American government, and, however to be regretted, it is, therefore, manifest that the prevailing expectation is not likely to be realized under the present circumstances.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed), STRATFORD CANNING.
To his majesty's consul general, }
in the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. A plan has been laid before the lords of the admiralty, for the construction of a steam packet of sufficient power to remove in and out of harbor, at pleasure, our largest ships of war: three are immediately to be built, one for each of the ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

It stated, in the London Morning Chronicle, that a subscription was going forward for the patriotic purpose of raising 10,000 men, to be commanded by officers of experience, to aid the Spaniards against their invaders.

An unfortunate man, who lately committed suicide in London, was interred at a cross road, with the old brutal ceremony of driving a stake through his body.

The London Morning Chronicle says—The meditated retirement of a certain statesman [Mr. Peel, whose father was a manufacturer] is said to have arisen as much from a pique, of a personal nature, as from any political differences with his colleagues.

On the late marriage of the brother of this statesman with lady Jane L—, another brother having married lady Jane M—, an illustrious personage [the king] observed, "Why these P—s seem to be fond of the Jennies still." The statesman, to whom the joke was of course communicated by some good-natured friend, is said to have been so much incensed at it, as to have declared, that nothing but the exigencies of the public service should induce him to remain another hour in office!!

A canal has just been completed by which a navigation for *schooners* is opened to Carlisle.

France. A letter from Bayonne, dated the 3d of April, says "two English sloops have entered our port; they have on board 500,000 piasters, and are consigned to Mr. Berlin, agent of the house of Rothschild. The destination of the money is not known, but it is supposed to be for the disbursements of the army of the faith."

We understand the gratitude of Mercier's fellow citizens has already enriched him. The civic crown, of pure gold, presented to him from Lyons, is alone worth 18,000 francs. It is made in imitation of the wreath worn by Talma, in Scylla. He had been forced to add to his shop, in the Rue St. Denis, a second floor, in order to be able to supply the increasing crowds of customers. He sells at double price, but he might sell at almost any price. He has received presents of a number of snuff boxes; but, as they are worth only about seven or eight hundred francs, they are thought nothing of. The second sergeant is also in the way of being well rewarded. Aubrey, the Hussier, who lost a situation worth 12,000 francs a year, and who has a wife and a family, has yet had nothing done for him, but it is expected he will not be overlooked.

An iron road is about to be constructed in France, to extend from the Loire to the Rhine.

Spain. The *Expectador*, Madrid journal, of 22d March, contains the following:—"The 20th instant was the anniversary of the birth of the son of Napoleon, and it was also that of the entrance of this warrior into Paris, after his return from the isle of Elba. Many Frenchmen, in this capital, indignant at the iron yoke under which their country groans, have celebrated the day."

Italy. Eleven new cardinals have been lately created. Almost every one of them is an Italian, and they are chiefly of the household of the pope.

The city of Palermo was much injured by an earthquake on the 5th of March. Even on the ensuing day, it was ascertained that about 20 persons had been killed and 150 wounded. Many houses and churches were levelled to the ground, and it is stated that every house suffered some damage.—During the night, the streets were filled with people, though it rained heavily. By the 18th of March it was thought that one half of the population had fled to the country. The damage done to the city was estimated at two millions and a half of dollars, Messina and Naso were also violently shaken—the latter especially; but only three persons lost their lives. The editor of the Messina Observer, in closing his remarks on this melancholy catastrophe, says,—"A visitation such as this, may, perhaps, make but little impression on the minds of those who can form but a slight idea of it; but those who still remember the earthquake of 1783, are petrified with horror at a spectacle so terrific, the sight of which makes the very blood curdle in their veins."

Colombia. We noticed in our last, the capture of the Colombian vessels, Maria Francisca and Carabobo by the Spaniards, off Porto Cabello. Since then we have had a variety of reports about the ac-

tion, and one of them, seemingly correct, informed of the capture of four Colombian vessels, carrying 82 guns and 478 men, by six Spanish vessels carrying 186 guns and 1804 men—adding that commodore Daniels, and about 160 of his men, had been killed. But the Colombian national schooner *Gen. Santander* arrived at New York, on Saturday last, having on board Mr. Salazar, Colombian minister to the United States, and the captain of the schooner states, that com. D. only received a slight wound in the action with the Spanish frigate and corvette. He also states that the Colombian ships were partly dismantled at the time of the action, and one of them had only 13 guns mounted. The loss in killed and wounded, on the part of the Colombians, was about 150. Negotiations were on foot between the royalists, at Porto Cabello, and the Colombians for an exchange of prisoners, which would, no doubt, shortly take place.

The following letter, dated Lagaira, May 8, may, apparently, be relied on.

"The navy of this republic has met with a loss in the capture of two corvettes, by a heavy Spanish frigate and a heavy sloop of war, on the 1st instant, near Porto Cabello. The Colombian ships, although but very imperfectly armed and manned, fought the Spaniards four hours, but, finally, (being cut almost to pieces), were compelled to strike. The prize taken by *Daniels* last December, called the *Maria Francisca*, and the ship *Carabobo*, which came out from England in November last, are the vessels taken.—The former was commanded by captain Christie, son of the former collector of the port of Baltimore of that name. Commodore *Daniels* was also on board the same ship, having removed his flag to that vessel. It is said that the *Carabobo* made several attempts to board the Spaniard, but owing to the superior sailing of the latter, could not effect it. By a letter from Daniels at Porto Cabello, or rather on board the Spanish frigate, we learn that he is slightly wounded, but the particulars, as to the other officers, are not given."

This is a great misfortune, and will lengthen the war which has so long desolated Colombia, without, however, affording any prospect of success to Spain to repossess herself of the country.

Peru. The report of the defeat of the patriots, in Upper Peru, is amply confirmed. Lima would have to be given up to the royalists, for their opponents had not either money nor troops to defend it. Specie had disappeared, and the currency of the country was at 50 per cent discount. The distress of the people was great, and flour and other articles without sale, even at the most reduced prices.

Foreign Papers.

STATE OF IRELAND.

FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

We have to report nearly the same tale and almost in the same words; but though we shall not allow any fact to escape, which we think ought to be recorded, we cannot load our columns with all the particulars of the barbarities perpetrated in the south, much less shall we indulge in the frightful coloring in which some of our contemporaries seem to glory. Cork and Limerick are bad enough, Heaven knows—nor does it require any declamation to rouse the attention of the public to their condition.

We have already given two proclamations from general Rock to the people of the county of Cork. We have now two more before us, from which we

shall make a few extracts. One fellow, after talking of the precipice of destruction, cries—

"Behold, my sword is unsheathed to mow down offenders; my fire is kindled every night, to consume their property; my resolution is fixed, Again, let no person consider that the rigors of English laws will suffer to protect an offender of my regulations. No! for a gallows filled with radicals, or a ship laden with white boys, cannot intimidate the heart of a true United Irishman, inflamed by the spirit of liberty. 'Tis true we have been deprived of some of our associates by hanging and transportation, but this has only increased our strength.

"Art. 1 That no person or persons shall propose for or take into his possession, directly or indirectly, any house, farm, or lot of lands, willed from a tenant by his landlord, until the expiration of two years after the ejection.

"2. That no person shall pay tithe money to the minister, or any person acting under him.

"3. That no wolfish proctor shall sue for tithe money.

"4. That no person shall serve a process or processes for tithe money.

"Any person or persons transgressing any of these will suffer shooting, burning, &c. &c.

Captain ROCK.

"By the Grace of God."

Another is more laconic—

"Let every man that hears me take notice, that I will not allow no person work, or have any thing to do with any farm that the tenant is turned out of—This will be my last warning to them—and I do tell any strangers, or Kerry men, or Limerick men, to be off immediately—This will be last notice until I make bonfire.

CAPTAIN ROCK."

The terror that these and similar notices have inspired, is beyond description. Mr Foster, a gentleman, to one of whose tenants the last notice was directed, has even made an appeal to the justice of captain Rock, through the newspapers. After stating the circumstances under which he took the farm, and his repeated losses, having forgiven arrears, &c. he concludes thus:

"The former opulent tenant I distrained, but gave up his stock, consisting of 19 cows and heifers, 6 horses, butts, tackle, and every farming implement, furniture, &c. forgiving him a year's rent (over 200*l.*) on getting possession the 25th March, but of this I see no likelihood, his language now being—'he is afraid to take land out of which the tenant was ejected, and surely I would not have him to go on the road side?' Now, Mr. Editor, instead of intimidating, this will have the effect of making me insist on my right. My life I will fight for; if my property be destroyed, my country will give me compensation."

This is a state of society which, we will venture to say, can only find a parallel in the history of modern Greece, under the dominion of the Turks.

Limerick, which was not recently so bad as Cork, is fast gaining its pristine character.

FRENCH ORDINANCE.

Paris, April 12. The following royal ordinance has appeared in the *Moniteur*.

"Louis, &c.

"Art. 1. Our well beloved nephew, the duke d'Angouleme, general in-chief of our army of the Pyrenees, is authorized, in his said quality of general in chief, and during the period that he shall so command, to nominate to all posts which shall become vacant in the said army, conformably to the regulations fixed by art. 29, of the law of the 10th of March, 1818.

"2. He is equally authorized to confer and promote in our royal orders of St. Louis, military merit, and legion of honor, and to award all recompenses which he shall judge necessary to the well being of our service.

"3. The nominations and promotions, made by our well-beloved nephew, the duke d'Angouleme, shall be definitive, and the right which we give to him by these presents shall not be limited by any other restrictions than those which are fixed by the laws and ordinances actually in force, and by the statutes of our royal orders."

Our well beloved nephew has been very liberal in bestowing rewards on his officers for their gallant exertions at St. Sebastian's—whereat, according to his own official account, only 20 persons were killed and wounded. Truly, such hard fighting deserved his royal patronage! Stuff—stuff—stuff.

SPANISH CIRCULAR.

Madrid, March 29. Under date of the 18th, the secretary for the home department of the peninsula addressed the following royal order to the political chiefs:

"The present state of our relations with the French government, and the fear that our just and circumspect conduct towards all the powers of Europe may prove insufficient to maintain that peace and harmony which is conducive to the interests of all, have induced his majesty to put in practice every measure for avoiding a war, which the Spanish people neither fear nor provoke.

"One of the most proper means for the attainment of this object, doubtless, is the removal of the government to a point sufficiently remote from the Pyrenees to afford the least possible hope of surprise by the French army, which is now advancing to that frontier, and so situated as to enable the functions of the government to act with their wanted rapidity and energy. These considerations occasioned choice to be made of the city of Seville, the ancient residence of the Spanish monarchs. This city is so situated as to combine advantages which might in vain be sought for in any other part of the peninsula; and, on a former occasion, it afforded the repose and security necessary for the welfare of the nation, when foreign armies, commanded by an usurper, came, with promises of peace and happiness, to spread terror and desolation throughout this favoured land.

"Designs of a similar nature, which were premeditated by our enemies, have been frustrated by the foresight of the king, who issued the necessary orders for effecting the above-mentioned removal with all due speed. The safety of the king's august person, that of the royal family, and all the high officers of the government being thus insured, his majesty will continue to exercise his solicitude for the public welfare in Seville, so long as circumstances may render his continuance in that city necessary for the preservation of the interests of the state, which his majesty has sworn to protect at all hazards.

"Nothing can be more gratifying to his majesty, than to observe the admirable zeal evinced by the political chiefs, and other authorities in the discharge of their respective duties, which at all times are esteemed sacred by patriotic functionaries, but which are much more so at the present moment, when the state of public affairs presents additional excitement for the exercise of every honorable principle.

"His majesty wishes that the nature of the war,

intended to be commenced against a country which has always observed the most rigid circumspection in her conduct towards the rest of Europe, should be well understood, and that the injustice and perfidy of such a proceeding should be felt. If, however, this aggression against the principles of the law of nations and true policy should actually take place, the Spaniards, who are shielded against the arts of seduction by the prudent warnings of their public authorities, as well as by their own magnanimous sentiments, will firmly resist, and heroically subdue, the enemy who shall dare to set foot on the land in which they have secured to themselves so many glorious advantages. In conformity with these views, your excellency will regulate your conduct, progressively communicating to his majesty whatever may be worthy of his royal attention, as he has ordered."

THE SPANISH TRAITORS.

From a Paris paper of April 15.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Provisional Junta of the Spanish government to the Spanish nation.

GENEROUS SPANIARDS!—After three years of public calamity, brought on our country by the rebellion of some guilty sons, the day of peace at length rises for you, and with it the happy influence of order and justice.

Europe, affected by your misfortunes, and fatigued by the cries of sedition, calls with all its prayers for the termination of your calamities; and a generous descendant of St. Louis is crossing your frontiers at the head of a faithful and glorious army, to assist your efforts and accomplish your wishes.

Spaniards, they are no longer those hostile standards which formerly threatened your liberty: it is the banner of peace, borne by valiant warriors. This banner is destined to heal the wounds which anarchy has made; to cover with its protecting shield those brave men who are about to restore the throne and the altar; and to deliver our unhappy king and his august family from the captivity in which they are held by a handful of rebellious subjects.

This eminent service, which our allies are rendering us, acquires a new lustre from the disinterestedness and generosity which govern it: your government attests, on its honor and truth, that no sentiment of ambition or interest mixes with this noble resolution: the common danger, arising from the mischiefs with which the revolution threatens Europe, has given to political virtue its ancient lustre and chivalrous character; it is consoling to humanity to see the resolutions of cabinets, and the councils of kings, offer sublime and repeated examples of that policy, which has not for its object increase of territory or interested treaties, but the consolation of the principles of justice and the foundations of society, threatened with universal dissolution.

Spaniards—Europe renders justice to your loyalty. It knows that it is one of the virtues which most ennoble your character: it is far from confounding your generous sentiments with those attributed to you by the friends of revolution, in order to cover, with the name of the general opinion of the nation, the excesses and crimes of a faction.

The moment is come, when, free from the oppression which weighed upon you, you are able to show to Europe, how just and merited was the opinion which she had formed of your sentiments: let us not leave to our armies, and to those of our allies,

the glory of our deliverance—the whole nation is interested in sharing in the great success—but never let the energetic expression of its will be sullied by any one of those excesses at which honor and generosity revolt.

Spaniards! Your provisional government declares, that it does not recognize, and that it considers as never having existed, the political and administrative acts of the government erected by rebellion, and that it establishes, therefore, provisionally, that administration of the state, which existed before the violence of anarchy in 1820.

The edifice of anarchy thus destroyed, and the king, our master, restored to liberty, then the institutions may be established which circumstances advise and require, and which his majesty may deign to grant.

The provisional Junta of the government of the Spanish nation recognizes only in the king, the origin and seat of the sovereign authority, and, as a necessary consequence, does not admit in the political system any modification which is not made directly by the king, by the advice of those wise men whom he may be pleased to consult.

Spaniards, the experiment which you have made ought to awaken all your vigilance, and to put you on your guard against the insidious and deceitful suggestions of revolution.

Our king, always disposed to secure the happiness of his people, will find, no doubt, in our ancient laws, in our usages and customs, wise provisions, which, combined with our character, and in harmony with our manners and our wants, will fix, in a stable and advantageous manner, our future destiny.

Spaniards—It is for you the glory is reserved of exterminating the revolutionary Hydra, which, repulsed from all the states of Europe, has come in seeking an asylum to strike our native land with sterility and calamity. Let the most perfect harmony be the device of our noble cause: let there be only one will where there is only one wish and one interest—the safety of religion, of our king, and of our country. By the provisional junta,

(Signed) EGUIA, ERRO, CALDERON.

Bayonne, April 6.

FRONTIERS OF SPAIN.

Extract from the recent work of Mr. Thiers, a French traveller, entitled "*The Pyrenees and the south of France*"—Paris, 1823.

"I arrived about night-fall at the tower of Carrol. I saw some habitations covered with snow, irregularly placed, and having an appearance of filth which surprised me, even after what I had seen. My horse, which was used to the country, carried me, of his own accord into a court yard, where pieces of beef and hides, still bloody, were hanging on the walls. This yard was used as a slaughter house by one of the contractors of the army, and the dunghill, which covered the ground, was formed of blood and straw. The sight shocked me. My guide lent me a pair of large wooden shoes, which I put on over my boots, and I crossed the stinking courtyard to go through a little door to the foot of a ladder, which led to the upper story. The company was very numerous, as I had concluded, from the number of mules which were unloading in the courtyard. In an immense apartment, there was a fire on which nearly a whole tree was burning. The flame ascended the wall and issued by a hole in the roof. The persons around the fire were all sitting upon square stones or on blocks of wood. They consisted of muleteers, monks, smugglers, always called merchants, the *trusty* and *well-beloved*, who

where on their flight, and women, who, in their eagerness to warm themselves, had not thrown off their black cloaks. All were on a footing of perfect equality, and the seats belonged to the first comer. Several rows of frozen travellers were waiting till their turn came. As soon as one of those who were on the first line began to feel his skin burn he retired, and made room for the one behind him. The first care was to take off the *spartillas*, or the wooden shoes, and to hang them on the sticks of the faggots which were not yet burning. Thus there were about twenty pairs of shoes smoking, and the feet of the mountaineers exhibited naked round the fire. It was in the middle of this gallery that I had to take my seat. Fortunately my guide had acted as my charge d'affaires, and taken care to occupy a seat which he gave up to me. I soon found myself seated next to the chief of a band, whose face promised me many curious stories if I could make myself understood, and accommodate myself to his castilian pride. He wore a large cloak wrapped round his body, a leather girdle from which no sabre now hung; but, on the other hand, I saw a rude handle projecting from the pocket of his trowsers. He had just smoked a pipe, and putting his hand to his pocket, drew out a very long instrument, which, suddenly opening, showed me a dagger concealed under the form of a knife. He made use of the point to clear the bowl of his pipe, and when this operation was finished, he looked at his weapon for an instant, and turned it several times with complacency, like a man who contemplates his last shilling. A brigadier of the gendarmes, who was present, immediately put his hand on it, saying that it was forbidden to enter with arms into the French territory.

"Well, (said the other), is it forbidden to cut one's tobacco and bread?"

"Certainly not, (replied the brigadier), but here is more than is required to cut tobacco and bread."

"And the wolves and dogs—must we not defend ourselves against them?"

"The Guerilla said this with a careless air, but so haughtily that my gendarme, who was accustomed to ask for passports, and not for daggers, did not venture to insist. There was an old sergeant in the company, the only one, perhaps, of his age and appearance, that I have remarked in our army, and who, I believe, would have willingly taken upon himself to disarm the Guerilla. He seemed to be well acquainted with these kind of knives. I heard him mutter between his teeth, and ask rather angrily, "whether people came into France to assassinate?" As the police, however, did not concern him, he went to drink in a corner, while the other continued to smoke, and thus they parted like two dogs of equal strength, who separate growling at each other. I drew near the table where the old sergeant was drinking. The face of this brave man suddenly brightened up—he politely asked me to drink with him, and immediately inquired what business I had among all these people? Indeed, sir, said he, I pity you—you will sup ill—pass a very bad night—and, to-morrow, you will make a journey, which is worse than all. For us, it is nothing, we have been for a year guarding these Spaniards, who play the devil at home, and then come to take refuge among us. There is one there.

"Yes my friend—what do you think of him? Think of him, why, that he is as old a soldier as myself, and that that knife has killed more Frenchmen than it has ever cut tobacco.

"How do you guess that?

"O faith, I know them well. I understand those!

countenances, as our fishermen, when they look at the horizon, can foresee the mistral.*

"You were born then on the sea coast?"

"Oh dear, yes! My mother is an oyster-woman at Cette. Though I have always been used to run about the mountains, I assure you, that fine fellow would have gathered a handful of snow upon Cane-gou, before I could pluck up a turf of grass. Only look at those feet, no goat's are more forked. And that dagger, I'll wager that it has tasted plenty of our blood. Should a villainous weapon like that come into France? If the brigadier would allow me—

"You seem to be rather afraid of it.

"Oh my good sir! When I see it, I am not afraid of it, and thank God my musket fears nobody. But my musket goes only in one hand, and this serpent of a knife passes from one hand to another; it sees you when you do not see it; and it penetrates you as it would into the crum of this loaf.

"You have then fought long against the Guerillas? It is a bad kind of warfare.

"Bad! You never know where it is. The road is always open; there are never any enemies before you, but behind. If you only want to drink at a pool or to cut wood, you must be on your guard against the very stones. All of a sudden one of those fellows, such as you see there, rushes out, and you are dead before you have time to cry '*vive l'empereur*.' Excuse me, added the good sergeant; you know that at the time we fought against those people, we used to cry '*vive l'empereur*.' And he, you know, would not have us be afraid. In the campaign in Egypt—you remember, sir, the campaign in Egypt?"

"Not exactly, for I was not there; but I have heard speak of it.

"Well, I will tell you. The sabres of those Turks cut off a man's head as we could cut off the top of a little shrub. Those sabres at first rather frightened us, but the general soon cured us of that. He told us that we were children, yet we were taller and older than he; I, for my part, was four years older. Well, he said so much to us that we lost our fear. But these knives——

"Did he not accustom you to them?"

"Accustom! people say much more—namely, that he would not come back here himself on account of them, and, if he was afraid of them, what should we feel?"

"Do you really think that Bonaparte was afraid of returning to Spain on account of the knives?"

"Faith! They say so. And then, look you, he was just married; and it is unpleasant the first year of marriage to carry on this sort of war. As for me, I thought more than once that I should never see my old mother again. Come, sir, let us take a draught! All this is very well to talk of when you are no longer in the middle of it. And turning, at the same time, to some young soldiers whom he pledged, 'my poor children,' said he, 'God keep you from Spain.'"

PORTUGAL.

CORTES—ROYAL SITTING, MARCH 31.

His majesty having been introduced with the usual ceremonies, and having taken his seat upon his throne, amid the enthusiastic salutations of the persons who filled the galleries, a profound silence succeeded, and his majesty spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen—The labors of the present legislature being about to cease to-day according to the constitution, I come to rejoice with you, at the wisdom and patriotism which you have shewn in the

legislative measures which you have judged necessary for the execution, or progress of the constitutions, or for the security of civil liberty, and the re-establishment of order and public tranquility, which the spirit of faction dared to disturb in one of the extremities of the kingdom.

"This circumstance, so afflicting to my paternal heart, affixed, at the same time, an irrefragable testimony of the purity of the constitutional spirit, and of the patriotism of the greater part of the nation, as well as of the spirit and firmness with which the representatives answered to the confidence of their constituents.

"Yes, gentlemen! I owe to the nation, to its worthy representatives, and to the whole world, the just and consolatory declaration that the great majority of the kingdom is faithful to the oath which it took to the constitution, and every Portuguese, who is worthy of the name, that, in the same manner as his king would rather lose his life than disregard the sanctity of his oath, and the dignity of his character, so any one of his subjects, who should fail to follow his example, would be the object of his certain indignation.

"I do not fear that the criminal attempts of internal or external enemies will prevail against the general will of the nation. I regret, however, that the shortness of the time and the accumulation of business, have hindered you from passing those organic laws relative to the court of justice, the finances, &c. on which the progress and the consolidation of the constitutional system depend.

"I, therefore, under these circumstances, consider it necessary that the national representation should be speedily united around the throne, in the form determined by the constitution, since the public security and perfection of the system require it.

"I have now, gentlemen, only to promise you, as well as the nation which you so worthily represent, a co-operation in the cause of national liberty, as faithful and efficacious as my sentiments are pure, of which I can offer you no better pledge than my conduct and my character."

The enthusiasm of the spectators burst forth in the loudest transports at the conclusion of this speech, with cries, of "long live the constitutional king"—"the cortes"—"the constitution"—"the Roman Catholic Religion"—"the sovereignty of the nation"—"the Portuguese army"—and "the Portuguese who prefer death to slavery!"

Silence being restored, the president returned a suitable answer, which especially complimented his majesty, on the firmness of character which he had displayed under the difficult circumstances in which the kingdom had been for some time placed. He alluded to the revolt of the prince royal, and spoke of the state of Brazil, the conduct of France in attempting to overthrow the constitutions of free nations, as if it desired to destroy social order in the whole peninsula, to have the barbarous pleasure of ruling over slaves and ruins; and he also spoke of the attempts of a perjured faction in the kingdom itself. He expressed, however, his confidence that the cause of the constitution would finally triumph over all its enemies at home and abroad.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

From the *Havana Noticioso*, of the 8th inst.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL VIVES, GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

Inhabitants of the island of Cuba—At length I have landed on your happy shores, where, before my person, my ardent wishes had already flown, to render, with your assistance, in the sphere of my attributes, all the good and happiness to which

* A wind which blows in the Mediterranean.

your patriotic virtues entitle you. If the charge of my command is disagreeable and onerous, from the difficulty, from the constant aim one proposes, it is also a consolation, when the good dispositions are known of those who hear with docility no other voice but that of the laws, and of the authorities which execute them. I am placed at the head of the government of the whole island, as captain general, and of this province, as superior political chief, and, under both considerations, I shall consecrate my labors, in order that the beneficent and paternal views of his majesty and his wise constitutional government be fulfilled. Yes, I will be inflexible and decided in removing the obstacles which may obstruct the aggrandisement of the island in its agriculture, commerce and industry, and in observing that the tranquility, order and security which are guaranteed to its citizens, in the full enjoyment of their rights, be not altered. Neither will I depart from the path of the constitution; nor will I suffer others to do so with impunity. Happily, the generous character of the inhabitants of the island of Cuba, flatters me in such manner, that I promise myself that it will not be necessary to make the weight of authority felt by the means of a severe and absolute justice; but, on the contrary, that authority will present itself in the course of its career, as a benignant star, shedding copiously every kind of benefit. Union and fraternity is what I recommend to you with all the sensibility of my soul; this should be the base for the present and future glory and prosperity to which this flourishing island is destined. A division, breaking the ties which nature and custom have fortified for many centuries; the slightest spark of discord, should it once take and appear ostensibly, will put an end in a moment, to the riches and population of the island. The day of illusion is past by—men no longer sacrifice themselves for mere theories. Do not let yourselves be deluded? Compare your actual situation with that of other countries, to know how to value and preserve it. Union and fraternity ought to be the expression of your generous gratitude—union and fraternity, that of your own utility and convenience. Sometimes there will be not wanting those, who, under different masks, deceive you by spreading false and alarming news, which, to be true, it would be necessary to believe that good produces evil, and that the Spanish nation has vilely degraded the constitutional system, to the extremity of imitating despotic governments in their base and machiavelian operation, treating the people as if they thought they were slaves or herds of cattle. No! the inhabitants of this island are Spaniards, like those of the peninsula, and their misfortunes or happiness will ever be in common. The government watches incessantly over your interests, and is disposed, I promise you, to view you with the same predilection as heretofore. Close your ears to falsehood; I cannot be the organ but of the truth.

Fortunately, the liberty of the press furnishes the human mind with the medium of making known its thoughts with dignity and energy. The constitutional authorities, in a representative government, are the citizens most interested in knowing the abuses, and even their own and involuntary deviations. A friend to knowledge, I invite all the inhabitants of this island, who, by their knowledge and experience, by writing or verbally, may facilitate the discharge of my sacred obligations. That only is abhorred which is feared, and I do not fear to appreciate the knowledge of those who may contribute, that my noble ambition of making your felicity, be completely satisfied.

And you military of all classes—veteran troops and militia—in you also I confide that you follow the career of honor; in that, with your discipline and subordination, you will be the first in making the laws and authorities respected. The military force proclaimed the constitution and elevated the throne which gloriously governs us; but, to sustain it, it is indispensable that your conduct be not placed in opposition to what it commands of us. Never was there more severe discipline observed among the Greeks and Romans, than when these people enjoyed their greatest liberty. Let the pacific citizen see in you a defender of the country, and not an enemy of his tranquility and repose. I shall go before you with the ordinances in my hand, and he who does not obey them, they shall tell him—*You are not a good soldier—you are not a constitutional Spaniard—you deserve chastisement—you shall suffer it.*

Such are my wishes, inhabitants of the island—wishes which, if I see realized, the most painful sacrifices will be gratifying to me. You have the gates of my dwelling open at all hours of the day to hear you, and those of my heart to receive you with kindness. What pleasure, what glory for me, if, under my command, prosperity flourishes; if the citizens love each other; if the judicial power administers promptly and correctly justice; if the public functionaries are zealous in the fulfilment of their duties; if the provincial deputations promote what may be for the common good of their provinces; if the municipal authorities endeavor to have good police; if the militia keep a strict and salutary discipline; in short, if the constitution of the Spanish monarchy is rigorously practised, one half the ground is already gone over, which is that of authority, which will be lent with pleasure to contribute all its strength to such a sublime object; the other half is left to others to do, voluntarily I hope, as it will be painful to me, although necessary, to have to recollect and oblige any one to do that which he ought to do.

Inhabitants of the island of Cuba, let my sentiments be impressed on you, and recur to me as to your friend, and as the impartial protector of your best rights.

FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

CHILI.

Abdication of the supreme director O'Higgins, and the substitution of a provisional junta, for the government of Chili.

We have been favored with the following translations, from the Ministerial Gazette Extraordinary of Chili:

Santiago, 29th January, 1823.

The authorities of the people of this capital having yesterday met to determine with the supreme director, what was most proper for the public tranquility, the session was terminated with the following decree which his excellency issued.

"Thinking that, in the present conjecture, it may contribute to the country's acquiring tranquility, that I should leave the supreme command of the state, and having agreed with the people of Santiago that this step was proper, and the only one which could have that effect in the present crisis, I have resolved to abdicate the supreme direction of Chili, and to resign its provisional exercise to an administrative junta, composed of the citizens D. Augustin Eyzaguirre, D. Jose Miguel Infante and D. Fernando Errazuriz, inasmuch as there is not at present a national representative before which I can make my renunciation, and that the said administrative

junta may take the most speedy measures for assembling it; with the understanding, that if, after six months, the questions which the provinces of the state have between themselves shall not have been settled, the administrative junta shall cease, in order that the people of Santiago may consider what shall be most proper—and, in order that it may know what are its attributes and powers, the commission proposed to me by the people, composed of the citizens D. Juan Egana, Dr. D. Bernado Vera and D. Joaquin Campino, will proceed to form a rule for determining them. Let it be printed, published and circulated.

Given at Santiago, the 28th of January, 1823.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

Mariano Egana."

This decree was immediately read to the people, and the same Sr. O'Higgins proclaimed the new government elected. He untied the ribband which is the badge of supreme command in Chili, put it into the hands of the voters, and then gave them possession of the elevated charge, to which they were nominated after their having taken the usual oath.

The session was concluded with the oath of fidelity which the chiefs of the garrison took to the new government.

Santiago, 29th Jan. 1823.

His excellency the supreme director, having laid down the command, and the offices being vacant by the resignation of those who held them, the most excellent junta, at present in authority, has appointed, and does appoint, as minister of state in the department of the government and marine, Dr. D. *Mariano Egana*, and in that of finance and war, Dr. D. *Augustin Vial*, with all the attributes and powers which the former ministers possessed. Let it be attended to, and circulated and printed.

EYZAGUIRRE INFANTE.

Errasuris.

MEXICO.

Report of the special commission, charged by the sovereign congress, to examine the subject of the abdication of the crown.

SIR—The special commission, appointed to give its opinion upon various points mentioned by Sr. Don Augustine de Iturbide, in consequence of the resolution that he has lately taken to withdraw from this capital, and even from the whole territory of the nation, and especially with respect to the abdication, that, on the 19th of March last, he made of the crown, through the medium of the secretary of justice and ecclesiastical affairs, and repeated through the secretary of state, on the 20th of the same month, has taken this matter into consideration, as also the proposition of the Sr. Muzquiz, read in the session of the 29th of the same month, that the congress should declare the plan of Iguala and treaties of Cordova not to be subsisting, ordered to be referred to it, and having maturely examined every thing relative to these questions, has thought it his duty to submit to the consideration of the congress, the following reflections:—

The deputies of this great nation, being called to perform the most sublime act of sovereignty that it was about to exercise for the first time since its happy emancipation, encountered, from the beginning, obstacles embarrassing the great work that was entrusted to them, which was the constitution of the new state, in the arbitrary restrictions contained in their powers: the voice of the people was strangled in its birth, and their representatives came not to this place to express their

will, but rather to put together the constitutional basis that they had been obliged to acknowledge; and, if possible, to obtain some advantage in favor of liberty, making a species of compromise between the principles established as inviolable basis, and the wishes of the people themselves. The joy of the nation, on account of the good that it had just obtained, did not cause it to perceive, in its full extent, at first, that, on acquiring its independence, it had not entered into the full enjoyment of its rights; and seeing the accomplishment of its most ardent wish, the fruit of immense sacrifices, it did not enter into the examination of other questions, the discussion of which, it feared, might involve it in a new revolution.

History, sir, will know how to appreciate justly representatives who, being assembled in such difficult circumstances, employed themselves in disseminating in the nation, luminous ideas respecting its true interests. The congress, always circumspect, neither attacked restrictions, which ought never to have been imposed upon the representatives of the people, nor endeavored to draw into discussion matters of which it was not convenient to treat; it occupied itself, nevertheless, in directing public opinion, forming public spirit, and fixing the true ideas of liberty, that were not yet become general. To this great object all its steps were directed; to this all its discussions tended, and, as if by a species of instinct, every deputy pressed towards this common centre, a point from whence those who should save the country were some day to set out.

This was the occupation of the legislative body in the midst of the apprehensions inspired by a colossal force that was elevating itself to oppress the nation; the latter was still fascinated with the brilliant name of its deliverer; it yet knew not the difference between *independence* and *liberty*; it was not yet thoroughly acquainted with the labors of the congress for its prosperity, and that body, left to its own strength, continued its slow, but firm, march, although it already foresaw the misfortunes that threatened the country, and wept in anticipation of the sorrowful day of its slavery.

That day arrived, sir, on the 19th May, 1822, preceded by the ominous night of the 18th, and from that period there remained to the congress no more liberty than that which a man can have who resolutely encounters dangers to obtain a good name.

The commission would wish, sir, to throw a veil over the scene of that memorable day, and to be sparing of recollection really sorrowful; but being specially charged to give its opinion upon that subject, whose determination depends upon a knowledge of the event of that day, the authenticity of which will, at all times, justify the determination that the congress is to make upon so weighty a matter, it finds itself under the necessity of entering upon a narrative of them, which it will endeavor to present with the utmost simplicity; which is the best guarantee of their truth.

All Mexico knows, that, on the night of the 18th of May, some seditious persons, unknown before that event, and subsequently marked by public opinion, bribed the lowest populace of one of the suburbs of this capital, to run about in groups crying, *long live the emperor Augustine the first*. It is also known that some officers, of little reputation in their regiments, placed at the head of that mob, gave it a more serious aspect, and the congress is not ignorant that the licentiousness of that night and the following day rose to such a height, that

the rioters went to the house of the Sr. Cantarines, then president, and carried him upon men's shoulders to that of the Sr. Iturbide, where was declared to him, in a manner that he could not resist, their will that he should nominate as emperor, the hero of Iguala.

These cries were not the offspring of that pure and sincere enthusiasm which causes patriotism to express its sentiments by songs and peaceful huzzas; force always accompanied, upon that melancholy night and day, the expression of such rash wishes; the peaceful citizens trembled at seeing such a dreadful spectacle; liberty fled in terror from the soil, and those who would not sacrifice their opinion or be placed under the necessity of co-operating in an act that was repugnant to their conscience, went to hide their sentiments where they could not be discovered. Thus we saw a portion of deputies disappear from this sanctuary, profaned by sacriligious cries and threatening voices; we saw many weep in secret over the ruins of liberty; we were witnesses of the compromise of others, and we have also seen with admiration the heroic resistance of some.

Eighty-two deputies, obliged to assemble to deliberate upon so weighty a matter, were surprised, on the morning of the 19th, by the proposal of the coronation. The prudence that always characterized the congress, directed its steps in this delicate crisis, inasmuch as it determined to discuss, in secret session, a matter which if deliberated upon in public, it foresaw would not be their resolution, but the effect of violence. The cries in the streets of Mexico, which the preceding night had terrified the peaceful citizens, already resounded in the vicinity of the place of meeting of the congress, and the fathers of the country found themselves besieged by an insolent populace, who put no bounds to their unruliness, even in the presence of the very person whom they proclaimed emperor.

The congress never believed that the spirit of faction would go to such an extreme in circumstances, when the chief of the government made the most solemn declarations of impartiality and disinterestedness; when he professed an earnest desire of hearing the free vote of the representatives, and when he caused decrees to be posted up in which he guaranteed that liberty. The congress determined to call into the midst of it the only person, who, in its judgment, could calm its inquietudes and fears, in order to shew to him, that that was not a fit opportunity for deliberating upon a matter that ought to be the result of the free expression of the people's will; that the deputies did not believe themselves sufficiently authorized to determine upon a matter that went to fix, forever, the lot of the Mexicans; that the voice of the nation ought to be more explicit than what it had hitherto been, and that the greatest glory with which the liberator of the Anahuac could cover himself, was that of being the protector of the rights that he had recovered, in order to dispose of its destinies, and establish the conditions of its social compact.

These and other reflections would, perhaps, have saved the country upon that day, if the consideration, that, among a polished people, is due to the civil authority, had been preserved; but, in the presence of the Sr. Iturbide, all the respect that decency requires was laid aside; the guards and sentinels of the congress were attacked; the doors that serve to hide the mysteries of the government were forced; the bar that ought to separate simple citizens from the representative of a great nation

was broken; and the latter found themselves mixed in their very hall with armed persons, who cried *coronation or death*.

This act of violence, perhaps the only one that history presents, accompanied by such circumstances, could in no wise legitimate the acclamation then made of the senior Iturbide as emperor, inasmuch as the vote given by the deputies, deprived of liberty, was void in law, as well for the want of this condition, essential to its validity, as because the provinces, being obliged by the treaties of Cordova and plan of Iguala to adopt certain basis upon which they had not agreed, they could not express their will freely upon the form of government to be adopted.

From that period are dated, sir, all the evils the Mexican people have suffered; that the congress was reduced to an absolute nullity, and its most serious decisions were generally the determinations of the court. A faction afterwards asked that hereditary monarchy should be declared; and the congress, reduced to the situation of the Roman senate in the time of Tiberius, not by the corruption of its members, but by the oppression exercised over them, declared the succession hereditary; the creation of titles and orders was also required from it, and it created princes and counsellors. The deputies, who either did not attend at those acts, or manifested resistance or discontent, were marked, and afterwards persecuted, put in prison, or treated with contempt. The melancholy night of the 26th of August last, in which the national representation was attacked, and many deputies put in prison, evidently proves that the congress had lost the springs of its action, and this monstrous act of despotism was the greatest authority that the government could give to the provinces for insurrection.

It may be inferred, from what has been stated, that the congress neither could, nor was willing to nominate Sr. Don Augustine de Iturbide emperor of Mexico, and much less to make the crown hereditary. It may also be inferred, that this election and inauguration being vicious in its origin, the admission of a renunciation or abdication, would be contrary to the principles established, because it is evident that there is no renunciation which does not suppose a right to the thing renounced; and the commission believes that it has sufficiently proved, that neither Sr. Iturbide, nor any other person, has a right to the government of a nation, which, having effected its independence in order to govern itself, ought alone to choose freely and spontaneously the form of government that best suits it, and is most conformable to its true interest.

The commission is of opinion with Sr. Iturbide, that his presence in the country is injurious to himself, as inconvenient to the nation. In political and in religious revolutions, the passions are exalted to an incredible height, and the animosity between the parties commonly produces disastrous consequences. We all know that Iturbide has friends and persons attached to him, who, excited by his presence, may some day put in action certain springs, and, though they have at this time lost their elasticity, yet it is to be feared that, when the patriotism of our brave citizens shall have cooled by time, they may attempt some surprise, which, if it should never be of much consequence, will always occasion some loss to this exhausted and afflicted country. The commission admits, therefore, the sacrifice made for the sake of the tranquility of both, and believes that the congress ought also to admit it.

With respect to the time, during which he ought to remain in the territory of the nation, the commission would have kept silence, if San Augustine himself had not stated that in a few days he would be ready to take his departure, and as it would appear singular that it should evade giving its opinion upon one of the articles that have been referred to its examination, it conceives itself obliged to express its sentiments. Nothing is more proper in the judgment of the commission, than the speedy departure of a chief, who, as he himself observes, may serve as a pretext for dissensions which easily break out in the effervescence of the passions, and of parties that hitherto have not approximated in their ideas upon every thing that should be desired for the good of the country. There may still remain resentments that may find nourishment in the hopes that are never extinguished when there is a centre of union from which orders and decrees once emanated; neither the vigilance of the government, nor the wisdom of the measures of the congress, nor the toleration, circumspection and prudence of the chiefs, nothing would, perhaps, be sufficient to extirpate, all at once, ideas which, though illusory, and often chimerical, are always prejudicial to the state. What then does prudence dictate in these circumstances? The commission is of opinion that it ought to recommend to the supreme executive power to represent to the Sr. Iturbide the convenience that results to the state and to himself from carrying into effect his promise in relation to his speedy departure from the Mexican territory.

The article then presents itself to the commission relative to the debts contracted with various individuals by the Sr. Iturbide, the payment or acknowledgment of which, by the nation, he asks from the congress. With respect to this subject the commission does not venture to express an opinion, not because it does not believe the request and its motives very deserving of the attention of the congress, but because it is altogether without document shewing to what sum those debts amount, without which requisite an opinion would be rash and inconsiderate, when the property of the nation is in question, and at the time when the treasury is in the most lamentable state of penury. Nevertheless, the commission does not think that it corresponds with decency and the generosity of a great state, that a man, whose services it has formerly acknowledged and recorded in the acts that contain its emancipation, whatever may have been his weaknesses or defects, should retire without a decent provision being made for his maintenance and that of his family. But, as upon the making of such a provision, the nation has a right to require, upon his part, some sacrifice for the benefit of the country, which it cannot fail to appreciate, the commission considers it proper to designate to him some kingdom for his residence, as a necessary condition to entitle him to the revenue assigned.—It abstains from stating the reasons for this measure, which cannot fail to present themselves immediately to the consideration of the congress.

In consequence, the commission presents for the determination of the congress, the following propositions:—

1. The congress declares the coronation of Don Augustine de Iturbide to have been the effect of violence and force, and of no validity.

2. Consequently, it declares all the acts that grew

out of that measure, illegal and subject to the confirmation of the present government.

3. It likewise declares that there is no room for discussion relative to the abdication that he has made of the crown.

4. The supreme executive power shall effect, in conjunction with Don Augustine de Iturbide, his speedy departure from the territory of the nation.

5. The government shall, for that purpose, make arrangements for his departure from one of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico; freighting, on account of the nation, a neutral vessel, to carry him and his family to the place that may best suit him.

6. An annual pension, of twenty five thousand dollars, is assigned to Don Augustine de Iturbide during his life, upon condition that he establish his residence in some place on the peninsula of Italy. His family shall have a right to the pension that the law designates in case of death.

7. The congress gives to Don Augustine de Iturbide, the style of excellency.

8. The congress declares solemnly, that, at no time, it had a right to oblige the Mexican nation to submit itself to any law or treaty not made by itself, or by its representatives appointed according to the public law of free nations—consequently, it considers as not subsisting the plan of Iguala and treaties of Cordova, the nation remaining in absolute liberty to establish itself in the form of government that may be most agreeable to it.

Mexico, April 5, 1823.

Becerra,	Zavala,
Osores,	Muzquiz,
Espinosa,	Castro,
Hobegoso,	Dr. Herrera.

CHRONICLE

The U. S. schooner Dolphin was a Callao—the Franklin was expected there.

Prince Murat, son of the late king of Naples, arrived, a few days since, at New York, from Hamburg—and proceeded to the residence of his uncle, *mister Joseph Bonaparte*, formerly king of Spain—a very amiable and worthy gentleman.

Yale college. Mr. Shelden Clark, of Oxford, (Conn.) has recently presented to Yale college, the sum of five thousand dollars. This is the largest sum ever given to that institution by any individual.

Wheat. We have many reports of extensive damage done to the growing crops of wheat by the Hessian fly. Some of the farmers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, it is said, will not make as much grain as they seeded. *However, we have 2000 bush. more, just arrived at Baltimore, from Europe.*

Flax. Anthony Dey, esq. of Newark, N. Jersey, advertises *naplin flaxseed*, which he says, will, if the land on which it is sown is good, produce *two tons of flax to an acre!*

South Carolina. The following gentlemen have been elected representatives to congress from South Carolina—Joel Poinsett, James Hamilton, jr., Robert Campbell, Starling Tucker, Andrew R. Govan, John Carter, George M'Duffie, Joseph Gist and John Wilson.

Illinois. S. C. Christy, of Kaskaskia, has resigned his office, as sheriff of Randolph county, because an act has been passed by the legislature, authorising the payment of fees in paper of the State bank of Illinois—the members, having, in taking their own wages, allowed for its depreciation.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 14—VOL. XXIV.] BALTIMORE, JUNE 7, 1823. [No. 14—VOL. XXIV. WHOLE NO. 612

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The abstracts of the documents relative to the affairs of Spain, lately laid before the British parliament, will repay the time spent in a perusal of them—they shall be concluded in the next REGISTER.

AMERICAN CALICOES. The editor has received some very "neat and strong" specimens of American calicoes or chintzes. The colors are as brilliant as the imported, the price nearly as moderate, and the value to the consumer, he should suppose, to be twice as great; as you may tear two or three thicknesses of British cloths of the same apparent quality, with a less effort than is required to tear one of these. He will notice this manufacture more at large next week. They were accompanied by a fine specimen of *jaconet muslin*, spun and wove on the *Brinsford*, for gentlemen's neck cloths.

ROYALTY. A French journal contains a letter, purporting to be written in Spain, giving some account of Ferdinand's journey to Seville. The writer could not "restrain his tears," dear sympathetic soul, at the misfortunes of the royal family, and the apathy of the people of Madrid at their distress! And he says that the cries of liberty and independence that were made by some "madmen," deeply affected his heart! "O, dear."

COLOMBIA. A number of youths from this new republic, have arrived in the United States for the purpose of receiving their education. As we wish the new republic well, and desire to be on the best terms with it, we earnestly hope that those who have arrived may be followed by many others, as a powerful means of uniting the great interests of mankind against the all grasping domination of "legitimacy" and priest craft—both which, we are happy to believe, are respected among us only a little more than they deserve: and we hope the time has nearly approached, when they will be regarded as they should.

RESPONSIBILITY AND ITS EFFECTS. A considerable time before I had served out my term as an entered apprentice to learn the art and mystery of the trade of a printer, it was my habit to reflect on political subjects; and I considered it proper to ascertain what would be my duties, and inform myself of the extent of my rights, when I should become a citizen, and form an integral part of the supreme power of the country. I delighted to anticipate the progress of human happiness and the advance in power to do good or repress evil, that the constitution and laws promised—and to contemplate the march of mind, and its victory over political and religious superstitions. But it already appeared to me, that the blood and treasure expended in the revolution, as well as the efforts of the wise and virtuous in perfecting a system to secure the blessings won by the sword, would not avail us long, unless the people exerted a perpetual vigilance over those entrusted with the management of their public affairs. I had some idea of that *moral force* which is superior even to the constitution; and thought that, in the want of this, was to be found the enslavement of nations, the brutality of kings and the

blasphemous oppressions of priests. I could not apprehend a higher power rightfully established, (save that of God), than the result of the free and deliberate judgment and sober discretion of the body of a people, for the simple reason that, it was they themselves who were to enjoy its benefits or sustain its injuries. Kings and priests, I well knew, did not labor to produce any thing in peace, and very seldom risked their lives in war—and, even if they perished, I could not discover any reason to deplore their loss more than that of other men: yet those who consumed the fruits of the people being held as irresponsible to them, step by step, had reduced them to bearers of burthens and fighting machines, to gratify their lusts or support their ambition. I began to believe, then, (what I afterwards found had been the practice for ages), that it was the interest of kings and priests to divest the people, if possible, of the reasoning powers which they had received from their MAKER, on the ground that *thinking persons* must needs be bad subjects, unless drawn from the class of producers and added to that of consumers—when they would have a common interest in the dishonesty of the system supported. On the other hand, it was the most serious duty of a people to encourage habits of reflection, as from hence must be drawn the principles of action, when necessary to defend acknowledged rights, or regain those that had been violently wrested from them. The difference then, between kings and their priests and the people, or between a despotic government and a free one, is this—the first requires a blind obedience, and would divest all but themselves of a reasoning soul; the second, cultivates the mind, in a firm belief that its powers were granted by the CREATOR for the benefit of his creatures; and that, if they are not capable of thinking for themselves, no one is capable of it.

Early impressed with these and other similar ideas, it was not surprising that I soon entered zealously into the political discussions and exertions of the times that followed. Though not apprehensive of the establishment of hereditary powers in this country, there seemed some reason to fear the rising of a grade of persons, office-holders and office hunters, that would have the same practical effect on myself and the rest of the people. While there were, (as there needs must be), offices of honor or profit, it followed that the classes of persons just spoken of would exist; and, all that we could do, was to watch those that were in, and keep all out that ought not to go in—holding every one responsible, as Mr. Jefferson in after times said, to appear "at the bar of the public reason" for judgment.

Notwithstanding that, for so many years, we that were attached to the different parties which divided the people of the United States, abused each other so much and called one another so many hard names, I do not believe that any two such great parties ever existed in any country for whom more essential honesty might be more rightfully claimed. Let the designs of the leaders of either have been what they may, it was morally impossible that the people could have followed them into overt acts against the common safety. And hence it was, that two seemingly mighty and extensive projects that were got up, (one in the south and the other in the

east, at different periods), as if with intent to sever the union, (and either of which would have produced civil war in any other country), were restrained and put down by the exertion of reason only—an application of *moral force* succeeded when the *bayonet* might have failed: and it is on the first that we must rely for the stability and strength of the republic.

During the "throes and convulsions" of parties, though I myself took a share in them that my years and experience might not have warranted, I feared more from party-confidence in *persons* than from the parties themselves. Even then there was, perhaps, something in each of what might be called man-worship, and not a little of that sort of "management," now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of "*log-rolling*"—that is, a *buying and selling of votes*. "If you'll support me in this, I'll support you in that." Seeing this, or believing that I saw it, I resolved never to make a bargain about men to be elected or appointed to office; and that, if possible, I would keep *self* in the back ground, when performing the solemn duty and exercising the inestimable right of putting a ballot into the box. My late venerable friend and political father, Dr. JAMES TYLSON, of Delaware, who was as devout in the performance of his religious obligations as ardent in the support of republican principles, used to say, that he "felt himself directly responsible to his God for his vote;" and it is the pride and glory of this country, that scores of thousands of persons have acted under similar convictions of duty. This is the bulwark of liberty—and a continuance of the practice is the perpetuity of the commonwealth. I appeal to every one of this description of people—I mean those who have attended the polls to give effect to their *reason* by an exertion of their *right*, whether they have often had cause to repent of their choice? It is worth while to pause a little here, and reflect on the case presented—how many of those whom we *really* thought "honest and capable," at the time of their election, have disappointed our hopes? On the contrary, (though few will confess the fact), who of us that may have *bartered* our votes, have not been ultimately mortified, in a defeat of our projects? There is more honor among thieves than in trading politicians; the last are meaner and more foul than the *Cyprians*, who nightly walk the streets of our great cities to get bread by crime. These are they who are men of "principle according to their interest," as a famous politician in a neighboring state is reported to have said that he was, and, if they are elected by rascality, they have a right to be rascals! The voters of a certain rotten borough in England once attempted to direct their member of parliament as to his vote on some important question—but he laconically replied, "I bought you, and by God I'll sell you." He was right—what he had purchased he had the reasonable power to sell. We have some portion of *Swiss* in our country who would risk even life, (having no reputation), for pay—but their number is not great, though the interest of some is mighty; but the fault is our own that they exist at all. He who gives his vote for a person that he truly believes is unworthy of the office sought, is worse than a highway robber, and far less honorable. I like the robber who honestly says "stand and deliver, or I will kill you," much better than the cowardly wretch who meanly slips into office and lives on its profits, without ability or effort to perform its duties as he ought—and we have a few of these.

Though it is lamentably the fact that success

sometimes crowns the efforts of a candidate for high public trust, whose best fitting place might be a cell in a penitentiary, and some triumphantly prevail, who, like a certain man that I could name, do not wish any *gentleman* to vote for them, being content, as he said, with "*the half-pint men*"—and however thoughtless the people may too often appear on the day of an important election—still, the sober discretion and sound judgment before spoken of, generally prevails; and the effect is, that our elective officers, taken as a body, have turned out to be as honest and as respectable as the society from whence they sprang: and this is saying a great deal, when we recollect the superior temptations to which they are subjected. That bad men and silly ones, some knaves and many fools have been chosen by the people, cannot be questioned—yet the *discrimination* of the electors in the first place, and their *surveillance* in the second, have prevented or punished that degree of corruption which is unblushingly owned and apparently patronized, in other governments. A great occasion is approaching—a new president of the United States is to be chosen; and the earnest wish of my heart is, that those interested, the tax-payers of the republic, may take the subject into serious consideration: and, if they act for themselves, without any *bargains* on the subject, their decision will be in favor of the man best calculated to promote the good of our country.

But these *bargains*! Is there any reason to apprehend that the welfare of a people may be *traded away* by those in whom they have placed confidence? Look at history!—count the steps of corruption, and view its progress and end in "legitimacy!" The seemingly greatest friends of liberty have oftentimes been the most deadly enemies of freedom. There always *were*, and always *will be*, many reasons to fear it. The aspiring should be watched with an eagle-eye. The goodly ambitious will not be the worse for it, and moral traitors will be put down by it. If the people will examine into things in the several states, they will, in every one of them, find some of those that I have called "prefects," who seem to have, and act as if they had, the whole weight and power of the state on their own shoulders—one great "bashaw of three tails," or a junta of bashaws, seeking their own private aggrandizement, and content to *sell* any thing that will add to their profits or increase their influence at "head quarters." There are such in Maryland, and I would point them out, if I could do so consistently with the rules that I have adopted for the government of this paper, for I neither respect them nor fear them. They are to be found in every state, and well known by the honest and reflecting citizens. Let them not be trusted: Let us retain to ourselves all powers not delegated, and carefully examine all the acts and proceedings of our agents, and the free people of the United States have nothing to fear. Indifference is a greater enemy of liberty than the bayonet. The last is pointless where the former does not prevail. Let us keep all the would-be dictators under the most austere vigilance of our minds, and they will die a natural death, like hack-horses, the common property of good men and knaves, as they pay the *hire* of them. Let the people examine for themselves and rely on their own judgment. It is more worthy of them and their posterity, than the decision of a conclave of cardinals at Rome, a congress of "*holy*" sovereigns at Verona, or an assemblage of *prefects* at Washington. It is obedience to God—for God has blessed us with reason that we should use it. It has been said "wo to the nation whose king is a child"—I

say, wo to the people that give up the right, or neglect the duty of *thinking*.

I was led to these remarks by reflecting on the character of those who have been elected presidents of the United States, and, of such as had inherited thrones in Europe, as their birth-right. We have had five presidents—with what succession of kings can we compare them? What rational being would place Alexander, of Russia, as the rival of Washington in intellect and virtue; Francis, of Austria, against Adams; Louis, of France, against Jefferson; George, of England, against Madison; or Ferdinand, of Spain, against Monroe! The dignity of God's creation would be insulted by such a procedure—the upright and the wise, must not be put on a par with the wicked and the silly—the good with the base; noble men of Divine make, because honest men, with noblemen whose origin was in usurpation and crime, whose practice is rapine and means hypocrisy. The one class, separated from the power of office, would still have been among the greatest of men; the other, divested of their royalty, would have quartered with the common herd of their subjects. Such is the effect of that *moral principle* that we have spoken of; such will be its result, so long as it is cherished by the people of the United States. It is the "strong man armed" that will cast out the filth of nature, and preserve us forever "free, sovereign and independent," if we retain and adhere to it. It is the opponent of fraud, the enemy of "management"—and the scourge of those who "buy and sell" in the capitol. A great speculation is on foot—bargains are making or about to be made, that the people are not privy to—let them *think* well on the matter, and they will unite in a sentiment that will put the traders to shame, and secure the election of a president worthy to follow in the line of statesmen and patriots just above named; men that will be honored and revered when the most "illustrious" of the present race of kings will be remembered only for his follies or his crimes.

OLD TIMES. The following singular advertisement, worthy of the days of Oliver Cromwell, is copied from a Lancaster, Pa. newspaper:—A few copies of "*a bridle for devils*," being an evangelical curb to muzzle those, who, having been bitten by the old serpent, groan under the infernal quinsy: by a lover of whole bones, has been left at this office for sale—price 6½ cents.

In the days of Cromwell, these were the titles of some of the *religious* works printed—

1. "A pair of old stockings newly vamped."
2. "A reaping-hook, well tempered for the ears of the coming crops."
3. "Biscuits, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation."
4. The spiritual mustard pot."

THE RACES. The *precise* time occupied by Eclipse, in the great match race with Henry, has been determined by the judges as follows:

First heat	7 m. 37 s.
Second	7 49
Third	8 24
	23 m. 50 s.

Whole distance twelve miles—so the average rate was more than a mile in two minutes. Eclipse carried 126 lbs. and Henry 108 lbs.

The first heat, the next day, was run by Betsey Richards in 7 m. 54 s.—the second in 8 m. 40 s.

The following are given as the performances of the most famous English horses—In 1752, "Skew Ball" ran 4 miles at Kildare in 7 m. 51 s.—in 1763, "Bay Malton," the same distance, at York, in 7 m. 43½ s. but "Flying Childers," in 1735, ran the "long course" at New Market, which is said to be nearly 4½ miles, in 7 m. 30 s.

A New York paper, however, gives the annexed list of horses, who have run *four miles* in less time than either of these—

Years.	Horses.	Time.	Weight.
1762	King Herod	6 m. 50 s.	8 stone.
1769	Gold Finder	6 58	8
1775	Shark	7 2	9
1778	High Flyer	6 54	8 5 lbs.
1749	†Oronoke	7 10	8 3
1758	†Nabob	7 16	8 7
1771	†Mark Anthony	7 10	8 7
1773	†Florizel	7 12	8 2
1774	†Johnny	7 12	8
1785	†Rockingham	7 20	9

The southern sportsmen, in every important race except that between Eclipse and Henry, beat their northern brethren. "Betsey Richards" beat the Vermont horse "Cock of the Rock;" the southern horse "Childers" beat the northern horse "Slow and easy"—and, at the "winding up," Henry was again brought out and beat three other horses.

It is with pleasure we learn that, notwithstanding such an immense concourse of people, no great accident occurred, and it is believed that the amount of money *betted* was much less than had been generally supposed. And the good humor and courteous deportment of the rival parties, one to the other, is mentioned in the most flattering terms.

At a large dinner party composed of the judges, owners of the horses and others, invited guests, the following, among other toasts, were drank:

By Mr. E. Price—Southern perseverance against northern success.

By Dr. Wyche, of Virginia—New York sportsmen, though successful, using victory with moderation.

By Col. Povall, of Virginia—True English blood will never degenerate in our soil.

By a gentleman—"Old Virginia never tire."

It is reported that a great sum was offered to be betted on Henry to run a second time against Eclipse, in November next—but it is said to be the determination of the owner of the latter that he shall not appear any more on the course. He is nine years old, and it is designed to keep him "to improve the breed of horses."

SPANISH CLAIMS. The following polite note, from the secretary to the board of commissioners under the Spanish treaty, is in reply to a note addressed to him by the editors of the National Intelligencer, at the suggestion of one of their correspondents:

"You ask me to give you, for publication, an abstract of the proceedings of the board of commissioners for the settlement of the Spanish claims, at their late session. I would very cheerfully comply with your request, laborious as it would necessarily be, but that I have been prohibited from giving any official statement without the sanction of the board. For the satisfaction of those concerned, however, you may say to your correspondents, that I shall be at all times ready to answer the inquiries of any claimant with regard to his individual case."

Those marked thus (†) run the "Beacon course," which is said to be more than four miles.

dual claim, when addressed by letter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WATKINS, Sec'y.

4th June, 1823.

QUEER. The British newspaper called the "Albion," published at New York, says, that sir Hudson Lowe, the keeper of Napoleon, is "*honest and upright.*"

"LEGITIMATE" CONSISTENCY. We are indebted to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser for the following extracts, relating to the *magnanimous* doings of the *holy* powers in regard to Spain. Comment is needless.

The fifth article of the treaty concluded between Russia and Spain, on the 20th of July, 1812, is as follows:

"His majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, acknowledges as *legitimate* the general and extraordinary cortes now assembled at Cadiz, as well as the constitution which the latter have decreed and sanctioned."

The following is the second article of the treaty concluded between Prussia and Spain, at Basle, on the 20th of January, 1814:

"His majesty the king of Prussia acknowledges his majesty, Ferdinand VII, as the only legitimate king of the Spanish monarchy, in both hemispheres, [the father of Ferdinand was then living], as well as the regency of the kingdom, which, during his absence and captivity, represents him, legitimately elected by the general extraordinary cortes, in conformity to the constitution, sanctioned by the latter, and sworn to by the nation."

The late note of count Nesselrode to the Russian minister at Madrid, has the following—

"In the month of March, 1820, some *perjured soldiers* turned their arms against their sovereign and their country, to impose upon Spain laws which the public reason of Europe, enlightened by the experience of all ages, stamped with its highest disapprobation."

The Prussian minister, in addressing from Verona the charge d'affaires of his master in Spain, says:—

"It is precisely because this monarch, (Ferdinand VII), who is the only authentic and legitimate organ of communication between Spain and the other powers of Europe, finds himself deprived of his liberty, and restrained in his will, that those powers consider their relations with Spain to be compromised and deranged."

But the Prussian minister does not stop here, he goes on and denounces, in good round terms, the constitution of 1812, which, as we have shewn, had been acknowledged by his own government in 1814. Thus, in another part of the official paper last quoted, it is said:—

"The constitution of the cortes of the year 1812, confounding all elements and all power, and assuming only the single principle of a permanent opposition against the government, necessarily destroyed that central and tutelary authority which constitutes the essence of the monarchical system."

SPAIN AND HAYTI. The Haytien schooner *Beauty*, having on board a cargo of cotton and coffee, taken by the Spanish privateer *Estrella*, and carried into Porto Rico, was condemned as a good prize, by the provisional judge of the court of first resort, at the city of Saint German, in that island, on the 4th of March last. The decree of condemnation, is published in the *Telegraph of Port au Prince*, of the

6th of April; in which it is expressly stated, "that the flag of Hayti is not recognized by the chief government of the Spanish nation, because it considers only as rebels in the island of St Domingo, the——— and —— who have seized upon the territory of the two nations who were its legitimate owners."

In a late Haytien paper, (says the Boston Gazette), edited by a native Haytien, and conducted, throughout, with much spirit and literary reputation, we find the following notice of the recent proclamation of president Boyer.

"*Notice.* To accomplish the object of the proclamation of his excellency the president of Hayti, dated 20th of March, of this year, we remind our fellow citizens, as well as foreigners, that by letters of marque, to be in force from the 1st of May next, all relations and communications, by commercial vessels, or those belonging to individuals, between Hayti, and the islands of the Archipelago, windward or leeward, are forbidden, under penalty of the confiscation of said ships; a moiety to the use of the state, and a moiety to the use of the person who may give notice of a violation of this order; and under a further penalty for national vessels, of a confinement in prison for one year of the commander of vessels seized, and of three months for each of the crew. After said proclamation shall take effect, Haytien vessels cannot go to any foreign port, or communicate with any island or colony of the new world, (ile ou colonie du Nouveau Monde), under the same penalties. They ought to confine themselves to coasting voyages till government has taken measures to make the national flag respected which has been insulted on the high seas. And it is enjoined upon the cruisers of the republic to give chase to national ships, as well as those coming from said isles or colonies, which approach our coasts, and infringe on these regulations, to capture and bring them into the port of the capital, where the officers and crew of said cruisers shall receive their portion of the amount of each prize."

NOVA SCOTIA. A letter from Halifax, dated May 12, says—"We now begin to talk of Nova Scotia flour. Upwards of 700 bbls. very superior, have arrived, since Friday, from Pictou, in this province, and near 3,000 bushels of fine wheat, all the produce of a county not ten miles in extent, and to which, two years ago, 2,000 bbls. were sent for their consumption."

MASSACHUSETTS. On the 25th ult, gov. Brooks, being about to retire from office, issued the following "general orders" to the militia of the state, through the adjutant general:

As the relation between governor Brooks, as captain general and commander in chief, and the militia of the commonwealth, will soon terminate, he embraces the moment of separation to bid them an affectionate adieu. As a soldier of the American revolution, and a general officer of the militia during the insurrection, and for many years afterwards, he has had afforded to him ample opportunities of testing the soundness of our constitutional doctrine respecting the militia, as one of the component elements of a great and permanent system of republican liberty, as well as its practical efficiency in maintaining that liberty and preserving our soil from foreign aggression. Our governments have only to make the militia what is very practicable, and what it ought to be, to ensure from it every benefit which was to be hoped for from its establishment.

The commander in chief derives inexpressible satisfaction from reflecting on the manifest improvements which it has fallen to his lot, for a series of years, to witness in military knowledge and discipline among his fellow citizens. Some of the best feelings and sentiments of men are associated with, or inspired by, the study and practice of tactics; and it comports with his own observation to remark, that few, if any, of our public institutions tend to direct men to more elevated modes of thinking, or conduce more strongly to form a high sense of character, so indispensable to habits of virtue, than a well organized militia, established, more especially, on the elective principle in the appointment of officers.

From a review of the condition of the militia, as it has presented itself to the mind of the commander in chief, not only in regard to military exhibitions on the field, but in point of intelligence among the officers, punctuality and exactness in making the various returns, and promptness in obeying orders, he feels it to be a duty which, with pride and pleasure, he now executes, to express to them his highest approbation, tendering, at the same time, not only to the general and field officers and their staffs, but to the officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers generally, which he has the honor to command, his warmest thanks.

[The orders conclude with a particular notice of some individuals who had served in different offices, near his person].

BRITISH POLICY. The following is an extract from a speech lately delivered by Mr. Canning, in the British house of commons--and, as it is most probably the first time that this famous "joker of jokes" ever said any thing honorable to us, it may be worth record, as a curiosity. The idea occurs to us, that the minister makes those high pretensions to neutrality only as a stroke of policy to render war more popular, when it shall suit the government to embark in it. No one expects, if the contest in Spain is not speedily decided, that Great Britain can remain neutral; and, with her arms folded, witness the progress of principles subversive of her own institutions.

"If I wished to seek a guide in a system of neutrality. I should take that laid down by America in the days of the presidency of Washington and the secretaryship of Jefferson. In 1793, complaints were made to the American government, that French ships were allowed to fit out and arm in American ports, for the purpose of attacking British vessels, in direct opposition to the laws of neutrality. Immediately upon this representation, the American government held, that such a fitting out was contrary to the laws of neutrality, and orders were issued, prohibiting the arming of any French vessels in American ports. At New York, a French vessel fitting out was seized, delivered over to the tribunals, and condemned. Upon that occasion, the American government held, that such a fitting out of French ships in American ports, for the purpose of cruising against English vessels, was incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, and tended to interrupt the peace and good understanding which subsisted between that country and Great Britain." Here, I contend, is the principle of neutrality upon which we ought to act. It was upon this principle that the bill in question was enacted. I do not now pretend to argue in favor of a system of neutrality; but it being declared that we intend to remain neutral, I call upon you to abide by that declaration, so long as it

shall remain unaltered. No matter what ulterior course we may be inclined to adopt; no matter whether, at some ulterior period, the honor and interests of the country may force us into a war; still, while we declare ourselves neutral, we are bound to avoid passing the strict line of demarcation. When war does come, if come it must, let us enter into it with all the spirit and energy which becomes us as a great and independent nation; if it does come, let it be in resistance of some injury attempted, or in seeking satisfaction for some violated treaty; but, in God's mane, let it not arise out of a pettifogging attempt to cruise or fight for gain.--[cheers.] Let us not, at all events, be sneaked into a war. I say once again, let us abide strictly by our neutrality, as long as we mean to adhere to it, and by so doing we shall, in the event of any necessity for abandoning that system, be the better able to enter with effect upon any other course which the policy of the country may require."

SINGULAR EVENT. A violent tempest was experienced on Sunday week last at Norwich, (Conn.)

The Courier of that place says, "as a singular coincident, we should remark that no sooner had the revd. pastor finished reading a hymn, at the opening of divine service, beginning with these words:

"Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;
That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground."

than a stroke of lightning struck the top of the cupola of the presbyterian meeting house--shattered the belfry entered the body of the house--split to shivers several posts--broke most of the glass and several window sashes--shivered to atoms several pews and instantly sent two human beings into eternity. Several other persons were seriously wounded; among them were two young ladies who were so severely injured as to render it necessary to carry them home on beds."

HYSON TEA. *Fayetteville, N. C. May 26.* The fact has been demonstrated, that the genuine Hyson tea may be successfully cultivated in this state. The experiment has been tried, and the result has been the most satisfactory. A lady, the wife of Mr. J. Newland, of Chatham county, found a seed, much resembling that of buckwheat, in the bottom of a box of tea, which her husband had purchased in this town. She planted the seed in her garden, and the produce was a plentiful crop. She gave some of the seed to Mrs. Farrington, the lady of Mr. Farrington, of Chatham county, who also planted the seed, and the writer of this article obtained his information from Mrs. Farrington, and also obtained from her some of the tea and seed.--He planted the seed in his garden in this town, where it can be seen by those who are curious to witness the products of the East Indies transferred to this western hemisphere.

The writer of this article has distributed the small portion of the seed obtained by him, to many of his friends in this town and its vicinity.

A treatise on the mode of curing this valuable plant is quite desirable.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. *From the Boston Palladium.* As it is understood that com. Hull is to relieve com. Stewart, in the command of the United States naval force in the Pacific ocean, I have to beg the indulgence, through the medium of your paper, of expressing a wish that such an opportunity, if offered, may be embraced, of testing the utility of

three nautical instruments, just completed by that *indefatigable and persevering inventor*, Benj. Dearborn, esq. of this city; the names of which are the Warner, Rater and Fathomer, all of which, in their respective capacities, are invaluable, provided they be effective for the purposes designed, viz.—The Warner is to give the mariner immediate intelligence when in shoal water, without the assistance of the lead and line. The Rater is to give the rate of the ship's sailing, which is a substitute for the log, and can be managed with great ease and facility by one person, whereas it always requires *two* and sometimes *three* persons to throw the log, which is uniformly agreed, by gentlemen skilled in navigation, to be an imperfect method of deciding the rate of sailing, with any degree of precision. The object of the Fathomer, is to obtain soundings without heaving to, or being obliged to retard the progress of the vessel.

These instruments I have viewed with much pleasure, more than once; and have been very minutely and scientifically explained to me by Mr. Dearborn; and they discover self-evident testimony favorable to their practical operation; and some particulars yet remain to be accomplished, which can be obtained only by practice; hence the reason of my recommending that the experiments may be made under the direction of an officer, so thoroughly familiarized with nautical subjects, whose decision may be relied upon with confidence, and if favorable, on all or either of the instruments here named, very valuable advantages will accrue to nations from its use.

MASSACRE AT SCIO. A London paper contains the following extract from a letter from a lady at Trieste, to her brother in London, under date of Jan. 31, 1823. It gives a brief but horrible picture of the merciless conduct of the Turks to the people at Scio—

"My dear brother—Although I cannot give you an account of my sufferings, and what has befallen our countrymen, without much distress of mind, I will endeavor to do it in a few words.

"My husband and myself were so unfortunate as not to be able to escape by flight from our country, with the other part of our family, and we were taken by the Turks and carried into the castle; they put us into a very dark and dismal room, and the next morning some of them came to the door, and desired my husband to go out; but, on perceiving they were about to kill him, he returned, and threw himself into my arms, and exclaimed, 'this is my last hope—perhaps they will pity me on your account;' but the cruel barbarians rushed into the room, tore him away, and murdered him in my presence, without mercy. Oh! I can never forget that awful moment; I saw many others sacrificed, and many innocent children torn from their mothers, by the inhuman Turks, it would seem merely for savage amusement; one taking the infants by one foot, and another by the other, and thus tearing them asunder as a piece of cloth, in the presence of their mothers.

"You will judge of my feelings whilst thus confined in the castle, and quite at loss to know what would be my fate; in this situation I remembered my father had been a friend to — Malla, a Turk; I enquired for him, and he came to me and acknowledged he was much indebted to my late father for many things he had done for him, and said he would assist me, being assured that I would repay him what he might give for my redemption; this he obtained for 800 piasters, about 25*l*. ster-

ling, which sum I afterwards obtained from my late husband's partner, who was, at that time, concealed at Smyrna. A few days after, Mr. P. our cousin, arrived from Constantinople, and took me to the Austrian consulate; but oh! my God! what a dreadful sight it was to behold so many bodies of both sexes lying in the streets and highways. All the houses being burnt or destroyed, I could hardly distinguish the streets in the city. My distress was greatly increased from not knowing what had become of the rest of our family.

"In a vessel that came from Smyrna to that place of slaughter and desolation, I arrived here, where I met our dear brother Paul, who came from Constantinople through Odessa, with his wife and family, when I was informed of the safety of our brother Demetrius, our sister and their families at Ancona. So I gave a thousand thanks to the merciful God who preserved us, with our boys and girls, from massacre and slaughter."

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers of the 23d of April, one day later than former advices, have been received at New York. The following are the only things worthy of notice.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, April announces as follows:

"The major general to the minister of war:

"We found 31 pieces of cannon, at Pancorbo, with bombs and shot.

"The head quarters is at Vittora, where his royal highness, the duke of Angouleme, was received with enthusiasm."

In the British house of lords, on the 22d, lord Holland moved for copies of all communications made to the government since September, 1822, relative to any assistance to be afforded by Portugal against the invading armies. He understood that a paper of this description was in existence.

The earl of Liverpool could not, at the present moment, produce the document alluded to. The case thus stood with Portugal: If she was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to interpose, but, if it were with provocation, Great Britain was not bound to interfere. He wished the motion withdrawn, at least, for a short time.

The ministers being further interrogated, as to the truth of the French government having supplied the insurgents of Spain with money, said that the British minister at Madrid had received such information as amounted to a belief of the fact; but there was no actual proof.

The marquis of Lansdowne wished for further papers relative to the negotiations with respect to the slave trade. He was also anxious for information with regard to the Austrian loan.

The earl of Liverpool said, that, as the negotiations respecting the slave trade had taken place at Verona, the documents would be produced. Negotiations for a composition with respect to the Austrian loan were still pending, and he had no doubt, but that speedily such an arrangement would be made as would prove satisfactory to all parties.

Lord Holland remarked that he had not seen the emperor of Austria gazetted, but it was well known he had been declared a bankrupt, and was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors.

Ireland remains dreadfully disturbed. A stage driver was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and labor at the tread-mill in England, for furious driving. The judge intimated that if this

punishment had not effect to stop the practice, he should inflict the whole penalty of the law on future offenders—which was transportation for life, when it occasioned the death of any person, as was the case in the present instance.

A certain lieutenant Smith has walked, (or run), in England, ten miles in one hour and 56 seconds. He performed the first two miles in 12 min. 4 sec. the last two, in 12 min. 24 sec. His competitor "gave in" at the 8th mile—though he went over the first two miles in 12 min. 2 sec. and the 7th and 8th miles in 12 min. 30 sec.

Africa. The U. S. ship *Cyane*, capt. Spence, was at Sierra Leone, March 6th, where she arrived on the 24th of Feb. Capt. S. had been ill, but was on the recovery. The residue of the officers and crew, were in good health. A letter published in the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, states that the colonists at Cape Mesurado, had been repeatedly attacked by the natives, and were in a critical state. Captain Spence, on receiving this intelligence, decided to repair and fit out, for their relief and security, the United States' schr. *Augusta*. Lieut. Dashiell was ordered to command her, having two midshipmen and twelve sailors: and she will doubtless prove essentially useful, until orders from the government on the subject are received. The preservation of even the lives of the remaining colonists demand the most prompt, expeditious, and decisive measures; and every friend to humanity must approve of the steps taken on this occasion. Every officer and man of the *Cyane* are in requisition to forward the equipment, &c. of the *Augusta*, and the moment she was sea-worthy, both vessels would proceed for Mesurado, where, it would appear, the colonists have acted with firmness and bravery, while contending against very superior numbers, and with limited means of defence.

Brazil. It appears that lord Cochrane, who lately left the naval service of Chili, has arrived at Rio Janeiro, and accepted the command of the squadron of his "imperial majesty," and actually sailed for St. Salvador to attack the Portuguese fleet. The following decree of the emperor has been issued:

"Considering it one of my most sacred duties, as constitutional emperor and perpetual defender of this empire, to take all measures, authorized by the usages of nations, to secure the tranquility of the state, and to repel force by force, and it being well known that the Portuguese troops, who commit hostilities in this empire, are enabled to hold out at Bahia, by opening and keeping free the port of that city, I have thought proper to declare the said port in a state of strict blockade, prohibiting from this period the entry thereof to all national or foreign vessels, whether of war or of commerce, so long as the Portuguese troops continue there; and all vessels which shall infringe, in any manner, this my imperial decree, shall incur the penalties established by the laws of nations, in such cases.

Luiz da Cunha Moreira, counsellor of state, minister and secretary of the navy, is charged with the execution of this decree.

Palace of Rio Janeiro, 29th March, 1823—the second year of independence and of the empire.

(Signed)

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

Colombia. The 13th anniversary of the independence of Venezuela, was splendidly celebrated at Caraccas on the 19th of April last. This people must be free, for they deserve to be so.

Buenos Ayres. On the night of the 16th of March a party of armed men, 200 strong, headed by col. Banniza Viera and Migule Arajaz, entered the city of Buenos Ayres, shouting for religion and the country,

with intent to effect a revolution. They forced the prison and let loose some criminals; but the officers of government hastily collected some few troops and attacked the insurgents. A short struggle took place, and the latter made a precipitate flight, leaving several dead, wounded and prisoners. Tranquility was immediately restored, and every thing was quiet at the latest dates. The official proclamation calls it an affair with "a mob, commanded by assassins and strangers."

† Latest—from Bordeaux papers to the 25 April, inclusive, received at New York.

There has been an action between the French and Spaniards at Santos Ladron. The former are said to have taken 700 prisoners, a part of which had arrived at Toulouse. French loss not stated, nor particulars given.

The "royal authorities" had been reinstated at Puyardo—to the great pleasure of the priests. The severe defeat of the traitors, near Valencia, by gen. Abascal, is confirmed. In another affair, the traitor general Morales was taken prisoner. The reported capture of the French frigate *Guerriere* is not true. It is said that St. Sebastian's and Pampeluna have been "only invested," not attacked—yet the papers often speak of the gallantry of the French troops before the former!

We have a pompous account of the taking of Logrono—as long as Napoleon's bulletin that announced his victory at Austerlitz or Jena. About 1000 Spaniards were posted in the village—they were attacked, and, of course, defeated, by a strong body of the French army. It is called a brilliant affair, for "7 officers, 158 soldiers, one stand of colors, a case of artillery, 2 or 300 stand of arms, several lances, sabres and some horses" were taken!—and the persons who distinguished themselves in the grand battle are specially noticed! In this desperate rencontre the French had one man killed, as they say—but "all the horses of the cavalry lost their shoes, having had to charge on a stony soil." Every thing belonging to the French army, seems now to partake of the old follies and fripperies of the court, before the revolution.

It is impossible that the French papers, whether official or otherwise, should be believed. The despatch about the attack on Logrono would nearly fill a page of the REGISTER. It was called a "brilliant affair" "a glorious day," and the "bravery" of the troops in storming the place, is half a dozen times mentioned, and it is said that the Spaniards "defended every position," and fell back in "fine order"—is this possible, and that the French should have had only one man killed?

The duke of Angouleme had passed the Ebro, on his way to Madrid—we never expected that he would be seriously attacked or resisted by the Spaniards, until he was in the heart of their country; but they were abandoning their homes and desolating their fields, as we believed that they would—and, when the Guerillas are fairly at work, the French will have to fight, as it were, for every mouthful of bread.

A young man, a Spaniard by birth, has been condemned at Toulouse to nine years imprisonment, for exciting the French soldiers to desert.

A Spanish vessel, loaded with grain, for St. Sebastian's, was carried into Port-au-Passage, and an order had been received to take an accurate account of the quantity and pay for it.

The insurrection in Portugal, excited by France, was entirely at an end.

The following, from the *National Gazette*, presents a very satisfactory account of the spirit that

seems to prevail in Spain—of whose success in this contest we have no manner of doubt:

We have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman, who recently travelled from Madrid to Paris, and visited St. Sebastian, on the general condition of affairs in Spain, to which his attention had been directed. He mentions that, south of the Ebro, the population appears to be almost universally *constitutionalists*. The few and small bands of insurgents in that quarter, consist chiefly of common marauders, rather than of political malcontents. North of the Ebro, in the provinces of Biscay, Navarre and Catalonia, the army of the faith has been recruited by means of French gold, which the lower classes of inhabitants were too poor and wretched to resist. Circumstances had particularly impoverished, and desolated those provinces; and their proximity to the French territory laid them open to the bribes, and intrigues of the French government, and the Spanish refugees. But the influence of the priesthood had not been much exercised upon them, nor was it in any degree as powerful as it had been, in any part of Spain. Much less is to be apprehended for the constitutional cause, from this source, than from the want of money, and the *materiel* of war.

The garrison of St. Sebastian was composed of about 2,100 men, and commanded by O'Donnel, a brother of the able general of the same name. The utmost reliance is placed upon his firmness and the bravery of his troops; but St. Sebastian, being a fortress only of the second order, and not in perfect repair, may be taken by the French engineers. General Mina had under him about twenty thousand regular troops, ten or eleven thousand tried militia; all animated by the best spirit. General Morillo had invested nearly his whole fortune in the funds of the constitutional government, as a pledge of his sincerity; and further to obtain confidence, had chosen as his second in command, Ballasteros, whose zeal and fidelity were never doubted. The count d'Adisbal, (O'Donnel), general Quiroga, and others conspicuous for their patriotic ardor and military talents, were indefatigably active, and resolved as to obstinate resistance. All the members of the cortes, who amounted to upwards of one hundred and fifty, and hold the most respectable personal characters, professed the same opinions and feelings. None of them considered the occupation of Madrid by the French as at all likely to prove decisive of the contest. They calculated that the British would not suffer the French to carry on any extensive *maritime* operations against them. These they particularly dreaded, as affecting the security of the south of Spain. They did not expect to be obliged to leave Seville; but if so, the retreat to Cadiz would be easy, and the asylum impregnable.

Our informant inferred, from what he saw in the French provinces, and in Paris, that the war and the Bourbons were unpopular, to use the softest term.

Mexican Affairs.

We have Vera Cruz papers to the 4th inst. inclusive, which contain articles that appear to us sufficiently interesting to be translated. [*Nat. Gaz.*]

At the session of the Mexican congress, of the 12th April, it was resolved, that the crown should be expunged from the seal of state, and from the national flag. At the sitting of the 16th, it was moved that an inquiry be instituted into the fact, and lawfulness of the imprisonment, on the 24th August last, of various deputies, and other citizens—and that, if it should be found that there was no good cause, nor

valid authority for the proceeding, redress should be given to the deputies, and the nation outraged in their persons, and punishment inflicted on the offenders. (This looks to some other destiny for *Turbirds*, than a residence in Italy, with a princely income.)

At the sitting of the 17th, the minister of foreign relations made a report upon the foreign embassies of Mexico. Among his propositions, all of which were adopted, is the following.

"That an envoy be immediately sent to the court of Rome, for the purpose of announcing to his holiness that the catholic, apostolic, Roman religion, is the sole religion of the state, and offering him the tribute of respect due to him as the head of the church."

At the sitting of the 18th, the proposition to abolish the council of state was discussed, and decided in the affirmative, upon "very solid reasons, connected with the economy, and simplicity which ought to characterise a popular government."

At the sitting of the 19th, the dispositions of the provinces, with regard to the central government, were brought under consideration. It appears by the statements of the deputies, that in Monterey, Oajaca, and other provinces, "supreme juntas had been created, in order not to be exposed to the convulsions of the metropolis, and being declared sovereign, they would enter into a confederation with Mexico." To the report of the congressional proceedings on this subject, we find the following note appended.

"The same thing, (declaration of sovereignty), is said of Guadalajara; and other provinces, it is added, are preparing to follow to example, and are already arranging a sovereign separation, pursuant to the freedom of the relative interests of each territory in a country so vast as ours. This conduct of the provinces, depending on the small representative bodies of their provincial delegations, does not produce any risk to the policy of the times, since, very near us, in the United States of America, we have the brilliant example of a federation beneficial to a nation, which advances daily in population, prosperity and wealth. To maintain a government democratic in its economy and system, and perfectly monarchical for its defence and security, is the endeavor of that illustrious people."

The prospect of a division of the Mexican empire, into independent states, united under a federal head, forms a new and very interesting view of its situation. This arrangement is favorable to the diffusion and permanence of republican institutions, but not so much so, perhaps, to the internal tranquility of Mexico.

The sovereign congress of Mexico decrees—

1st. That no right existed to subject the Mexican nation to any law or treaty, but through itself, or by its appointed representatives, according to the public law of free nations. Therefore, the plan of *Iguala*, the treaties of Cordova, and the decree of the 24th February, 1822, are no longer in force or being, so far as regards the form of government, which they establish, and the calls which they make to the crown. The nation remains absolutely free to give itself such constitution as may suit it.

2d. The three guarantees of religion, independence and union, and the rest contained in the said plan; treaties and decree, which does not contravene the preceding article, shall be considered as subsisting and in force. The supreme executive power will cause these presents to be printed, published, and circulated.—Mexico, 8th April, 1823, 3d year of independence, and 2d of liberty.

First department of state—Executive government.

To his excellency, the general and political chief of Vera Cruz, D. Guadalupe Victoria.

Intelligence having reached the supreme government, though not officially, that their excellencies the provincial delegation of Vera Cruz, have made some alterations in the general tariff of customs, it has directed me to apprise you, without delay, of what is to be done in the case;—which is to this effect—that if any innovation has been made, the tariff formed by the sovereign congress shall be reinstated in every part, and the duties be now exacted without abatement or discussion, under any pretext, which should have been regularly paid under the tariff, during its suspension, upon articles imported into Vera Cruz. Those who may think themselves aggrieved by paying, must make afterwards, representations to the sovereign congress.

Mexico, 22d April, 1823

ALAMAN.

Executive government.—First department of state

Their excellencies, the deputies secretaries of the sovereign congress, communicate to the supreme executive power what follows:

Most serene sir,—In the sitting of this day, the supreme congress have been pleased to direct that you should invite the plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, who is said to be at Vera Cruz, to return to this court, that he may discharge the high duties of his office, as the Mexican nation on its part wishes his return.—Mexico, 2d April, 1823.

Vera Cruz.—The plenipotentiary of Colombia, to his excellency the minister of state of Mexico.

Various incidents have protracted my residence in this port beyond what I expected. This casualty has enabled me to receive the communication of your excellency, of the 2d inst. in which you are pleased to impart to me the decision of the sovereign congress, respecting my return near the supreme executive power of the Mexican nation.—Whether I look to the nature of that decision, or to the political circumstances, and the terms, in which it has been pronounced, it will always be my duty to appreciate it as the highest evidence of the fraternal sentiments which animate the sovereign assembly of the nation, and the executive government, towards the Republic of Colombia. In the name of the Republic, I assure your excellency that her steadfast wish is to draw close the relations by which nature and reciprocal interest connect the two states. To co operate, on my side, in this important object, I will set out for the capital, since the communication of your excellency completely vindicates my public character from the imputations which were cast upon it formerly, and removes every motive to dissatisfaction which that disagreeable occurrence furnished.

With sentiments of respect and distinguished consideration I have the honor to be your faithful and obedient servant,

MIGUEL SANTA MARIA.

In the Vera Cruz Diary of the 22d April, we find the ensuing news:

A Mexican print has this article—"A person worthy of trust, writes under date of the 4th of March, literally as follows: My good esteemed friend—Messrs. Irisarri and Hoses, commissioners of Spain, have arrived at this port. They await, in order to proceed to the capital, the re-instatement of the sovereign congress, with which august body they are to confer on points of the highest importance, touching the pacification of the two nations, (the Mexican and Spanish.)

"I have seen the powers of the commission, framed by the cortes and sanctioned by the king, and they are these. 1st. An unlimited authority is given to treat of the total emancipation of this very rich hemisphere. 2d, The peninsula desires to form the closest alliance with this nation, and to make with it a lasting treaty of commerce, advantageous to both. 3d, That the children of this soil and those of the other side of the ocean, regard themselves as of the same family. 4th, That they lend each other aid in their necessities. 5th, That when either of the parties shall be attacked by any foreign enemy, the other shall assist it with an armed force, and make common cause in all that tends to produce that prosperity of which nations so fertile in resources are susceptible. 6th, To offer by order of the chamber of commerce of Cadiz to that of Mexico, 30,000 quintals of quicksilver, which they have warehoused for the use of the mines, allowing a sufficient credit for its payment, in consideration of the decline of this important traffic."

CHRONICLE.

Capt. Hull, it is said, is to relieve capt. Stewart in the Pacific.

Seamen. Though the commerce of the United States is not large, compared with what it has been, the demand for seamen is uncommonly great, and the wages and advances are high.

A novelty. Ship launching, (says the New-York Evening Post), is familiar to most people living on the sea board, in all countries; but house-launching is a new discovery in the present age of invention. Yet the curious, who will take the trouble, may be gratified by stepping into Maiden-Lane, and they will there see a large three story brick building, chimnies all standing, placed on ways, and already removed a considerable distance from its old foundation, without yet having sustained a crack or rent of any kind.

Sheep. The Greensburg, (Pa.) Gazette mentions that a Mr. James Moore has a sheep with four teats, who, last March, had four fine lambs, one of which also has four teats—and adds, that the old ewe and her offspring are "doing well."

Maine. At the late election for members of congress in this state, only three gentlemen were chosen—Messrs. Longfellow, Lincoln and Kidder. Neither of the others had a plurality of the whole number of votes.

Massachusetts. Every branch of the government of this state is now "republican." The legislature met a few days ago. Nathaniel Silsbee was chosen president of the senate, and William Jarvis, speaker of the house of representatives. For Mr. Jarvis, 155 votes, Judge Prescott, (fed.), 90, and 25 scattering.

The official return of votes for governor gives the following aggregates—

For William Eustis	34,402
Harrison G. Otis	31,171
Scattering	754

Levi Lincoln has been elected Lieut. governor by about the same majority.

Norfolk. A black man has been arrested, tried and condemned, for having murdered Mr. Walker, as mentioned by us.—On the same day that the black above alluded to was condemned, an attempt was made to murder general For man, a magistrate of the county of Norfolk. He was fired at, as he was riding through a swamp, by some person concealed in the bushes.

European Documents.

Abstract of the papers lately laid before parliament, by the British ministers.

[FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER].

It is well known that, from the local disturbances in Spain, since, or rather from the moment of the organization, near the Spanish frontier, of the *cordon sanitaire*, the French government has meditated hostilities, in some shape, against the dawning liberties of the peninsula. And, although some have affected to doubt the fact, it is equally well known, that the British government has endeavored to dissuade the French from hostilities, and, when a belligerent crisis was evidently approaching, notwithstanding British remonstrance, an earnest attempt at mediation was made by the latter. The members of the opposition, in the British parliament, have several times called for the documents connected with the negotiations upon these momentous affairs; and, by the extracts from foreign papers which we have published, the reader will have seen that these papers have been produced by the ministers. At first, we intended to have published the whole of these important documents, that our readers, with ourselves, might be enabled to understand the details of the whole subject; but, on making a calculation, we find that they would occupy, at least, *thirty solid columns* of our paper and would exclude every thing else from the paper for a week. We have, therefore, with much labor, prepared an abstract of the whole, embracing every thing essential which could be brought within reasonable limits. These documents are the more important, as they "relate to an epoch in the history of the civilized world, the most momentous which has occurred in modern times, and the consequences of which, though they bid defiance to human foresight and elude the strongest efforts of human sagacity, cannot fail, whatever may be the result of the war, to exercise a mighty influence over the destinies of mankind, on account of the peculiar circumstances of the age in which the crisis has occurred, and, on account of the rights and stupendous interests indirectly involved in the struggle; and, of the controlling principles of human action, which, from the cannon's mouth, are, at this moment, contending for the mastery."

The documents consist of two classes—the first is marked "Class A.—Verona and Paris." The second, "Class B.—Paris and Madrid."

No. 1. of the first class, is a letter from the duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, September 21, 1822, giving the result of a long discussion with monsieur de Villele, on the relations between France and Spain. At that time the duke of Wellington did not think the *cordon sanitaire* larger than could fairly be deemed necessary for the purposes of observation of a country which was the seat of civil war, and for the protection of the French frontiers from insult, by the different parties on the borders. M. de Villele spoke of the congress and of the situation of affairs in Spain. If the congress were to separate, without coming to a decision on those affairs, the existing evils would be greatly aggravated and might force the two countries into a war. He wished the congress to take into consideration the actual position of the French government in relation to Spain, and, in case of a war, declare the line of conduct which the four powers, (England, Russia, Austria and Prussia), would pursue. The duke of Wellington refused to make any declaration in behalf

of his government, upon hypothetical case, and writes for instructions.

No. 2, is from Mr. Canning to the duke of Wellington, dated September 27, in which he says—"If there be a determined project to interfere, by force or by menace, in the present struggle with Spain, so convinced are his majesty's government of the uselessness and danger of any such interference—so objectionable does it appear to them in principle, as well as utterly impracticable in execution, that, when the necessity arises, or, (I would rather say), when the opportunity offers, I am to instruct your grace at once, frankly and peremptorily to declare, that, to any such interference, come what may, his majesty will not be a party."

No. 3. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Verona, October, 22. This letter is merely an enclosure of the three following queries, addressed by the French plenipotentiary to the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain.

1. In case France should find herself under the necessity of recalling her minister from Madrid, and of breaking off all diplomatic relations with Spain, will the high courts be disposed to adopt the like measure, and to recall their respective missions?

2. Should war break out between France and Spain, under what form and by what acts would the high powers afford to France that moral support, which would give to her measures the weight and authority of the alliance, and inspire a salutary dread into the revolutionists of all countries?

3. What, in short, is the intention of the high powers, as to the extent and the form of the effective assistance, (*secours materiel*), which they would be disposed to give to France, in case active interference should, on her demand, become necessary?

No. 4. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Canning, Verona, Nov. 5.—informing Mr. C. that prince Metternich had convened a council of the five cabinet ministers at which answers were made to the above mentioned questions. This note encloses the answer to those queries by the duke of Wellington. This answer is a paper of considerable length—but we can take only the principle points. The duke commences by saying, that "since the month of April, 1820, the British government have availed themselves of every opportunity of recommending to his majesty's allies to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of Spain." "They considered that an interference, with a view to assist the monarch on the throne, to overturn that which had been settled and which he had guaranteed, or to promote the establishment of any other form of government or constitution, particularly by force, would only place that monarch in a false position, and prevent him from looking to the internal means of amelioration which might be within his reach." "Such an interference always appeared to the British government an unnecessary assumption of responsibility, which, considering all the circumstances, must expose the king of Spain to danger, and the power or powers which should interfere, to obloquy, certain risks and possible disasters; to enormous expenses and final disappointment in producing any result."

After adverting to the existing relations between France and Spain, the duke, in relation to the three questions, says—"The British government cannot but feel that, to make any declaration on any of the three points referred to by his excellency, without a previous accurate knowledge of all the circumstances which have occurred between the two countries, would be not only premature and un-

just, but would probably be unavailing; and would in fact, deprive his majesty of the power of discussing and deciding upon the measures of his own government in this affair hereafter, when he should be better informed. His majesty must either place himself in this painful position, or he must do, what would be equally painful to his feelings, require from his august ally, the king of France, that he should submit his conduct to the advice and controul of his majesty. His majesty's government cannot think either alternative to be necessary, but are of opinion that a review of the obvious circumstances of the situation of France, as well as Spain, will shew, that, whatever may be the tone assumed towards France, by the ruling powers in Spain, they are not in a state to carry into execution any plan of real hostility. Considering that a civil war exists in the whole extent of the frontier which separates the two kingdoms; that the hostile armies are in movement and in operation in every part of it; and that there is not a town or village, on the French frontier, which is not liable to insult and injury—there is no person who must not approve of the precaution which his most christian majesty has taken in forming a corps of observation for the protection of his frontier, and for the preservation of the tranquility of his people. His Britannic majesty sincerely wishes that this measure may be effectual in attaining the objects for which it is calculated; and that the wisdom of the French government will have induced them to explain it at Madrid, in such terms as will satisfy the government of his catholic majesty of its necessity. Such an explanation will, it is hoped, tend to allay, in some degree, the irritation against France; and, on the other hand, it may be hoped, that some allowance will be made in France for the state of effervescence of men's minds in Spain, in the very crisis of a revolution and civil war." The remainder of this note is intended to show that, under the existing circumstances, Spain could not, in the nature of things, meditate any hostile measures towards France.

No. 5. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Canning, dated Verona, Nov. 12, enclosing a memorandum of what had been passing there since the date of the last despatch. To the three questions, proposed by France, the three continental allies answered on the 30th of October, that they would act as France should, in respect to their ministers in Spain, and would give to France every countenance and assistance she should require;—the cause for such assistance, and the period and mode of giving it, being reserved to be specified in a treaty. The minister of Great Britain answered, that, having no knowledge of the cause of dispute, and not being able to form a judgment upon any hypothetical case, he could give no answer to any of the questions. The mode of communicating with Spain was considered on the 31st, with a view to prevent a rupture between France and Spain. It was agreed, that, instead of official notes, to be presented by the several ministers at Madrid to the Spanish government, it is now intended that despatches shall be written to those ministers respectively, in which the several courts will express their wishes and intentions; this mode of proceeding is adopted, as affording greater latitude for discussion and explanation than that by official notes.

No. 6. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Canning, Verona, Nov. 22. This note encloses the answer of the duke of Wellington to the three questions several times before mentioned. From this paper we make the following extracts:

The ministers of the several courts have thought

proper to make known to Spain the sentiments of their respective sovereigns, by despatches addressed to the ministers of the several courts residing at Madrid, instead of by official notes—as a mode of communication less formal, and affording greater facility of discussion.

The despatches, it appears, are to be communicated, *in extenso*, to the Spanish government.

The origin, circumstances and consequences of the Spanish revolution—the existing state of affairs in Spain—and, the conduct of those who have been at the head of the Spanish government, may have endangered the safety of other countries, and, may have excited the uneasiness of the governments, whose ministers I am now addressing—and, those governments may think it necessary to address the Spanish government upon the topics referred to in these despatches.

These sentiments and opinions have, certainly, been entertained by the three cabinets of Austria, Prussia and Russia, for a considerable period of time—and, the British government, duly appreciates the forbearance and deference for the opinions of other cabinets, which have dictated the delay to make these communications to the present moment. But, having been delayed till now, I would request those ministers to consider, whether this is the moment at which such remonstrances ought to be made—whether they are calculated to allay the irritation against France, and to prevent a possible rupture—and whether they might not, with advantage, be delayed to a later period.

They are, certainly, calculated to irritate the government of Spain; to afford ground for a belief that advantage has been taken of the irritation existing between that government and France, to call down upon Spain the power of the alliance; and thus to embarrass still more the difficult position of the French government.

* * * * *

But his majesty's government are of opinion, that, to animadvert upon the internal transactions of an independent state, unless such transactions effect the essential interests of his majesty's subjects, is inconsistent with those principles on which his majesty has invariably acted on all questions relating to the internal concerns of other countries; that, such animadversions, if made, must involve his majesty in serious responsibility if they should produce any effect; and must irritate, if they should not; and if addressed, as proposed, to the Spanish government, are likely to be injurious to the best interests of Spain, and to produce the worst consequences upon the probable discussions between that country and France.

The king's government must, therefore, decline to advise his majesty to hold a common language with his allies upon this occasion; and it is so necessary for his majesty not to be supposed to participate in a measure of this description, and calculated to produce such consequences, that his government must equally refrain from advising his majesty to direct that any communication should be made to the Spanish government on the subject of its relations with France.

His majesty, therefore, must limit his exertions and good offices to the endeavors of his minister at Madrid, to allay the ferment which these communications must occasion, and to do all the good in his power.

No. 7. Mr. Canning to the duke of Wellington. In this note, Mr. C. says—"M. de Villele has taken several opportunities of expressing to sir Charles Stuart, his own earnest desire for the preservation

of peace; and his wish to receive, not only the support but the advice of the British government, in his endeavors to preserve it." Mr. C. urges the duke of Wellington to have an interview with M. Villele, on his return from Verona, and tender the mediation of the British king, between the French and Spanish governments. The following note is also enclosed, and is such a feeling appeal to the British government, on the part of Spain, that we cannot forbear taking it entire.

Extract of a despatch addressed by M. San Miguel, minister for foreign affairs, at Madrid, to M. de Colomb, dated Nov. 15, 1822.

The government of his majesty has received with gratitude, without surprise, the verbal communication, purporting that the cabinet of his Britannic majesty, respecting the independence and the political institutions, adopted by the, (Spanish), nation, is determined not to interfere in our domestic affairs.

Nothing else could be expected from the government of a nation, which, like the British, knows its rights, and the primordial principles of public law; and it is only to be wondered at, that it should not think it expedient to give to a declaration of such obvious justice the solemnity which it deserves.

The ties of intimate regard, the principles of mutual convenience, and the analogy of the respective institutions which exist in Spain and in England--do they not, positively, entitle the former, overwhelmed with difficulties, to expect from the latter, whose political influence is of the greatest weight, something more than simple and abstract justice--something more than a passive respect for universal laws, than a cold and insensible neutrality? And if some tender interests, such as benefit two nations in similar circumstances, exists in the court of London, how is it that it does not manifest itself in invisible acts of friendly interposition to save its ally from evils, in which humanity, wisdom and even cautious and provident state policy, will sympathize? Or how is it that, (if these benevolent acts exist), they are not communicated to the cabinet of his catholic majesty?

The acts to which I allude, would in no wise compromise the most strictly conceived system of neutrality. Good offices, counsel, the reflections of one friend in favor of another, do not place a nation in concert of attack or defence with another--do not expose it to the enmity of the opposite party, even if they do not, desire its gratitude; they are not, (in a word), effective aid, troops, arms, subsidies which augment the force of one of the contending parties. It is of reason only that we are speaking, and it is with the pen of conciliation that a power, situated like Great Britain, might support Spain, without exposing herself to take part in a war, which she may, perhaps, prevent with general utility.

England might act in this manner; being able, ought she so to act? and if she ought, has she acted so? In the wise, just and generous views of the government of St. James, no other answer can exist than the affirmative. Why then does she not notify to Spain what has been done, and what it is proposed to do in that mediatory sense, (*enapuel sentido mediador?*) Are there weighty inconveniences which enjoin discretion, which shew the necessity of secrecy? They do not appear to an ordinary penetration.

Nevertheless, in such uncertainty of what she has to thank the British ministry for, the government of his catholic majesty thinks itself bound to

manifest, in the face of the world, in order that it may regard it as its profession of faith, that, whilst it respects the rights of others, it will never admit the least intervention in its internal concerns, nor execute an act which may compromise, in the least, the free exercise of national sovereignty.

When once you shall have communicated these frank declarations to the right honorable George Canning, his excellency cannot do less than find them worthy of his flattering concurrence, as well in substance as in form, and must correspond cordially with the spirit which has dictated them; and it will be sufficient that you should terminate your discourse, by reminding his excellency that Spain has been almost always, in her political relations, the victim of her probity and good faith, that her friendship has been, and is useful to other nations, and sincere under every trial; that the government of his majesty is desirous to preserve the friendly ties which exist between Spain and England; but without the diminution; without the degradation of its dignity; and that, if it has to struggle with the embarrassments that result from its immense progressive losses, the Spanish nation always possesses sublimity of sentiment to conduct itself with honor; strength of character to support its calamities, and constancy of resolution to maintain itself, in spite of the last sacrifices, in the post which belongs to her in Europe.

No. 8. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Canning, dated Paris, December 9--announcing the duke's arrival in that city. The duke says:--"I have since had an interview with M. de Villele; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that he has sent a messenger to Verona with orders to the French ministers at that place, to express the desire of the French government, that the transmission of the despatches to Madrid should be suspended."

No. 9. A despatch from Mr. Canning to the duke of Wellington, acknowledging the receipt of the above, and directing him in consequence, to suspend the mediatorial offer until further advices should be received from Verona; Mr. Canning, however, says, "that it is highly material, for the clear and perfect discharge of the duty of the British government, in a question so deeply affecting the interests, not only of the powers immediately concerned, but of the world, that your grace should not leave Paris, without having placed in the hands of the French government the eventual offer of his majesty's mediation."

No. 10. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Canning, dated December 17, transmitting a copy of the note, of the former, to M. de Montmorency, which concluded as follows: "It is the sincere hope of his majesty, that this salutary reconsideration may prevent recourse to arms. But, as the issue of the reference to Verona may still be doubtful, the undersigned is instructed to declare, that, if the answer to that reference should not be such as to preclude all danger of hostilities, his majesty will be ready to accept the office of mediator between the French and Spanish governments; and to employ his most strenuous endeavors for the adjustment of their differences, and for the preservation of the peace of the world."

No. 11. Reply to the foregoing, by M. de Montmorency, dated Dec. 26, declining the proffered mediation. We make the following extract.

"His majesty has appreciated the sentiments which have induced the king of England to offer his mediation to his majesty, in order to prevent a rupture between him and the Spanish government. But his majesty could not but feel that the situation

of France, with regard to Spain, was not of a nature to call for a mediation between the two courts. In fact, there exists no difference between them, no specific point of discussion; by the arrangement of which their relations might be placed on the footing on which they ought to stand. Spain, by the nature of her revolution, and, by the circumstances with which it has been attended, has excited the apprehension of several great powers.—England participated in these apprehensions: for even in the year 1820, she foresaw cases, in which it would be impossible to preserve with Spain relations of peace and good understanding.

"France is more interested than any other power in the events, which may result from the actual situation of that monarchy. But it is not her own interests alone which are compromised, and which she must keep in view in the present circumstances:—the repose of Europe, and the maintenance of those principles by which it is guaranteed are involved.

"The duke of Wellington knows that these are the sentiments which dictated the conduct of France, at Verona; and that the courts, which agreed in them, regarded the consequences of the revolution, and of the actual state of Spain, as being common to them all; that they never entertained the idea that it was between France and Spain, that the existing difficulties needed to be arranged; that they considered the question to be "wholly European;" and that it is in consequence of this opinion, that the measures which had for their object the bringing about, if possible, an amelioration in the state of a country so highly interesting to Europe, were conceived and proposed—measures, the success of which would have been completely secured, if England had thought she could concur in them.

"His most christian majesty, who was bound to weigh these considerations maturely, has, therefore, thought that she could not accept the mediation that his Britannic majesty has been pleased to propose to him."

No. 12. Mr. Secretary Canning to the Vicomte de Marcellus, the French charge d'affairs in London, in reply to the before mentioned note from M. de Montmorency. Although the French king had declined the mediation of England, yet, Mr. Canning says, "the king [of England,] will not the less anxiously employ in every way that is yet open to him, those "conciliatory dispositions" for which his most christian majesty gives him credit, to bring about a state of things less menacing to the peace of Europe, than that which is exhibited in the present position of those two governments towards each other. The British cabinet, (the secretary continues), had not to learn how fearfully the tranquility of all Europe must be effected by the hostile collision of France and Spain. Accordingly, in the duke of Wellington's official note, the "adjustment" of the supposed "differences between the French and the Spanish governments," was stated as auxiliary to "the preservation of the peace of the world." But the British cabinet certainly did not understand the question brought forward at Verona, by the plenipotentiary of his most christian majesty, with respect to the actual situation and possible conduct of Spain, to be questions in which the concern of France was so little distinguishable from that of other powers, as the duke de Montmorency's note represents it." The three questions are here quoted by Mr. C. who, in commenting, proceeds to show that the case stated is purely hypothetical, and that the question of peace or war with Spain, was a question peculiarly French. We find it ne-

cessary to quote pretty largely from this letter, not only to preserve the chain of argument, but to show the apprehensions of the British cabinet, as to the consequences involved in this unhappy and ill judged war.

"No objection was stated by the duke of Wellington, on the part of the king his master, to the precautionary measures of France, within their own frontier; measures which the right of self defence plainly authorized. But it appeared to his majesty's plenipotentiary at Verona, to be necessary and just, that, before he was called upon to promise eventually the support of his government to measures on that part of France, which were likely to lead to war with Spain, opportunity should have been allowed to his government to examine the grounds of those measures—that the cause of offence, given by Spain to France, should have been specifically defined. It was, therefore, impossible for his majesty's plenipotentiary to "concur" in the decision of Verona.

It remains to advert to that part of the French official note, which appears to insinuate a reproach against this country, as if she had abandoned at Verona, opinions which she had formerly declared with respect to the affairs of Spain.

"England," it is said, "partook in 1820 of the inquietude which the revolution in Spain occasioned to many great powers—she foresaw cases in which it might be impossible to preserve with Spain the relations of good intelligence and peace."

The writer must be permitted to say, that though questions were indeed propounded to England in the year 1821, as to possible future contingences in the affairs of Spain, so far from "foreseeing cases," and deciding upon the conduct which would be applicable to them, in the manner here described, the British government positively declined to bind itself, by a contingent opinion, to any conditional course of action.

But there was no indisposition or hesitation to avow the principles upon which the opinion of England will be formed, and her course of action regulated. It was not only declared that the British government disclaimed any general right of interference in the internal concerns of independent nations; but it was specifically stated, that there was perhaps no country of equal magnitude with Spain, whose internal disturbances would be so little likely to menace other states, with that direct and imminent danger, which could alone, in exception to the general rule, justify foreign interference.

The application of these principles, to the cases brought forward by France at Verona, was as direct as it was consistent with the former professions of the British cabinet. That application was further enforced by other considerations, which, though they had not perhaps been distinctly anticipated in a prospective and hypothetical argument, bore, nevertheless, with undeniable force upon the question to be decided at Verona.

Dangers, not necessarily arising from the existence of the internal agitations of Spain, might nevertheless, be created by an uncalled for and injudicious interposition in them. The spirit of revolution, which shut up within the Pyrenees, might exhaust itself in struggles, trying indeed to Spain, but harmless to her neighbors, if called for within those precincts by the provocation of foreign attack, might find, perhaps, in other countries fresh aliment for its fury; and might renew throughout Europe, the miseries of the five and twenty years which preceded the peace of 1815,

No. 13. The viscount de Chateaubriand to Mr. Secretary Canning, in reply to the foregoing. It is a long letter, and would occupy two columns of this paper. As it is intended as a justification of the measures pursued by France, we will make a few extracts.

"The line of conduct which good sense and reason pointed out, the duke de Montmorency was bound to follow at Verona. The sovereigns were of opinion, (in which the French government coincided), that there was imminent danger to society in that military anarchy in Spain, in which those principles were put forth anew, which, during thirty years, had occasioned the misfortunes of Europe.—From these general conferences, particular questions naturally arose; and the cases which were originally involved in the general interests, became the subject of specific discussion.

"The result of these frank communications was, that France found herself placed in a position to act separately in a cause which was, as it were, appropriated to her, without, however, separating her policy from that of her allies; so that, according to the impression which the case conveyed, it might be said, without fear of contradiction, that the question respecting Spain was at once "*wholly French, and wholly European.*"

"The undersigned, flattering himself that he has given a satisfactory answer to the first objection of his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, proceeds to the consideration of another point:

"The cabinet of the Tuileries have not forgotten that the principle motive alleged by his grace the duke of Wellington at Verona, for not explaining himself upon the *casus fœderis*, was, the ignorance of his government, of the transactions which had taken place between France and Spain, from 1820, to 1822. That objection was removed at the congress, as it will be here, by the single observation, that the grievances of which, France might have to complain, on the subject of the Spanish revolution, were unfortunately of public notoriety; and this is what the undersigned will have occasion to develop in the course of this note."

"The writer regrets that he cannot coincide in opinion with his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, as to the little danger to which the Spanish revolution exposes the other powers of Europe. The state of modern civilization, brings one nation into communication with all others, however completely it may be insulated by geographical position.—France, especially, the only country whose frontier touches that of Spain, suffers considerably from the troubles which agitate the kingdom of Ferdinand. A revolution, which seems to have taken for its model, that of which the traces are not effaced, awakens and agitates in the bosom of France a host of passions and recollections. Innumerable proofs exist that the revolutionists of Spain, and of France are in close connection—in all the military conspiracies tried by the French tribunals, the name, and the hope of the cortes have invariably appeared. Offenders, escaping from justice, have found an asylum in the peninsula, where they menace, and insult with impunity the monarchy and the throne of the Bourbons. Libels, written in French, and printed in Spain, are scattered abroad amongst the army of observation, for the purpose of corrupting it. And even in the English papers, the British government has seen that our soldiers were excited to revolt in the name of Spain. These facts were admitted by implication,

by his grace the duke of Wellington, when, in his diplomatic notes, he extended his approbation to the establishment of the army of observation."

"His most christian majesty demands that his catholic majesty should, of himself, and by his own authority, apply the necessary modifications to the institutions which have been imposed on the crown of Spain by the revolt of a few soldiers.

"To this free concession by king Ferdinand, of the corrected institutions, the king of France, thinks that it would be proper to add, a full and complete amnesty for all political acts committed from 1822 up to the day of promulgating the royal concession. Thus would disappear from the Spanish constitution the defects, in substance and in form, which endanger all legitimate monarchies. The undersigned feels persuaded that propositions so just and so moderate will obtain the concurrence of all the cabinets of Europe.

"The French government having made every sort of sacrifice to the desire of avoiding war; having struggled, perhaps too long, against public opinion, roused by the provocations of Spain, has at length reached that last limit of concession which, no power that respects itself, can with impunity overstep. Injured in her essential interests, France, without ceasing to offer the most ardent prayers for peace, can no longer shut her eyes to the dangers which threaten her. She has already taken, and she will continue to take, the measures best calculated for putting an end to a state of uncertainty, which compromises alike her safety, her honor, and her dignity.

No. 14. Mr. Secretary Canning, to sir Charles Stuart, British ambassador to France, dated Jan. 28, and enclosing to him a copy of the last above mentioned letter. Mr. C. does not think it necessary to make a formal reply to M. de Chateaubriand's letter, since, in effect, it admits all the material propositions of the note of Mr. C. to which it was an answer. Mr. C. then proceeds to make a few general remarks upon the letter of M. de Chateaubriand, from which we take the following. "With respect to that part of M. de Chateaubriand's note which describes the nature of the demands intended to be made by France upon Spain, and takes credit for the moderation of them; your excellency will not fail to observe, that our differences with France, and the allies throughout, is not as to the arrangements which it might be desirable to obtain from Spain, but as to the principle upon which France and the allies propose to require them.

We disclaim for ourselves, and deny for other powers, the right of requiring any changes in the internal institutions of independent states, with the menace of hostile attack in case of a refusal.—The moderation of such demands in no degree justifies, in our eyes, such a mode of enforcing them; and this distinction it is the more important to keep steadily in view, and to impress upon the French government, at a moment when, for their sake, and their desire we are suggesting to Spain, in a tone of friendly counsel, alterations similar to those which France is proposing as the alternative of hostilities.

The following is an abstract of class B. of the documents respecting the affairs of France and Spain. They are headed "Paris and Madrid."

No. 1. Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, British minister at Madrid, dated December 3, and enclosing copies of the principal communications received from the duke of Wellington from Verona, &c.

No. 2. Mr. Canning to the same, enclosing the note from Mr. de Colomb, the Spanish charge d'

affaires, (see abstract No. 7, in the preceding class of papers).

No. 3. Mr. Canning to the same, December 9, announcing the receipt of the final despatches from the duke of Wellington at Verona, and intimating a willingness to make an effort at mediation. "If," says Mr. C, "Spain be disposed to solicit that mediation, she will entitle herself to it, first, by redressing our grievances—and secondly, by a confidential and spontaneous assurance, that his catholic majesty and his family are altogether safe from violence. Upon this latter point it is not intended that you should make any direct demand to the Spanish government. It could not properly find its place in a diplomatic communication to the minister of his catholic majesty. But M. San Miguel may be easily lead to understand how important an aid would be afforded to any interposition of ours in behalf of Spain, if we could accompany it with a declaration of our entire conviction, that on this point Europe has nothing to fear."

No. 4 and No. 5, are from the same to the same, but simply enclosing copies of papers marked No. 8 and No. 10, in the abstract of Paris and Verona papers.

No. 6. Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, dated December 29. This letter encloses the answer to the note of the duke of Wellington, presented at Paris, (see No. 12, Verona and Paris papers). This is the paper in which the French government declined the mediation of England. We extract the following from Mr. Canning's despatch to Madrid upon this subject.

"As the object at Verona was to induce us to make common cause with all; so the object of France, since she has, to a certain degree, reconsidered, for herself, the measures framed at Verona, appears to be to induce us to concur in her separate and mitigated measure.

"The truth is, as you are aware, that our objection to joining in the measures, settled at Verona, was an objection of principle, not of degree, an objection not capable, therefore, of being overcome by a mere modification of the execution of them.

"It would have been idle to offer our mediation to France, if we had been prepared to unite with her in the conditional menace contained in the despatch which she has now addressed to her minister at Madrid; a menace, softened, perhaps, in its terms, and less precise as to the conditions on which it depends, than those of the other continental powers, BUT STILL VICIOUS IN PRINCIPLE, as at once demanding of Spain something to be done in the arrangement of her internal concerns, and denouncing, (in however comparatively distant and obscure a manner, war as the consequence of refusal.

"In speaking to M. de San Miguel upon the subject of those instructions, you will disclaim for your government, any participation in this proceeding of the French government. But you will avow the deep interest which the king, our master, feels in the agitations now prevailing in Spain; his majesty's anxious hope that the Spanish government and nation may avoid any excess either in action or in language; and his majesty's unabated desire to employ his good offices, in whatever way may be most useful to Spain, for averting the dangers with which she is threatened, and for reconciling her to France and to all Europe."

No. 7. Mr Canning to sir William a'Court, same date—in which Mr C. says: It may be of so much use to you, in the present critical state of things, to have with you some person in the duke of Wellington's entire confidence, and capable of communica-

ting in his graces name, with individuals whom he has personally known, and who are now in the Spanish government or councils, that lord Fitzroy Somerset has agreed to undertake a journey to Madrid, for the purpose of affording you such assistance.

No. 8. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, dated Madrid, Dec. 24. This note first speaks of the adjustment of the commercial dispute between England and Spain, as then nearly certain, and details a conversation with M. San Miguel, in relation to that subject, and also the proffered mediation of England in the dispute with France. "We are sure of England," said M. San Miguel, "and satisfied with her position, and we hope that the cortes will enable us to make her satisfied with Spain. We cannot expect her to range herself on our side, nor to send troops or fleets to assist us; but we are persuaded that she will never assist our enemies, nor furnish them with the means of invading us. It is, moreover, so much her interest to prevent war breaking out between us and France, that it is quite unnecessary to ask for her mediation. There is certainly nothing to induce us to ask for such a mediation at present; *but we are at sea, surrounded by dangers and menaced by storms, and it is impossible to say that we may not yet require a friendly hand.* But we see nothing yet to make it necessary for us to ask any mediation, nor have we at present any intention to solicit one."

No. 9. Mr. Canning to lord Fitzroy Somerset, dated Jan. 6,—being a letter of instructions. We copy only the following paragraph, as going to show the earnestness with which England has attempted to keep the peace:—

"At the same time, that you will be careful to make your relation to his majesty's established minister, it will be essential to avoid creating the impression, that the suggestions which your lordship has to offer on the part of the duke of Wellington, as the friend and well wisher of Spain, are only in another shape demands on the part of your government. A voluntary adoption of the suggestions of the duke of Wellington, would enable us to mediate for Spain with France, with an effect infinitely more powerful. But we do not, like France, demand any thing of this sort, as the price of our forbearance to break with Spain."

Enclosed in No. 9, was a memorandum by the duke of Wellington, for the assistance of lord Fitzroy Somerset, on his arrival at Madrid. We think it necessary to give these memoranda entire, as exhibiting the impartial views of the distinguished author, in relation to the defects of the Spanish constitution, and the reform necessary, in his opinion, for the preservation of a proper balance of power in the government.

MEMORANDUM, &c.

London, Jan. 6, 1823.

It is important to make the Spaniards feel, that a king being necessary for the government of their country, and a part of their system, as established by themselves,—it follows, as a matter of equal necessity, that the powers and prerogatives assigned to the king in the system, should be such as to enable him to perform his duties, and such as, in reason, a king ought to be satisfied with.

If the situation of the king is not what it ought to be; if he has not the power to protect himself, and those employed under him, in the performance of their duty in the service of the public; and if the king has not reason to be satisfied that the power allotted to him by law is sufficient, the country will

never be in a state of tranquility, be the system of government what it may.

There will be perpetual, successive royal insurrections in one part of the country or the other; and the king and his government will be objects of never ceasing jealousy and distrust.

The familiar connection between his catholic majesty and the king of France,--and the interest which the latter naturally feels for the welfare of the former--will occasion a perpetual irritation between the two countries, so long as the situation of the king of Spain is not what it ought to be; which it may be expected will sooner or later, occasion war, and the invasion of the weaker country.

Thus, then, those Spaniards who really desire the peace and the welfare of the country, must look to an alteration of their constitution which shall have for its object, to give the king the power of executing his office. I confess that I do not see any objection to this alteration, either in the antecedent conduct of the king, or in the apprehension that his catholic majesty will abuse the power thus confided to him. The king will feel the advantages of the position in which he shall find himself, and will have no motive for wishing to overthrow the system established, particularly if the alteration is made in concert with him; and moreover, the spirit of the people, and the exertions of those individuals who have prevented the existing system from being overthrown, will preserve that to be established, even though the king should be desirous of overthrowing it, by the abuse of the power entrusted to him.

This will be the case particularly, if the proposed alterations of the system are concerted with the king. Indeed no other mode of making those alterations can have the desired effect--as, if they are not made in concert with the king, his catholic majesty will not cordially carry into execution the system proposed--and, both king and people being dissatisfied, there will still be the same causes for internal disturbance and for external war, as exist at present. The concert with the king on the alterations must be a real one--and the king must be satisfied that the constitution, as altered, will secure the foundations of his power over the executive government, and will give him the means of protecting himself, his family, and his servants.

Neither do I see any for deferring to make these alterations in the recent transactions of foreign powers. Those transactions are all professedly defensive. *France professes*, by her army of observation, to be defensive--and, declares that she will not pass the frontier, excepting on the occurrence of certain cases. The alteration of the constitution, on the principles proposed, would render those cases so improbable, as that the continuance of the army of observation would be an useless expense--and, there is no doubt that it would be immediately withdrawn.

Then, another advantage which would result from this alteration in aid of internal tranquility is, that France would most probably immediately adopt some efficient measure to prevent the assembly of the royalists within the French frontier. All Spaniards who pass the frontier, might be ordered to reside at such a distance from the frontier, as to render their intrigues or their operations within the Spanish frontier nearly impossible--and, thus the asylum given in France to persons of this description, would not be inconsistent with the peace and tranquility of Spain.

But this is not all. The Spaniards must see that all the sources of the prosperity of their country are nearly destroyed; and that the very foundations of social order and government are in a state of risk. There is no trade, no private or public revenue: the national property cannot be sold: the interest of the national debt cannot be paid; nor can the army, or any of the public servants or establishments; and no money can be borrowed.

I happen to know that the principal monied people in Europe will not lend their money to Spain, till they shall see a system prevail in that country, which shall afford some hope of the re-establishment and permanence of peace and good order.

If all this be true--if it be true, besides, that the best chance that Spain has of coming to some arrangement with her colonies, is to be found in some settlement of her internal dissensions and distractions, it is impossible that any reasonable Spaniard can doubt that the time is come to effect those alterations, which the common sense of mankind points out to be necessary.

No 10. Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, being a kind of introductory letter of lord Fitzroy Somerset, in an unofficial capacity, but as the confidential agent through whom was to be communicated the views of the duke of Wellington. Speaking of the advantages anticipated from this agency, among other things Mr. Canning says--"There may be those among the leaders of the cortes, or in offices of the executive government, who would listen to friendly counsels, coming from a man to whom Spain is so deeply indebted as the duke of Wellington, and to whom her welfare is naturally so dear, from the very services which he has had the glory of rendering to her, though they might turn a deaf ear to any other suggestions."

No 11. Mr. Canning to the same, Jan. 9, enclosing a copy of the official note, [No. 13--Paris and Verona papers, class A], addressed to the French charge d'affairs in London, in reply to the duke de Montmorency's answer to the note of the duke of Wellington of the 17th ultimo, which tendered to the French government the mediation of his majesty for the adjustment of its differences with Spain. This note principally relates to the commercial negotiations in which sir W. a'C. was engaged. On the subject of the mediation, however, it is said "our position, between France and Spain, is strictly mediatorial, even though neither of the two states should, (for different reasons), think fit to avail itself of our formal mediation; and though we are not invested with the office, we must endeavor practically to perform the duties of it."

No 12. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, dated Dec. 26. This letter details another conversation with san Miguel, which is not important. The congress had then adjourned--the sovereigns had retired to their respective states--and the Spanish minister was flattering himself with the idea that there would be no war with France.

No 13. Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, dated Jan. 11. We extract the following, as showing the early and positive determination of England to maintain a strict neutrality in the event of a war.

"The position in which the Spanish and French governments stand towards each other cannot last. Every day brings with it the hazard of an accidental infraction of peace on the frontiers: and the smallest such infraction might confound all our hopes, and endeavors. *Till France shall withdraw her army of observation*, there is no security against such hazards.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We now conclude the abstracts of the documents laid before the British parliament, so that there will not be a break in the matter when the volume is bound up. The miscellaneous articles commence in page 233.

The editor of the "National Gazette" says that he has attentively read the whole of the correspondence of which we give an abstract, and thinks it "discreditable to Mr. Canning and his colleagues, who have been wanting in the spirit and tone befitting the character and power of the British nation." "The figure which Great Britain makes in the issue of the discussions at Verona and the correspondence with France, is one of utter impotency and insignificance as to continental affairs. We are not surprised at the suspicion which has been expressed—that the British ministry had a secret understanding and arrangement with the French cabinet, as to the extent of the proceedings of the latter in Spain—that they devoutly concurred in the plan of obtaining by force the alteration of the constitution," &c.

[EUROPEAN DOCUMENTS—CONCLUDED.]

France cannot withdraw her army, (it is fair to admit), without some cause to assign for doing so. The only cause to be assigned must be some satisfactory assurances received from Spain. Spain may be reluctant to give such assurances to France, under the apparent influence of a menace. But she may confide them to us; who neither require them, nor threaten any consequence of withholding them. If Spain has griefs against France, she may in like manner confide to us the statement of them, as an inducement to France to be satisfied with less concession.

"Such is the summary of the present state of things, on which depends the fearful alternative of peace or war. We earnestly desire the former—not only for our own interests, as M. San Miguel suggests, but for the larger interests of Europe, (those of Spain herself included), in which ultimately, if not immediately, our own, no doubt, may be involved.

"We wish for peace therefore in Europe; but peace for ourselves, we are determined at all events to preserve; and should our efforts to maintain it between France and Spain prove abortive, we shall have the consolation to have discharged the duty, towards both, of a faithful and disinterested ally; and shall retire thenceforth within the limits of a strict neutrality.

"This last topic you cannot state too clearly, nor press too strongly upon M. San Miguel: as there are not wanting those who may wish to inspire him with the notion, that the anxiety which we manifest to rescue Spain from the war, is an earnest of a determination to join her in the war, if it should come upon her. I have discouraged, in the most decisive manner, some obscure indications of a wish and hope of this kind, in the Spanish mission in this country."

No. 14. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, Jan. 7. This letter relates to the general state of things for a few days, at the receipt of the notes from the ministers of the allied powers. The Spaniards did not even then believe there would be a war. The British resident minister, after announcing the re-

ceipt of these documents by the Spanish ministry, remarks:—"I must do the Spanish government the justice to say, that so far as I can perceive, it has not assumed any improper manner, or exhibited any extraordinary presumption upon the present occasion. M. de San Miguel, indeed, in his conversations with me, since the arrival of the despatches above mentioned, has spoken in a tone of much greater moderation, and has held out much greater hopes for the future, than he ever ventured to express before: he more than insinuated, that modifications might be effected, whenever the country should be retrieved from the danger of foreign interference."

No. 15. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, Jan. 10. Mentioning the reading of the despatches from the allied powers, and the Spanish replies, in the cortes, and the effect produced. There is nothing new or important in this communication. War began to be more seriously anticipated, and sir W. a'Court thought the good offices of England would soon be solicited by the Spanish ministry.

No. 16. Sir William a'Court, to Mr. Canning, dated Jan. 12, enclosing a letter from the Spanish minister, San Miguel, soliciting, at last, as had been anticipated, the good offices of England. As a temperate exposition of the feelings and views of the Spanish cabinet, at this moment, we extract the following:

"You, sir, who have been an eye witness of the events which have occurred in this capital during the last three months, and of the scene which it has presented during the last three days, can inform your government better than any one else, of the firm determination of all Spain to defend her national independence, at all hazards, and never to acknowledge a right of intervention on the part of foreign powers. The justice of the cause of the nation is so obvious, and its right to be independent so sacred and imprescriptible, that his majesty's government would think it an affront to your judgment, sir, to dwell any longer upon this point.

"Any defect which the present constitution of Spain may have, ought to be discovered and remedied, freely and spontaneously, by the nation itself. The contrary would tend to establish a right of the most terrible and insupportable oppression. The Spaniards are represented identified with the constitution promulgated in 1812. They all behold in their present monarch, Don Fernando the seventh, the sacred and inviolable person of their constitutional king—and, it cannot be concealed from you, sir, that this respect professed to the king is extended to all the members of the royal family.

"Spain, unvarying in her principles, awaits calmly the result of the answers which have been given to the communications of the four great continental powers—but she flatters herself, however, that blood will not be shed in Europe, for questions so evident in themselves—and that France will lay aside her system of precaution, as she calls it, (*suslanada sistema de precaucion*), which, without being of the slightest utility to her, is the source of so many evils to Spain.

"To England, who has taken in the conferences at Verona so moderate and pacific a line, it now belongs to crown the work—and, to prevent an effusion of blood, which can be productive of no

possible advantage to the interest of any nation. To England, too, belongs the task of making the French government *perceive the error* which it is committing, in taking measures and precautions, which only produce contrary results to those which it states itself to have in view.

"The existence of its army of observation on the Pyrenees, and the protection afforded to the insurgents, are entirely incompatible with that tranquility, which the French government says it wishes Spain to enjoy.

"His catholic majesty's government hopes that this fatal contradiction will at length disappear, and, in obtaining this object, it feels that it can no where look for more effectual assistance than from the cabinet of Great Britain, the exercise of whose influence, to this effect, will not, it trusts, be denied."

No. 17. Mr. Canning to Sir Charles Stuart, (British minister at Paris), dated Jan. 24 and enclosing a copy of the note from M. de San Miguel, from which the foregoing is an extract. Mr. C. directs that this despatch be immediately laid before M. de Chateaubriand. The importance of Mr. Canning's letter on this occasion, and the clearness of his views and solidity of his opinions, induce us to make an extract of some length.—Mr. Canning says:—

"In your conversation with M. de Chateaubriand, your excellency is not to overrate the value of the concessions, implied, rather than distinctly expressed, in the note of M. de San Miguel; nor to represent it as completely satisfactory, and as leaving nothing to be desired; but it is just and reasonable, at the same time, to consider the circumstances under which it was written.

"Assuredly the more enlightened part of the government, or of the cortes of Spain, does not believe the Spanish constitution of 1812 to be, in all its parts, usefully and permanently practicable. But if there exist imperfections in the frame of the government of France or of England, respectively, should we consent to reform those imperfections, on the demand of a foreign power, and under the menace of a foreign war as the penalty of our refusal?

"Even by the mode in which the demand was made by France, that part of the Spanish government or nation, which might be willing to undertake those ameliorations of the present constitution of Spain, without which it is alleged to be unsafe to her neighbors, has been placed in a situation of great difficulty. Is it not plain, that the same proposition completely changes its nature, according to the manner in which it is brought forward?—that one, which, if submitted, through the regular channels of diplomacy, might be matter of wholesome advice or amicable remonstrance, when addressed to a nation aloud, and in the presence, as it were, of all the world, becomes a taunt and a defiance? The publication of the despatch to M. Lagarde, while it was yet on its road to Madrid, is, I know, defended by the alleged necessity of tranquilizing the public mind at Paris. But if the public at Paris required to be tranquilized, was not the public mind at Madrid liable to be inflamed?

"Your excellency will not understand these observations to be made with any view of inculpating the proceedings of the French government, with which, abstractly we have no concern.

"I would recal M. de Chateaubriand's attention to the situation in which the French government has placed itself towards Spain, by the manner in which her first alternative for war has been propounded—only for the purpose of impressing upon the French government the necessity of not omitting any fresh

opportunity, however little promising they may deem it, for again stating to Spain the grounds of their dissatisfaction and the nature of their demands.

"The French government desires to assure itself of the safety of the royal family of Spain, and of a disposition in the leading members of the cortes, as well as of the government, to turn to advantage any occasion that may occur, or that can be created by a prudent and gradual course of measures, for the remedy of the defects of the Spanish constitution:—a channel is now opened to the French government for endeavoring to arrive at those assurances. A precipitate removal of the royal family from Madrid would be the instant and infallible consequence of the march of a French army across the frontier. If the amendments to the Spanish constitution are absolutely necessary, and it is hopeless to bring about those amendments otherwise than by arms, *has the French government chalked out to itself the course by which a successful invasion is to be made to lead to the desired result?* The occupancy of Madrid, as repeated experience shews, *is not the dominion of Spain.* The king and the cortes will be established elsewhere, and what is then to follow but a continuance of civil and foreign war, spreading misery and devastation over the whole kingdom?"

No. 18. Sir W. a'Court to Mr. Canning, Jan. 15 —a short note of no importance here.

No. 19. Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Paris, Jan. 23. This is a short letter, giving an account of the writer's conversation with M. de Chateaubriand. The latter admitted the moderation with which M. de San Lorenzo, (Spanish minister at Paris), had spoken, respecting the situation of the two governments—but, that a conciliatory tone is assumed by the agents of Spain, which does not prevent the adoption of principles the most incompatible with the tranquility of Europe, by the government and legislature of that country—that at the moment they admit all the defects of their constitution—their readiness to concur in measures to produce a change—and their wish for the publication of a general amnesty, their societies are the most active in their endeavors to organize revolt in France—in short, that the enormity of the evils resulting from war is not to be compared with the consequences which must result from the success of intrigues which the French ministers have no means of preventing during the continuance of peace. Without questioning the efforts of his majesty's government to maintain peace, he is convinced that it is impossible seriously to press the subject on the Spanish government in sufficient time to lead to the result we desire. The language of the French ministers show that they would be glad to avail themselves of the publication of an amnesty, accompanied by any change, however trifling, if brought about by the authority of the king of Spain, which might enable them to avoid a declaration of war.

No. 20 Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, Jan. 26, advising him of his last despatch to sir Charles Stuart, and giving sir William, instructions how to proceed, in either of the two possible alternatives:—1st, of the government of France having decided for war; or 2dly, of its having consented to avail itself of the opening presented by M. San Miguel's note. Great Britain having declined claiming any thing as matter of right or by menace. So long, says Mr. Canning, as our voice might have been confounded with those of other powers, who took a *different measure of their right of interference, or*

with that of France, whose exhortation was accompanied with the denunciations of hostility, we abstained from advising, rather than incur the imputation of attempting to control. But, now that the possibility of such misrepresentations is at an end, we cannot see the obvious dangers into which the present course of Spanish affairs is leading a brave and gallant people and be silent, without abandoning the duty which is prescribed, no less by the obligations which international laws impose upon friendly states, than by the peculiarities which connect Great Britain with Spain. To liberate the person and family of the king, not only from danger, but from the appearance of restraint—to give something like force and freewill to the actions of the executive power—to rescue the deliberations of the cortes from the overawing influence of the clubs, are, next after the amnesty, (which should perhaps precede them all), the alterations the most desirable, and those which would give the greatest confidence to foreign nations."

No. 21. Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, enclosing copies of Nos. 14 and 15 of the class A. [Paris and Verona papers].

No. 22. Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Paris, Jan. 28, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Canning's despatch of the 24th, [see No. 17 above], and stating the substance of the conversation with M. de Chateaubriand, in relation to the note of M. Miguel. "The French minister told me, (says sir Charles), 'that the substance of M. de San Miguel's paper had already been transmitted to him from Madrid; but that it had not been communicated to him sufficiently at length to show that M. de San Miguel merely demands the dissolution of the army of observation, without holding out any hope whatever of a concession upon points which menace the vital tranquility of this country; though he must be well aware that, in the present situation of affairs, no French minister would be bold enough to propose such a measure, unless it should be justified by a corresponding concession on the part of Spain.'

"He added that, under these circumstances, the king is compelled to assume a decisive tone in his discourse to the legislative bodies; and that, in announcing the cessation of the diplomatic relations between the two governments, it is necessary to show that they cannot be re-established until the origin of the mischief, with which the Spanish revolution menaces neighboring countries, has been removed, by assimilating their institutions to those of other limited monarchies, under an act, on the part of the king of Spain, declaring the constitution to emanate from the crown.

No. 23. Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, enclosing the speech of the French king at the opening of the chambers.

No. 24. The same to the same, dated Jan. 30, with a few remarks on the king's speech. In a conversation with M. Villele, Sir Charles says—"I could not avoid expressing my regret, that this public manifestation of demands for such changes in the Spanish constitution, as the leaders in that country would hardly be persuaded to attempt, should not leave his most christian majesty the means of receding from the position in which he has been placed. Notwithstanding the strong evidence of preparations for hostilities, I find both this minister and his colleague, M. de Chateaubriand, continue to answer the representation of the consequences which must result from a rupture, by assurances that they do not participate in my uneasiness upon the subject, because they yet continue to entertain hopes that war will not take place."

No. 25. Mr. Canning to sir Charles Stuart, dated Feb. 3. This letter is a long and able commentary on the speech of Louis XVIII. and we should like to copy the whole, but cannot possibly afford the room. After stating the embarrassment into which this speech has thrown the British cabinet, particularly with respect to framing the king's speech for the opening of the session of parliament, and the necessity it created of reconsidering maturely the position in which the British government stood towards that of France, Mr. Canning, proceeds to say—"The principle put forward in that speech, as the basis of the French demands upon Spain, is liable to a double construction. If, as we are desirous of believing, the sentiment intended to be conveyed is no other than that, in order to give stability to any modification of the present system in Spain, and to afford sufficient assurance to France to justify her in discontinuing her warlike preparations, the king of Spain must be a party and freely consenting to any such modification—and, if your excellency shall obtain from the French minister an avowal that such is the intention of the speech, the British government will be most happy to continue at Madrid their amicable and earnest endeavors to ascertain the means and to recommend the policy of accommodation.

But it would not be right to conceal from the French minister, that a different construction is generally put upon the paragraph to which I refer. It is construed as implying that the free institutions of the Spanish people can only be legitimately held from the spontaneous gift of the sovereign, first restored to his absolute power, and then divesting himself of that power as he may think proper to part with.

"The Spanish nation could not be expected to subscribe to this principle—nor, could any British statesman uphold or defend it."

"We can conscientiously recommend to Spain to modify the constitution of 1812. The law of nations warrants the suggestion from one friendly power to another, or counsels for the melioration of internal institutions, provided that suggestion be made in good faith, and not in a spirit of dictation; and provided it be not attempted to be supported by force. But the British government could not advise any people, in adopting changes, however beneficial, to admit the principle on which, (according to this latter construction), the speech of the king of France would be understood to prescribe them. It is indeed a principle which strikes at the root of the British constitution."

"The British government does not presume to hold out its own political institutions as the only practical system of national happiness and freedom. It does not presume to question the freedom and happiness which France enjoys, under institutions emanating from the will of the sovereign, and described as octroyees from the throne. But it could not countenance a pretension, on the part of France, to make her example a rule for other nations; and still less would it admit a peculiar right in France, to force that example specifically upon Spain, in virtue of the consanguinity of the raging dynasties of those two kingdoms. This latter reason would on the contrary, suggest recollections and considerations, which must obviously make it impossible for Great Britain to be the advocate of pretension founded upon it.

No. 26. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, dated Jan. 21, announcing the arrival of lord Fitzroy Somerset at Madrid.

No. 27. Mr. Canning to sir William a'Court, dated Feb. 9, in which he speaks of the opening of pa

liament, and trust their proceedings will not lead the Spaniards "into a false security, by inducing them to place their hopes of extrication from their difficulties in a war between this country and France.

"Neither the determination nor the means would be wanting to vindicate, in any case that might arise, either our honor or our interests.—But this consideration does not effect the immediately impending conflict between France and Spain. It is to the prevention of the commencement of the war that the anxiety of the British government is at this moment exclusively directed; and that it is desirous of directing the deliberations of the Spanish government; and the way to defer the present execution of the project of invasion of Spain, is, that Spain should furnish us with some proposition, such as we could submit to the French government, with an earnest appeal to its policy as well as to its justice."

No. 28. Lord Fitzroy Somerset to Mr. Canning, dated Madrid, Jan. 25. This letter details the interview of the writer with some distinguished person, probably connected with the Spanish government, whose name is not given, and to whom Lord Fitzroy Somerset communicated the objects of his confidential mission. Lord F. S. was disappointed in his reception. He says—"I read to him the duke of Wellington's memorandum——was evidently a good deal startled at my communication, for which he professed himself to be quite unprepared; and he, at once, declared his conviction, that he could not be instrumental in the attainment of the objects to which I had called his attention."

"He acknowledged the defects of the constitution, and admitted the propriety of taking into consideration the expediency of modifying it, hereafter, when such a proceeding should *not be illegal*.—He felt equally with himself the imminence of the danger, to which the country was exposed, and that war was the inevitable consequence of a refusal to modify the constitution. Such a measure being, however, out of the question, the government had, in his opinion, nothing to do but to *await the evil* which they could not avert.

"Seeing that my reasoning made no impression upon ——, and that his reluctance to become a party in proposing any alteration in the present order of things was not to be overcome, I refrained from pressing him further on the subject: Having first, however, prevailed upon him, as an act of kindness to me and of duty to his country, to mention to some of the gentlemen of the cortes, in whom he could confide, the nature of the commission, with which I was charged, and the reasons which induced the duke of Wellington to think that the time was arrived when Spain should make an effort to effect such an alteration in her present system of government, as might tend to put an end to the disturbances of which she is the theatre, and to satisfy her sovereign and his allies,

"I have found several of my old acquaintance, who are neither in the cortes, nor in any situation of responsibility, very ready to enter into conversation with me on the difficulties by which Spain is now surrounded, and on the necessity of some modification of the constitution. Some, indeed, are clamorous for such an amendment, and for the interference of Great Britain; but when asked how the first can be effected, or the latter made available to the exigencies of the moment, they are unable to furnish any satisfactory reply."

No. 29. Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Paris, February 10. This letter is the report of a conversation, between the writer and M. de Cha-

teaubriand, on the receipt of Mr. Canning's letter of Feb. 3, (see No. 25, above.)

M. de Chateaubriand admitted the constructions put upon the king's speech by Mr. Canning, corresponded with the doubts expressed at home about it. M. de Chateaubriand does not hesitate to admit that "in order to give stability to any modification of the present system in Spain, and to afford sufficient assurance to France to justify her discontinuing her warlike preparations, the king of Spain must be a party and consent to such modification." The French government will not only be satisfied with the opening which any act, (such as the establishment of a second chamber), may offer, to complete, through the intervention of Great Britain, the system which is necessary for the constitutional government of Spain; but, without waiting for any further proofs of the sincerity of the Spanish government, they will consider any such act as affording reasonable grounds for suspending their armaments, and replacing the relations between the two countries upon the same footing usual in time of peace; though, since he cannot suppose *that we consider mere fair assurances* to be sufficient, we must not be surprised if preparations for war are, in the mean time, carried on without intermission. M. de Chateaubriand *did not* enter into any detail respecting the nature of the acts to which he alluded; but I understood him to refer to the project of allowing the king the nomination of counsellors of state, and giving them a deliberative power, upon a similar principle with that of the American senate; to which might be added, a regulation fixing the amount of the qualification required, to render a candidate eligible to the second, or representative chamber."

No. 30. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, dated Madrid, Feb. 13. Announcing the receipt by the French minister at Madrid, of his last despatches from France, directing him to demand his passports, &c. One of these despatches states that after the fruitless efforts made by the representatives of the continental powers, as well as by sir William a'Court and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, (the last of whom it must be observed, *had not left Paris seven days*, and was not even arrived at Madrid, *when the French despatch was written*), to engage the Spanish government to listen to the suggestions of reason and to adopt a line of greater moderation; no other course remains to the government of his most christian majesty than that of recalling its minister from Madrid; that this is the only step left for the maintenance of peace; that the duke of Angouleme is upon the point of placing himself at the head of 100,000 men upon the frontier: and that if the king of Spain, released from his present thralldom, and placed at the head of his army, shall be allowed to advance to the banks of the Bidassoa, in order to treat with him, a firm and durable peace may be established between the two countries; the ancient intimate connection between France and Spain restored; and the fleets, armies and resources of France be placed from that moment, entirely at the disposal of his catholic majesty: that France does not pretend to dictate to Spain the precise modifications she ought to adopt in her constitution; but, in order not to expose herself to the charge of having intentionally left her wishes unexplained, she declares that *she will not renew her relations of amity with this country, until a system be established, with the consent of, and in concert with, the king, assuring alike the liberties of the nation and the just privileges of the monarch; and until a general act of amnesty be passed in favor*

of every individual persecuted for political offences, from the promulgation of the constitution in 1812, down to the present period."

No. 31. The same to the same, dated Madrid, February 4. This note announces the receipt of the war speech of the French king, which sir William a'Court read to M. de San Miguel; and some parts of it, by his own desire, a second time. The speech having been concluded, he broke out into exclamations against the general conduct of the French government, expressing his conviction that a war was inevitable. He said, that Spain would never admit that the constitution emanated from the king, nor recognize any other sovereignty than that of the people; that a manifesto was preparing, in which his majesty would speak his sentiments to Europe, and that these sentiments would be found in unison with the answer which he had lately delivered to the cortes—that Spain was prepared to repel force by force—and that France would find that the war would be a much more serious undertaking than she seemed at present to imagine it would be.

No. 32. The same to the same, dated Madrid, Feb. 7. The first part of this letter, is a request for further instructions; and the latter part is the report of another conversation with San Miguel, held on that day. We must extract a part of it.

"M. San Miguel observed, that, with respect to modifications, there was neither a man nor a party in Spain, (were the ministry to be changed a hundred times), who would venture to propose their adoption, till the time pointed out by the constitution; and that, had any hopes been held out to me, of an opposite nature, I might depend upon it they never would be realized. M. San Miguel's conversation was, nevertheless, less warlike than I had found it a day or two ago. He would not, he said, consider all hope of negotiation at an end, but still rely, for a successful issue, from the present difficulties, upon the friendship and good offices of England. He was convinced that she might, and that she would, prevent a war.

"I told him that England had done, and would continue to do, every thing in her power to prevent matters from coming to such extremities; but my opinion was, that war was inevitable, if Spain were really determined to admit no modifications in her present constitutional system. A long and desultory conversation followed, in the course of which M. San Miguel put very prominently forward the evident acknowledgment of the intention to establish a PERMANENT FRENCH INTEREST IN SPAIN, contained in certain passages of the king of France's speech to the chambers.

No. 33. Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Paris Feb. 21. Another conversation with M. de Chateaubriand. He thought the subject, [of negotiation], might yet be taken into consideration, if the Spanish negotiators should engage, at a future period, to modify their constitution; and, in the meanwhile, prove their good faith, by restoring the king to his physical liberty, and allowing him to frequent the *Sittos*, and to go to watering places; by a general amnesty; by the establishment of laws to regulate the press, and by a change of ministry; but that the military preparations of the French government must continue, without intermission; and that their armies will be ready to take the field, if a change in the aspect of affairs does not contribute to remove the pressure and irritation which prevails on both sides, before the season for active operation shall arrive.

No. 34. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, dated Madrid, Feb. 16. In this note it is said—There

is but little hope that any of those further concessions will be made, which would insure an amicable arrangement of the differences that exist between this country and France. Besides which, the putting forward by France of so extravagant a proposition, as that the king, restored to his full and absolute power, shall himself grant a charter to the nation, has singularly increased the difficulties of the question. The principle upon which this proposition is founded is one to which it is evident the British government can never agree; and consequently, if such be the *sine qua non* of France, our intervention falls to the ground.

No. 35. The same to the same, Feb. 18. Sir William a'Court says—my hopes have been grievously disappointed with respect to the amnesty, which I was confidently assured, would embrace every political offence, and every political offender. But neither by the committee nor in the cortes, has the slightest allusion been made to so general a measure, notwithstanding the hopes that were held out. The amnesty voted is nothing more than an act of pardon for any "factious" who may lay down their arms before the 1st of April, without any retrospective operation in favor of those already in prison, or any allusion to those confined, merely for political opinions. It is a mere act of policy, and by no means an act of grace; nor can it be expected to produce that favorable effect in France which might have been insured by a more general measure.

No. 36. The same to the same, Feb. 19, announcing the closing of the extraordinary cortes, the resignation of ministers, &c.

No. 37. The same to the same February 20, announcing the re appointment of the same ministry.

No. 38. Sir Charles Stuart to Mr. Canning, dated Paris, March 6. He thinks the language of the French cabinet more pacific, though they insist upon a direct negotiation between the duke de Angouleme and a Spanish prince.

No. 39. Sir William a'Court to Mr. Canning, dated, Madrid, Feb. 23. The writer mentions his having read the despatch of Mr. Canning, dated Feb. 9, and sir Charles Stuart's of the day following, (see Nos. 27 and 29), to San Miguel.

"M. de San Miguel listened with the greatest attention; but as soon as I had concluded, observed that the British government was laboring under a delusion, in supposing any sort of modification possible. It would be a much easier thing to overturn the whole constitutional system, and to re-establish absolute despotism, than to concede even the most insignificant of the points which have been pointed out as the most likely conciliate.

"He was fully aware that England asked no modifications on her own account. He knew that we wished to preserve to Spain her constitutional system; that our only object in trying to engage her to yield upon certain points, was the conviction, that if a war did break out, we must be, sooner or later, involved in it ourselves. He knew very well that we should not declare in favor of Spain at first; but nobody could be so blind as not to see, that if the war was protracted, and other powers took part in it, England alone could not remain a passive spectator of what might be its results."

No. 40. The same to the same, dated, March 5. The writer says—"A Spanish gentleman at Paris, has written from Paris to ——— that the French government has declared that it will suspend hostilities if a general amnesty be granted, a verbal promise of modifications hereafter be given, a change of ministers take place, and the king be permitted

to go to the waters of Sacedon." This statement sir W. says had not been confided to him by any advice from sir Charles Stuart.

No. 41. The same to the same, March 9.—This note is not important.

No. 42. Relates to the foregoing, and is likewise unimportant. He concludes by saying that whatever hopes have been excited, (by the last conversation with Miguel), are now entirely at an end.

No. 43. Mr. Canning to sir Charles Stuart. This is a long and able letter, intended as a summing up of the whole negotiations; and, long as it is, it is too important to be abridged, or to be omitted. We therefore, give it entire.

Mr. Secretary Canning to sir Charles Stuart.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1823.

Sir,—The hopes of an accommodation between France and Spain, which his majesty has so long been encouraged to cherish, in despite of all unfavorable appearances, being now unhappily extinguished, I am commanded by his majesty to address to your excellency, for the purpose of being communicated to the French minister, the following explanation of the sentiments of your government upon the present posture of affairs between those two kingdoms.

The king has exhausted his endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe.

The question of an interference in the internal concerns of Spain, on account of the troubles and distractions which have for some time prevailed in that kingdom, was not one on which his majesty could, for himself, entertain a moment's hesitation. If his majesty's plenipotentiary at Verona, did not decline taking part in the deliberations of the allied cabinets upon that question, it was because his majesty owed to his allies, upon that as soon as upon every other subject, a sincere declaration of his opinions, and, because he hoped that a friendly and unreserved communication might tend to the preservation of general peace.

The nature of the apprehension which had induced the king of France to assemble an army within his own frontier, upon the borders of Spain, had been indicated, in the first instance by the designation of "cordon sanitaire." The change of that designation to that of an "army of observation" (which took place in the month of September last), did not appear to his majesty to imply more than that the defensive system, originally opposed to the contagion of physical diseases, would be continued against the possible inconveniences, moral or political, which might arise to France, from a civil contest raging in a country separated from the French territory only by a conventional line of demarkation. The dangers naturally incident to an unstrained intercourse between two countries so situated towards each other—the dangers of political intrigue, or of occasional violation of territory, might sufficiently justify preparations of military defence.

Such was the state of things between France and Spain at the opening of the congress at Verona. The propositions brought forward by the French plenipotentiary, in the conferences of the Allied cabinets, were founded on this state of things. Those propositions did not relate to any project of carrying attack into the heart of the Spanish monarchy, but were in the nature of inquiries: 1st, what countenance France might expect to receive from the allies, if she should find herself under the necessity of breaking off diplomatic intercourse with the court of Madrid? And 2ndly, what assistance, in supposed cases of outrage to be committed, or of

violence to be menaced by Spain? These cases—were all contingent and precautionary. The answers of the three continental powers were of a correspondent character.

The result of the discussions at Verona was, a determination of his majesty's allies, the emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia: 1st, to make known to the cabinet of Madrid, through their respective ministers at that court, their sentiments upon the necessity of a change in the present system of the Spanish government; and, in the event of an unsatisfactory answer to that communication, to recall their respective ministers; and to break off all diplomatic intercourse with Spain. 2ndly. To make common cause with France against Spain, in certain specified cases; cases, as has been already observed, altogether contingent and precautionary.

His majesty's plenipotentiary declined concurring in these measures; not only because he was unauthorized to pledge the faith of his government to any hypothetical engagement, but because his government had, from the month of April, 1820, uniformly recommended to the powers of the alliance to abstain from all interference in the internal affairs of Spain; and because, having been, from the same period, entirely unacquainted with whatever transactions might have taken place between France and Spain, his government could not judge, on what grounds the cabinet of the Tuilleries meditated a possible discontinuance of diplomatic relations with the court of Madrid; or on what grounds they apprehend an occurrence, apparently so improbable, as a commencement of hostilities against France by Spain.

No proof was produced to his majesty's plenipotentiary of the existence of any design, on the part of the Spanish government, to invade the territory of France, or of any attempt to introduce disaffection among her soldiery, or of any project to undermine her political institutions; and so long as the struggles and disturbances of Spain should be confined within the circle of her own territory, they could not be admitted by the British government to afford any plea for foreign interference. If the end of the last and the beginning of the present century saw all Europe combined against France, it was not on account of the internal changes which France thought necessary for her own political and civil reformation; but because she attempted to propagate, first her principles, and afterwards her dominion, by the sword.

Impossible as it was for his majesty to be a party to the measures concerted at Verona, with respect to Spain, his majesty's plenipotentiary declared, that the British government could only endeavor, through his majesty's minister at the court of the catholic king, "to allay the ferment which those measures might occasion at Madrid, and to do all the good in his power."

Up to this period no communication had taken place between his majesty and the court of Madrid, as to the discussion at Verona. But about the time of the arrival of his majesty's plenipotentiary, on his return from Verona, at Paris, Spain expressed a desire for the "friendly interposition" of his majesty, to avert the calamities of war. Spain distinctly limited this desire to the employment of such "good offices" on the part of Great Britain, as would not be inconsistent with "the most strictly conceived system of neutrality." Nor has any period occurred, throughout the whole of the intercourse of the British government with Spain, at which the Spanish government has been for one moment led,

by that of Great Britain, to believe that the policy of his majesty, in a contest between France and Spain, would be other than neutral.

In pursuance of this request, and of his previous declaration at Verona, his majesty's plenipotentiary received instructions at Paris to make to the French government the offer of his majesty's mediation. In making this offer, the British government deprecated, from motives of expediency as well as from considerations of justice, the employment, towards Spain, of a language of reproach or of intimidation. They represented as matter of no light moment the first breach, by whatever power, of that general pacific settlement which had been so recently established, and at the cost of so many sufferings and sacrifices to all nations. Nor did they disguise from the French government the anxiety with which they looked forward to all the possible issues of a new war in Europe, if once begun.

In addition to suggestions such as these, the British government endeavored to learn from the cabinet of the Tuilleries, the nature and amount of the specific grievances of which his most christian majesty complained against Spain—and of such specific measures of redress or conciliation, on the part of Spain, as would arrest the progress of his most christian majesty's warlike preparations.

The French government declined the formal mediation of his majesty—alleging, in substance, that the necessity of its warlike preparations was founded, not so much upon any direct cause of complaint against Spain which might be susceptible of accurate specification and of practical adjustment, as upon the general position in which the two kingdoms found themselves placed towards each other; upon the effect which all that was passing, and had been for sometime passing in Spain, produced upon the peace and tranquility of his most christian majesty's dominions; upon the burdensomeness of that defensive armament which France had thought herself obliged to establish on her frontier towards Spain, and which it was alike inconvenient to her to maintain, or, without some change of circumstances which would justify such change of counsel, to withdraw—upon a state of things, in short, which it was easier to understand than to define—but which, taken altogether, was so intolerable to France, that open hostility would be far preferable to it. War would, at least, have a tendency to some conclusion—whereas, the existing state of the relations between France and Spain might continue for an indefinite time, increasing, every day, the difficulties of Spain, and propagating disquietude and alarm throughout the French army and nation.

But, although his most christian majesty's government declined, on these grounds, a formal mediation, they professed an earnest desire for peace, and accepted his majesty's "good offices" with Spain for that object.

Contemplating all the mischiefs which war might inflict upon France, and through France, ultimately, upon Europe, and which it must inflict, more immediately and inevitably, upon Spain, whose internal animosities and agitations a foreign war could not but exasperate and prolong, the British government was deeply impressed with the necessity of peace for both kingdoms; and resolved, therefore, whether invested or not with the formal character of mediator, to make every effort, and to avail itself of chance for the prevention of hostilities. The question was now become a question simply and entirely between Spain and France; and the practical point of inquiry was not so much how the relations of those two governments had

been brought into their present awkward complication, as how that complication could be solved without recourse to arms, and an amicable adjustment produced, through mutual explanation and concession.

Nothing could have induced his majesty to suggest to the Spanish nation, a revision of its political institutions, as the price of his majesty's friendship. But Spaniards of all parties and descriptions, admitted some modifications of the constitution of 1812, to be indispensably necessary; and if, in such a crisis as that in which Spain now found herself, distracted at once by the miseries of civil war, and by the apprehension of foreign invasion, the adoption of modifications, admitted to be desirable in themselves, might afford a prospect of composing her internal dissensions, and might, at the same time, furnish to the French government a motive for withdrawing from the menacing position which it had assumed towards Spain, the British government felt that no scruple or delicacy, or fear of misconstruction, ought to restrain them from avowing an earnest wish that the Spaniards could prevail upon themselves to consider of such modifications, or, at least, to declare their disposition to consider of them hereafter.

It is useless now to discuss what might have been the result of his majesty's anxious endeavors to bring about an accommodation between France and Spain, if nothing had occurred to interrupt their progress. Whatever might be the indisposition of the Spanish government to take the first step towards such an accommodation, it cannot be disguised that the principles avowed and the pretensions put forward by the French government, in the speech from the throne at the opening of the chamber at Paris, created new obstacles to the success of friendly intervention. The communication of that speech to the British government was accompanied indeed, with renewed assurances of the pacific disposition of France; and the French minister adopted a construction of the passage most likely to create an unfavorable impression in Spain, which stripped it of a part of its objectionable character. But all the attempts of the British government to give effect at Madrid to such assurances and explanations proved unavailing. The hopes of success became gradually fainter; and have now vanished altogether.

It remains only to describe the conduct which it is his majesty's desire and intention to observe, in a conflict between two nations, to each of whom his majesty is bound by the ties of amity and alliance.

The repeated disavowal, by his most christian majesty's government, of all views of ambition and aggrandizement, forbids the suspicion of any design on the part of France to establish a permanent military occupation in Spain; or to force his catholic majesty into any measures, derogatory to the independence of his crown or to his existing relations with other powers.

The repeated assurances which his majesty has received of the determination of France to respect the dominions of his most faithful majesty, relieves his majesty from any apprehension of being called upon to fulfil the obligations of that intimate defensive connection which has so long subsisted between the crowns of Great Britain and Portugal.

With respect to the provinces in America, which have thrown off their allegiance to the crown of Spain, time and the course of events appear to have substantially decided their separation from the mother country, although the formal recognition of those provinces as independent states, by his majesty, may be hastened or retarded by various external

circumstances, as well as by the more or less satisfactory progress, in each state, towards a regular and settled form of government. Spain has long been apprised of his majesty's opinions upon this subject. Disclaiming, in the most solemn manner, any intention of appropriation to himself the smallest portion of the late Spanish possessions in America, his majesty is satisfied that no attempt will be made by France to bring under her dominion any of those possessions, either by conquest or by cession, from Spain.

This frank explanation upon the points on which, perhaps, alone the possibility of any collusion of France with Great Britain can be apprehended in a war between France and Spain, your excellency will represent to M. Chateaubriand, as dictated by an earnest desire to be enabled to preserve, in that war, a strict and undeviating neutrality: a neutrality not liable to alteration towards either party, so long as the honor and just interests of Great Britain are equally respected by both.

I am commanded, in conclusion, to direct your excellency to declare to the French minister, that his majesty will be at all times ready to renew the interposition of his good offices, for the purpose of terminating those hostilities, which his majesty has so anxiously, although ineffectually, endeavored to avert. I am, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE CANNING.

His excellency the right hon. sir

Charles Stewart, G. C. B. &c.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Extracts from Mr. Brougham's remarks on the statements of Mr. Canning:

"The baseness and perfidy of this [the French] government, is conspicuous in every part of the picture which has been rapidly sketched by the right hon. secretary. I have no manner of doubt, that, when we come to read these papers, we shall find the proof of this hitherto incredible circumstance, that, up to the very eve of the day on which the French king proclaimed war in the chambers, his government had the unexampled perfidy to amuse our government with sanguine hopes of peace. I am willing to admit that no government could be prepared for such an extent of baseness and duplicity, on the part of another government; but the most extraordinary part of this transaction is that the right hon. gentleman, after having been cajoled to this extent, should still persist in suffering himself to be deceived. How it could possibly enter the mind of so acute a person as the right hon. gentleman, to write the despatch, a portion of which he read at the conclusion of his speech, is the most wonderful circumstance in the chapter of marvels. How the right hon. gentleman could, in cold blood, write such a despatch, without having Chateaubriand by his side to wheedle him, without any physical imperfection to efface, as if by the stroke of some malady, the recollection of all that had passed during the last three weeks—how, with the full proofs of the perfidy of the French government, he could write a despatch which was to go to France, and afterwards to be laid before this house, giving them full credit for the purity of their intentions, declaring his belief that they were actuated by no motive of ambition, and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the war between France and Spain, to excite suspicion in the mind of the most suspicious person; that France had not embarked in the war from a desire of aggrandizement, while she was overrunning Spain with her armies; how the right hon. secretary could, under such

circumstances, write such a despatch, is a circumstance, to my mind, so utterly inexplicable, that I profess not even to conjecture the grounds upon which it can be justified or explained—and, if I had not heard the document read by its author, I should have been disposed to treat it as a clumsy forgery, invented by some malignant, but bungling enemy of the right hon. secretary. With regard to the line of conduct which parliament may be called upon to sanction, whether forbearance, or the adoption of some proposition from the other side of the house, until we shall have seen the whole of the documents, and had an opportunity of arriving at a conclusion, not founded, as at present, upon hypothesis, but upon a careful examination of the details, I feel it my duty to abstain from delivering any opinion, further than it may be necessary to guard myself against the possibility of being supposed for a moment to countenance the absurd, not to say unprincipled notion, for its want of principle is lost in its absolute folly and absurdity, that any state of this country or of Europe, or any state of our domestic or foreign relations, can justify the holding out a threat, without having the means of carrying it into execution. Let us make our election between neutrality and war, but if we choose neutrality, let it be a real and not a mock neutrality. Let both sides of the question be maturely weighed, before either embark in war, or resolve to adhere to peace. One of the strongest reasons for making preparations for war, instead of choosing neutrality, may be that those preparations may be the surest means of preserving peace, and averting that last calamity, war. We may, after all, be obliged to go to war.

We are bound to take that possibility into our consideration, and not to confine our view to those arguments only which may be necessary to bolster up the present anticipated defence of his majesty's government. We are bound to consider whether, in the event of war becoming inevitable, we may not be dragged into it when we may be less prepared to meet it than the enemy, and when the designs of the enemy may be already half accomplished. In such an event we may be called upon, when it is too late, to consider whether earlier preparations and that tone which would have befitted such preparations, might not, nay would not, have saved us from such a degradation. If we do not go to war, those gratifications may be reserved for the people of England, and especially the trading part of the community, the blessings of which we have been preaching up for the last quarter of a century to other neutral nations. The crews of vessels belonging to our merchants and ship owners, ready at all times to take part in a service of danger, and especially prone to embark in such a service, when it is connected with the honor and glory of their country, may have to bear a protracted state of blockade enforced by French fleets. Attempts will be made by English vessels to break the blockade, not merely for purposes of traffic but for objects congenial to the breast of every brave and honorable Englishman, and such vessels so destined and laden with our brethren and kindred, will be exposed to the search of every French boat that can carry a gun and five men.

The torments of this visiting system, which we could pass over so glibly, and with so much complacency, when we were preaching up its blessings to neutral nations, may not be so much relished, when the poisoned chalice returns to our own lips. Nor is French visitation likely to be rendered much more palatable to an English taste, though clothed in the choicest language of sir William Scott, though

embellished with all the elegancies of that florid ivilian, fortified with all the recondite research, and enforced by all that ingenuity of classical illustrations, which, for the last quarter of a century, has so bewitched the congenial taste of the right hon. gentleman, which has so delighted all, save the neutrals themselves, for whose benefit the code has been framed and enforced. Such will be the foretaste of the painful price which we may have to pay for neutrality, and it is extremely possible that Englishmen may not be able to bear this reasoning, but they will break out into hostile eruptions, which must soon assume the shape of actual war. I am aware that there are some gentlemen, who are anxious to enter immediately upon the discussion of the whole question, and I am free to confess that I feel a considerable portion of that anxiety. Never, since I was born, have I heard a speech which I felt so much difficulty in refraining from entering upon immediately. I felt the difficulty of sitting still to the very tips of my fingers. Never, since I have known the right hon. gentleman, for whom I entertain a respect, much more sincere than he can entertain towards Chateaubriand, have I witnessed so complete a failure, on his part, as in his statement of to night. Nor is this to be ascribed to the fault of the right hon. gentleman, but to the badness of his cause. It is an old observation, that it is easy to be eloquent in a good cause; but, in such a cause as that which the right hon. gentleman undertook to defend, success was utterly impossible.

Do not let honorable gentlemen suppose, that, in subscribing to the necessity of postponing this discussion, I wish for one hour's unnecessary delay, or that I differ from them in the slightest degree as to the conclusion to which I strongly suspect the contents of these papers will force us to come; but in our present state of ignorance as to some material points of the result, and all material points of the details, we should not discharge our duty to the country or to our own character, if we were to enter upon this question without taking the necessary time to come fully informed to its discussion. Even in the present state of our information, however, I cannot but express my cordial concurrence in the right hon. secretary—sentiments which I could wish he entertained in common with his colleagues, and all who usually support him, which were heard with delight in this house, and will be unanimously, and heartily re-echoed by the country—I allude to that part of the right hon. gentleman's speech, in which he prayed for the success of Spain. Regarding as I do, with unqualified indignation and abhorrence, the conduct of the French government, I do not say the French people, for I will not degrade them by identifying them with their government; I do not participate in the astonishment expressed by the right hon. gentleman, at the apparent inconsistency of the present conduct of the Bourbons, with that pursued by them under the emperor Napoleon. I believe that every wish of the French nation is in unison with those sentiments which animate the Spaniards. Neither does the army concur in this aggression, for the army alike detests the work of tyranny, plunder, cant and hypocrisy, in which the Bourbons have embarked. The war is not commenced because the people of the army require it. But because three or four French emigrants have obtained possession of power; and by gaining the too easy ear of the monarch, have engaged in the desperate attempt of effecting another revolution, in order to get back their confiscated estates; a enterprise with which the priests chime in, that they may recover their well lost tithes. It is for

such miserable objects, as these that the Spaniards are to be sacrificed: it is from such despicable motives that the Spaniards are to be punished, because they have dared to vindicate their rights as a free and independent people. I hope to God, like the right honourable secretary, that the Spaniards, may succeed in the noble and righteous cause in which they are engaged.

✂ The length of the preceding documents, has prevented the insertion of several articles prepared for this paper.

✂ The editors of the "National Intelligencer," Messrs Gales and Seaton, have not yet either proved, or attempted to prove, the veracity of the wonderful assertions, that the manufacturing interest "is at this moment BETTER PROTECTED than any other interest in the country"—and that "manufactures are, besides, already the only prosperous interest in the country: THEY ARE FLOURISHING AT THE EXPENSE OF EVERY OTHER."

Now, this is not courteous, and no one knows better than the gentlemen that such an obstinate silence is not "according to etiquette"—perhaps, inconsistent with the plain "rule of right," for that would seem to require that a man is bound to maintain what he says, or acknowledge his error, when a matter advanced by him is in opposition to the opinion of nearly every body else. But, it is possible that Messrs. Gales and Seaton may imitate the conduct of my old friend, the *schoolmaster*, with whom I once had a dispute about the meaning of a word. I offered to refer to ten dictionaries, and to acknowledge that I was wrong, if every one of them did not agree in my definition—but this he refused, saying, if every one of them did not agree with him, the whole of them were wrong. This is what is quaintly called "going the whole," or "up to the hub"—"peaceably if we can, violently if we must;" and I give them credit for consistency, in this particular.

But capt. Symmes would not act thus. Let any one deny the fact that there is a great "trap-door" at the north, by which one might enter, and find people and other animals, trees and plants, seas and rivers, reindeer and whales, within "the bowels of the earth," and he will respond at once, give his reasons and offer proof in favor of his system—nay, even furnish a map of the route, and afford a diagram of the interior. Hence, it seems to me that capt. Symmes has more faith in his theory, than Messrs. Gales and Seaton have in their assertions about manufactures and the manufacturing interest. It may be, however, that the facts are deemed *self-evident*—as that the sun gives us light at mid-day, and therefore, that any argument about them would be only a waste of time and ink and paper. But the members of the last congress did not agree in opinion with Messrs. Gales and Seaton, else they must have been very *bad men*; seeing that there was a decided majority in both houses willing to protect what was already the "best protected," and to support an interest even then flourishing at the expense of every other interest in the United States! This body, to receive a powerful accession in favor of encouraging domestic manufactures at the next sitting, is surely worthy of being illuminated by the editors of the "Intelligencer," though I myself may not be,—and Messrs. Gales and Seaton, "printers to congress," should surely school the members not a little on this very interesting subject. IF the fact is, that manufactures are flourishing at the expense of every other interest in the country, congress

must be very wicked and corrupt, or a set of consummate block-heads, to entertain a design of giving further encouragement to them. If my friend Mr. Tod, of Pennsylvania, should again happen to be chairman of the committee on manufactures, I shall respectfully suggest to him the propriety of obtaining a "report" from my friends of the "Intelligencer," in their capacity of "printers to congress," (officers of the house), before he ventures to bring forward a project so unjust, as the employment of the free laborers of the United States at the "expense" of others interested in the prosperity of foreign labor, and the sale of foreign cloths, calicoes and bobbins. I have no doubt that Mr. Tod, (as his predecessor, Mr. Baldwin, would have done), will pay all due respect to this suggestion: for, as I verily believe that he is an honest man, I feel confident that he cannot remain friendly to a system so abominable, as the editors make out that for the encouragement of domestic manufactures to be—already the best protected, "and flourishing at the expense of every other interest!" And, all of the gentlemen named as candidates for the presidency, *save one*—should take heed what they do. Some of them are notoriously ardent for the establishment of home manufactures, and all, but one, are understood to be decidedly favorable to them; but if it shall be shewn that either of the gentlemen desire a monopoly, and will patronize any scheme for the support of any one interest at the expense of all the rest, I promise them, and each and every of them, that they shall not receive my vote!—because I mean to vote for a person that I believe will be president of the whole United States, not of any part of the country or section of the people. It is true, that the commercial, the fishing, the cotton planting and the sugar-growing interests are protected at the cost of the citizens at large; but if they were "flourishing," we should be glad of it. Unless for the assertion of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, I should believe that our manufactures were neither protected nor flourishing—because I happen to think that I know they are not. There is a high duty on coarse cotton goods—but the fact is reported to me by those who go out a-shopping, that such goods are one half cheaper than they used to be; and all the manufacturers say that the domestic competition has already brought down the price to the minimum profit at which they can live, and keep up their establishments. And as nobody can see the facts as the editors of the "Intelligencer" see them, I regard it as their bounden duty to open the eyes of the people, that they may discern the truth. They receive, as "printers to congress," the value of more than a ton of silver per annum of the public money, and this consideration, I should suppose, was weighty enough to induce them to enlighten the public mind, on a subject of vital importance—about which at least two thirds of the free persons, tax-paying people, of the United States are so grievously mistaken—if what they say is true. I invite them to come out. If they do not, they shall still be entreated to do so, until the question is decided in congress that manufactures are not protected at the expense of every other interest; and then, we shall have a demonstration and confession from the editors that they were mistaken, or find out that the time has arrived when it is expedient to change their opinions.

NOBILITY—nominal and real. There is a story running through the papers, that Mathews, the famous stage-player and mimic, being in company with "his majesty of England," when regent, the

latter offered his box, requesting that the player would oblige him, (the regent), by taking a pinch of snuff. On which the other desired that the regent would open his royal jaws a little wider, and say oblige.

The "Boston Patriot," noticing this tale, put afloat to honor the player, asks us to "figure GEORGE WASHINGTON laughing and holding his sides at the mimicry of Charles Mathews, and standing before him to have his pronunciation corrected, in the manner stated!" The idea is intolerable. The eye of WASHINGTON, in a case like this, would have sunk the impertinent as through the floor, and all his pranks and jibes and jeers would have been lost in reverence, had he stood in the presence of that noble man of nature; and, perhaps, no one that ever lived had a countenance more strongly marked with what is called "dignity," than the father of our country. He was sedate and steady, yet not austere—but, never losing sight of self respect, he exacted it of others, without being sensible that he required it; and it is hard to suppose that any person, with the least pretension to character or standing in society, could have spoken to him as Mr. Mathews is said to have done to the ruler of kingdoms.

A notice of the manner and appearance of WASHINGTON, brings to recollection an incident that I myself witnessed, and which, because it relates to him, may be worth mentioning. The gentleman with whom I served my apprenticeship, in Philadelphia, kept a book store, as well as a printing office, in his house on Market street. He would not have more than two or three lads in the office, and liberally allowed us free access to the store for the use of his books. As I had a regular weekly task that I always performed, it was my practice to rise early in the summer and seat myself at the front door, where I enjoyed the fresh air, and generally read about an hour, before the rest of the family were stirring, and when but few persons were to be seen in the streets. While thus occupied, WASHINGTON often passed me in his morning walk, and, from repeatedly seeing me at the same place and in the same employment, frequently seemed to give me an encouraging look, if our eyes happened to meet; to which he would sometimes add a kind nod of recognition. One fine morning, and just before the door I was sitting at, he was met by two apparently respectable gentlemen, whom, at the first glance I put down for foreigners, just arrived in Philadelphia. They stared at him with remarkable eagerness, making a full halt to examine him, spontaneously, as it seemed to me, raising their hats. The general made a slight bow, as he passed; they then rushed eagerly up to me, and asked, "what gentleman is that?" I simply replied, "WASHINGTON." One of them then said, "By —, it is the most majestic man that I ever beheld!" and they both rushed through the market-house, retracing their steps, that they might meet and look at him again. By their dress, manners and dialect, I thought that they were recently from London.

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON. We hear almost daily from the little squadron stationed off Cuba to protect our commerce against piracy. It is always a matter of pride and pleasure, that a rightful public measure is accomplished. Our commerce is now completely protected, by much severe service—yet without any thing happening, but the fact that the end has been attained, to redound to the credit of those engaged in the arduous duty. The people

of the United States, however, are not to be told that the prevention of evil is less meritorious than its cure.

Our little vessels are "here, there and every where," within the boundaries prescribed for them, and the commodore himself not only superintends the whole, but takes his part in the actual duties performed. The result is—only one piracy has been committed since his arrival, and the vessel captured was retaken and some of the pirates punished. We had rather that there should be no piracy, than that men should be killed for being pirates.

Convoy is granted from Havana, Matanzas, &c. at regular periods or as occasion requires, and the eagle banner equally protects vessels under foreign flags when it is asked, as those sailing under its own. This is right—it will "tell" well in Europe, and hereafter have effect on the claims that we may make to the "freedom of the seas."

It appears that many of the pirates, finding their trade at an end, have entered into the kindred business of the slave trade. Two large vessels, strongly manned, and, as it was believed, chiefly with them, recently sailed from Havana for the African coast—from whence, perhaps, capt Spence, of the Cyane, may give a final account of them.

The officers and crews of our vessels were yet healthy. They do not remain long in the ports of Cuba, though hugging the shores. The people at Havana and Matanzas seem to have a much better opinion of us now than they were reported to have had sometime since. A letter from one of our officers, dated Havana, May 17, says—"I have been on shore here and at Matanzas frequently, and have experienced nothing like incivility; the authorities are polite and attentive, and offer their services on our arrival; the people in the streets politely make way, and the soldiers salute all officers in uniform. Many accounts from this place have been exaggerated, or the manners and feelings of the people have undergone a change, rapid indeed.

"The troops here are in constant motion; the shot are piled on all the batteries, and every preparation for defence appears to be making; nothing was to be heard but the sound of drum and trumpet. "*Constitution or Muerte*," is the favorite motto—how long it will be so, remains to be proved."

We have copies of two letters from commodore Porter to the captain general of Cuba, stating the obstructions that he had met with in the execution of his duties, by a refusal of the commanders of certain districts to permit his vessels to enter the small ports—which, he understood from them, was in consequence of orders from the captain-general. To these letters gen. Vives has politely replied, assuring the commodore that no such orders had been issued—on the contrary, that the government would co-operate with him in the pursuit and destruction of the pirates. He also enclosed a copy of a circular that he had issued to the commandants of the several military districts of the island—as follows:

Office of the captain general of the island of Cuba.

An American squadron, under command of commodore David Porter, being destined to cruise about the coasts of the islands in aid of our forces, who are engaged in a like enterprise, namely, the purpose of exterminating the pirates, who infest our seas and cause so much injury to commerce in general, without respecting any flag whatever; and it being an obligation of every civilized nation to annihilate such banditti, who, heedless of their duties in society, employ themselves in such execrable practices; I have thought it proper to give orders that, whenever this squadron may arrive and pre-

sent itself to the constituted authorities, they must afford it every aid, which may be compatible with the territorial privileges and respect.

God preserve you many years.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Havana, 10th of May, 1823.

To this communication, com. Porter made a suitable reply—expressing his regret for having been under an erroneous impression, and frankly apologising for it.

This correspondence leads us to hope the happiest results, in the permanent suppression of piracy—and, as the Spaniards are a very jealous people, we trust that our officers will not fail in continuing so to act as to quiet all their fears, and cause them always to regard the flag of the United States as evidence of the presence of a friend. The trade with this island is of more importance to us than that which we have with more than one half of the commercial nations of Europe.

CANALS. *The Northern canal*, of New York, is now in operation. The receipt of tolls at Whitehall, alone, is said to be about 300 dollars per day. Great quantities of Champlain lumber is moving on to market.

That part of the Erie canal which is completed is thronged with boats, passing and re-passing, with valuable cargoes.

About an hundred boats arrive every week at Utica—For the week ending June 5, 96 boats, with 4860 bbls. of flour, 1055 do. salt, 245 do. ashes, 116 do. pork, 19 do. oil—4557 bush. wheat; 10,115 gals. whiskey, with great quantities of other articles.

A large number of persons are at work on the sections of the canal yet to be completed.

The route of a canal, to be called the Niagara canal, has been explored and levelled. It is to extend from the site of old fort Schlosser to the vicinity of Lewistown, and, when completed, will open a navigation to lakes Erie and Ontario. A company has been incorporated to accomplish this important work, and it is intimated, that they will commence it in the present season.

The Union canal in Pennsylvania proceeds rapidly—we think we have heard it mentioned that 3,000 men are at work on it. The Schuylkill navigation company are pushing on their works with the greatest energy. They have 2500 laborers. It is believed that it will be so far completed this season as to make a slack-water navigation from Philadelphia to Reading—the seat of government of the rich county of Berks.

The route of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal is not yet determined; but the stock supposed necessary to effect it has been subscribed.

We have much talk about canals in Maryland—but as yet talk only. However, there is hope that we shall also do something, after a while.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS. Rivers, canals and roads are as the arteries and veins of a country, and cause every thing to centre into the common good, as to the human heart, the seat of life.

A letter from the west informs us that a gentleman named, travelled from Baltimore to St. Louis, more than 1200 miles, in 12 successive days. Persons arrive at St. Louis in the same time from New Orleans, and may return in less than five days. After a time, people will travel all the way by water from New York to New Orleans, by an interior route, or, if they like it better, may make a continuous voyage from the latter to Quebec—passing

through Eric and Champlain, lakes "famous in story."

MANUFACTURES! On Friday last week, Mrs. Ann Clegg was delivered of *three fine boys*, at the mills of the Union manufacturing company on the Patapsco. So it seems that one branch of domestic industry is "flourishing," but whether at the "expense of every other interest," we leave it to the editors of the "National Intelligencer" to determine.

MR. FORSTH, late minister to Spain, did not arrive at Philadelphia in the Hunter, as heretofore reported—but reached this country last week, at New York.

COLOMBIAN YOUTHS. Three sons of gen. Paez, have, through the intervention of gen. Scott, and the consent of the president, "as a mark of his respect to a distinguished officer, and of his anxiety to draw close the ties of friendship between Colombia and the United States," been admitted into the military academy at West Point.

VERMONT. A well printed 8vo volume of 568 close pages, being a collection of the records and documents connected with the assumption and establishment of government by the people of Vermont, with early journals of the council of state and the assembly, &c. edited by *William Slade*, jun. secretary of state, has just appeared from the press of J. W. Copeland, Middlebury, Vermont. It is illustrated by occasional remarks, and composes a body of state papers of a highly interesting character—important in the history of the state, and not less so to the future historian of the United States. Mr. Slade appears not to have spared any labor that might succeed in the accomplishment of his purpose—that of presenting such a mass of facts as would render any addition or supplement to them unnecessary. It may be said, we think, that he has *exhausted* the subject, and yet without being more profuse than its nature required. We shall refer to this volume again, and treat our readers with some of the curiosities that it contains.

ROBBERY. The Georgetown "Metropolitan" mentions a case of robbery near that place by a couple of foot-pads, which, he ventures "to affirm, has so frightened the people of that town, *that they have ceased to carry money in their pockets.*" Something has produced the same effect in other places as well as in Georgetown.

FRANCE AND SPAIN. A very extraordinary paper has appeared in the Paris *Moniteur*, (the well known official organ of the government), of the 16th April. It is an exposition of the causes of the war against Spain—not given as if by authority, but still to be regarded as the work of the ministry, and intended to shew the merits of the quarrel. It is not worth while to publish this article—and, we think, that a sufficient idea of it may be conveyed to our readers, by a brief notice of its contents.

In the first part of the piece, we have this sentence—"Let us say aloud, since the fact is so, that the Spanish revolution is a war against the French monarchy." The readers of the REGISTER will please to recollect a frequent expression of our belief, that the preservation of the Bourbons on the throne of France, was the real cause of the quarrel with Spain—not because Spain designed to interfere with the affairs of France; but for the reason that, we supposed, the French people had nearly resolv-

ed on a regulation of their own concerns. To prevent domestic insurrection, foreign war was determined on—and a hope was entertained that the throne of Louis might be supported, as it had been established, by foreign bayonets.

"The revolution, *that blight of modern society*, (says the exposition), did only attach itself to Spain to extend at a later period to us. We were surrounded, and, as it were, besieged by a system of perfidy, fraud and hatred, from which it was necessary, at any price, to deliver ourselves; it is not, then, the thirst of conquest, nor the senseless project of forcing back a nation to its laws, which urges and impels us beyond our frontiers. It is the care of our political existence; in a word, it is *necessity*, which marches, with justice, at the head of our legions."

"When revolt, *that common parent of all traitors*, gave, in the isle of Leon, a signal to the revolutionists of all countries, our eyes were turned, with apprehension, towards Spain. Her revolution, which was then only menacing to our future, already stripped the present of its security."

The events at Naples and Turin are then noticed—the Spaniards are charged with having threatened to bring down the tri colored flag from the tops of the mountains—"to dream" of that flag was hostile to France!

Some scraps are then taken from the Spanish newspapers, to make out the hostility of the nation to France!—and "secret revelations" are spoken of! A paper, that is called an address to the French army, (which, if not the manufacture of the French government itself to make a story about, can be regarded in no other light than the act of some private Frenchmen who had found refuge in Spain), which invites the soldiers to embrace the tri-colored flag, when it shall descend from the Pyrenees—and calls upon them not to sully their laurels by fighting against the rights of mankind. Next comes a pretended manifesto to the French nation, signed "the members of the council of regency of Napoleon II," but without a name given, and either a sheer fabrication, as before suggested, or the act of some few unknown and private persons. The exposition concludes with the statement, as a fact, that the advanced guard of Mina's army, composed of a band of "fugitive traitors," had entered Bilbao shouting *vive Napoleon II.* and wearing the uniform of the guards of the *ci-devant* emperor. "In fine, upon whom was the first cannon fired in Spain? Upon men who shouted *vive Napoleon II!* What is the first hostile signal that was met? The eagle and the tri colored flag."

Such is the miserable tale got up to defend the French government, whose distribution of gold in Spain, to raise up traitors and assassins, is as notorious as that the *cordon sanitaire* was established and kept up to aid and assist the deluded wretches who made a civil war in their country. This fact seems admitted; and it is understood also, that Amaranthe's late insurrection in Portugal, had its source at the same *pure* fountain of "legitimacy." It is thus that Louis has purchased some of the people—the very dregs of society in Spain and Portugal, to rebel against their governments—and will he complain if his own subjects conspire against him?

So far, all that we expected to happen has come to pass: we believed that France would make war to preserve despotism at home—war has been made and the reason is avowed; we believed that the Spaniards would not resist the French in large bodies, unless under some peculiar circumstances, and that they would suffer, or rather invite the enemy into the heart of their country—and so it has turn-

ed out. We still think it probable that the French will take Madrid—but that they will be afterwards cut to pieces by the sword, or wasted by fatigue and privation of rest and food; that Spain will be victorious, and some one yet say, in parody of Governor Morris' mad nation—"The long agony is over; the Bourbons are destroyed." And if so, what liberal minded man can regret it? Who will admit that the *slaves* of Russia may rightfully be used to arrest the march of mind, and decide questions relating to the happiness of freemen?

RUSSIA. The armies of the emperor are composed of *slaves*. The recruits are supplied by the nobles—who, sometimes, not wishing to part with any of their own, *purchase men* of others more needy, or less scrupulous, at from 8*l.* to 60*l.* sterling, per head, according to the value of blood! It is no protection if the slave has a family—and, if absent long, his wife is compelled to couple with some other man, to keep up the stock! And these are the miserable beings that thousands even in the United States have exulted to see employed in settling contested matters of right!—in urging the claims of "legitimacy!" in preserving the balance of power! They are a more stupid race of men than the black slaves of America—less humanely treated, and worse fed and provided for. They have an advantage on account of color, which admits of a possibility of their being received into society, if emancipated. If this were the case in the United States—if by any means the great *natural* distinctions between the whites and blacks would be done away, slavery would soon cease to exist among us. It is true, we are told, that some persons as white as their masters and mistresses, and much better looking men and women, perhaps, are held as slaves among us—but instances of this are not common, and the public feeling is so strong against it, that we recollect to have heard of one or two cases in the south, in which it interfered, and, even by violence, wrested such persons about to be sold as slaves, from the possession of their masters.

Speaking of the nobles, a late author observes—"they are destitute of principle and, therefore, rarely pay their debts. Their persons and houses are sacred; but if any of their slaves is found away from the premises of their owner, they may be seized and retained by the creditor. I once saw the coachman, groom and cook of a Russian nobleman, taken under his own eyes. 'I am glad of it,' said he, 'they were an extravagant set of rascals, who were bringing me to ruin.'" I knew another nobleman, who bestowed an abundance of alms, but who would never pay a debt. His stair case was daily crowded with beggars, to whom he gave liberally. On one occasion, he was surprised to see a creditor of his to a large amount, amongst the beggars. "Give freely," said the creditor, holding out his hand, "it is all I shall receive from you to relieve the misery which you have caused me."

STRONG REMARKS. *From the Edinburgh "Scotsman."*

"The public law of Europe is said to be the offspring of the public reason; and this public reason, as manifested in the acts of the holy allies, has achieved extraordinary triumphs at the present day. A decree against Spain has been issued from Verona, disguised, no doubt, by some kind of sophistry, but setting forth, in substance, that real representation, popular elections, jury trial, liberty of conscience and liberty of the press, are nuisances which the holy allies will not suffer to exist in Eu-

rope. While these things have been proscribed by the organs of public reason, it is amusing to consider what they tolerate. In Russia, Hungary, Moravia, Poland and part of Prussia, *personal slavery* exists in all its horrors; the cudgell (to use Dr. Clark's phrase), goes from sun rise to sunset; justice is bought and sold; and all grievances are redressed by the knout or the gallows. In Turkey a horde of lawless and brutal Mahometans trample on a christian population, and cut their throats at pleasure. In Italy the blood of Januarius liquifies once a year; and a thousand other sham miracles are employed to delude and pillage the multitude. The holy allies utter not one anathema against these things. The oppression and massacre of fellow christians—the outraging of the rights of humanity—the nursing of superstition, impiety and imposture, are light evils, if evils at all, in their eyes, compared with a free press, popular elections, liberty of conscience and trial by jury. They spare the one, or rather sedulously keep them in existence—while they employ their whole force to exterminate the other."

A free press will yet put all these things to rights. Such mummeries in politics and religion, cannot exist among men who *think*. Knavery has had its day—and that of judgment, we think, is coming, when kings and priests will be arraigned and punished for their villanies, by the indignant people. Too long has mankind groaned under their oppressions—light will proceed, though tyrants may seem to prosper; and the head of the detestable conspiracy against human nature, who hugs to his bosom the assassins of his father, may be made to feel the pang inflicted by the weapons that he himself has directed. It is probable that in Spain, this great judgment may be pronounced—but if, which heaven forbid, the cause of truth should fail there, liberty *versus* rascality will be tried in some other country, and a final verdict for the plaintiff be obtained, notwithstanding the law's uncertainty and long delay.

It is pleasant to know that the three great powers—Russia, Austria and Prussia, who yet keep down the people by the edge of the sword, are excessively involved. As destitute of credit in money matters, as of honor or feeling in political concerns. They are bankrupts, through the cost of their military establishments.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. The City Gazette informs us, that Mr. William J. Stone, a respectable and enterprising engraver of this city, has, after a labor of three years completed a *fac simile* of the original of the declaration of independence, now in the archives of the government; that it is executed with the greatest exactness and fidelity; and that the department of state has become the purchaser of the plate. We are very glad to hear this, for the original of that paper which ought to be immortal and imperishable, by being so much handled, by copyists and curious visitors, might receive serious injury. The facility of multiplying copies of it now possessed by the department of state, will render the further exposure of the original unnecessary.

Nat. Int.

PROGRESS OF REASON—the effect of responsibility. A late Boston paper says—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts convention of congregational ministers was held on Wednesday, in the court-house, which was filled to overflowing. The report of the committee, of which the rev. Dr. Woods was chairman, was made and considered. To the inquiry

submitted to them, "*What constitutes a church of Christ with which christians may hold communion, and be warranted in acknowledging as such?*" the committee answer, that christians should hold communion with every true christian church; that a christian church must be constituted of christians; that they only are christians who embrace the great principles of christianity; and, therefore, that it is necessary to state what are the fundamental principles essential to forming the character of a christian. The committee then proceeded to state some of the leading doctrines of the Calvinistic creed, and add, that, in their opinion, the distinguishing character of those who constitute the christian church, is conformed to these and other congenial principles of the christian religion. The committee, however, only answer the inquiry;—and disclaim any authority or disposition to pursue any measures founded on this exposition of their views of a christian church, beyond a mere expression of opinion.

Professor Stewart moved, that the report be printed, and the further consideration of it be postponed to the next annual meeting.

Dr. Pierce moved, that "*the convention take no further measures on the report.*" This motion, being previous in its nature, was put and carried without debate, after an ineffectual motion to adjourn.

Never was a knotty subject more happily disposed of. What sect shall decide what is a christian church?

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES. Richard Graves, a pedlar, was apprehended in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, in November last, and committed to the jail of that county, on the charge of counterfeiting bank notes, of the State bank of North Carolina, upwards of 9,000 dollars, in counterfeit 20 dollar notes of the Newbern branch of the bank, having been found concealed in his trunk. He was tried before Judge Brockenbough, at the Superior court of the county, a few days ago, and, after a full hearing, was acquitted, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. That the notes were counterfeit was fully proved, and little doubt was entertained that the prisoner was concerned in making the notes; but no evidence appeared to convince the jury that the crime was committed in Spotsylvania county. Mr. Stevenson, the solicitor for the commonwealth, insisted on the sufficiency of the fact for this purpose, of the notes being found in the prisoner's possession within the county, as in the case of a stolen horse; but this was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Lomax and Mr. P. P. Barbour, whose opinion was confirmed by the judge.

From the decision in this case, it would seem proper that an amendment should be made to the law against counterfeiting bank notes, as, owing to the secrecy in which the business is done, it is seldom that a person is discovered in the act of making the notes. Where a person is found in possession of bundles of counterfeit bank notes, of which he can give no good account, it would seem that it ought to be sufficient evidence of his being concerned in counterfeiting them.

Nat. Int.

ROYAL KNOWLEDGE. As the following record of exalted competency is from "John Bull," an ultra royal paper, few will question its authenticity, and we think that as few will resist the inclination to join the laugh in which the editor irreverently and inconsistently indulges.

[N. Y. Amer.

When his royal highness the duke of Gloucester, was elected to the high, honorable and distinguished post of chancellor, which he fills with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to Cambridge, he

was a good deal puzzled how to get through the arduous ceremony of installation, and therefore, on the evening previous to the day appointed for his elevation, he made anxious inquiries what he was to do in the performance.

His reverend council told him that there was not much for his highness to do—that, after he had reached the throne, the vice chancellor would leave it—and taking his highness' hand induct him thereto—that then he would sit and hear the speeches of various professors, either touching upon the happy event of his election, or upon the merits and virtues of those to be presented for degrees, and that, in all of these speeches, which would be in Latin, no doubt perpetual allusions would be made to his highness personally, or to the illustrious family with which he is connected—"it will be expected, sir," said the revd. doctor, "that your highness should acknowledge these civilities by an inclination of the head, or by one of those smiles which your highness knows so graciously and so judiciously how to bestow."

"But, my dear doctor," said his royal highness, "these speeches are all in Latin, how the duce shall I know when to bow or smile, if I don't understand the compliment—eh?"

The doctor was not quite prepared for this; however, after considering for a few moments, he told his highness, that whenever he or any of his royal family were alluded to, he would hear the words, 'princeps' or 'principes,' or perhaps, 'principibus,' with such epithets as the orator might "feel it right to appropriate to them; and that, in short, whenever his highness heard the word *princeps*, in either of its numbers, or in any of its cases, he might safely bow and smile."

Accordingly, my highness made his procession, was received by the vice chancellor, ascended the chair, and put his cap upon his head; there was not much in that. In due course came the learned professors to pay their devotions, and introduce their doctors.

The speeches began; the words "*princeps*," "*principis*," "*principes*," "*principibus*," occurred—and at every recurrence we saw the gracious bow, the winning smile from the royal chancellor; at length the professor of physic had the honor of haranguing his highness, and went on as usual, till having occasion to mention those two immortal personages, *Galen* and *Hippocrates*, he designated them as "*Omnium medicorum principes*."

Whereupon his highness bowed and smiled as usual, and the numerous congregation burst into a shout of laughter.

"THE OLDEN TIME."—From the Albany Daily Advertiser. A grant of 500 acres was made in 1652, to a person on Long Island, on condition of his procuring 20 persons in one year to settle in the colony of New Netherland.

On the 24th January, 1664, N. Van Beeck, a merchant in New Amsterdam, stated that he had received letters from *Rochelle*, in France, signifying the wish of several persons, professing the protestant religion, to emigrate to New Netherland, as their churches had been burnt, &c. The governor and council resolved to receive them hospitably, and to allow them land gratuitously.

A sloop was permitted to sail every Monday from New Amsterdam to Port Orange, [New York to Albany], provided not more than 6 passengers at a time be allowed to go in her.

Although the name of *Ten Broeck*, occurs so frequently in the very entertaining history of New

York, by Knickerbocker, yet no mention is made of such a family in the Dutch records. It is probable, therefore, that they emigrated to this country after the year 1671, or between that year and 1664. The name of *Hardenbrook*, occurs occasionally in the Dutch records.

The first contract concerning the colony of *Rensselaerwyck*, was made in Holland, October 16th, 1630, and the original proprietors were Samuel Godien, Samuel Blommaert, Johannes De Laet and Killian Van Rensselaer. The Dutch records abound with information with regard to this colony, its boundaries, jurisdictional rights, &c. and many are the controversies on those points between governor Stuyvesant and the proprietors.

A school master in New Netherland is ordered "to visit the sick and read to the inhabitants the word of God."

Instructions are given in 1656 "to attend to the cultivation and increase of the *silk worm*." It seems that attempts were made to establish the manufacture of silk, but it met with no great success. N.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to April 25, inclusive.

Great Britain and Ireland. Eleven and a half millions of square yards of printed calico, were exported from London, in the three months ending 5th April last.

On the 24th April, lord Ellenborough moved an address of censure on the ministers, on account of their conduct in the case of Spain. He supported it with an able speech, and the debate was ardent until half past two o'clock in the morning—but the ministers had a majority of 94 votes, 142 to 48. In his speech, lord Liverpool said—that "he considered the success of France in Spain as *most unlikely*, and he looked, with great apprehension, to the effects which the contest would produce in France if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, *taking the chance of the failure of the French force*, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war."

Lord John Russell's motion, in the house of commons, for a reform in parliament, was rejected by a majority of 111.

The London "Courier"—ultra legitimate, has resolved that France shall conquer Spain, forthwith.

The British stocks are very fluctuating. A report prevailed that a transport had been taken up for the conveyance of Russian troops to Spain, and consols fell from 77 7/8 to 77 1/4.

The king has had a severe attack of the gout—and thrown the whole fashionable world—of London, into confusion, by a postponement of the drawing room, for which great preparations had been made.

No measure has yet been taken in England that indicates the designs of the government, (other than to remain neutral), in respect to the war between France and Spain. If the latter beats the former—well. If Russia assists France, it is believed that Great Britain will assist Spain.

LATER NEWS.—From London papers to the evening of the 29th April. A motion has been made in the house of commons to pass a vote of censure on the ministers for their conduct in the late negotiations. Contrary to custom, the question was not taken at the sitting of the 28th, and the result is not known. The ministry is said to be composed of discordant materials, and it is intimated that some changes will take place.

Stocks—3 per cent. consols 77 1/4 1/2. American 3's—91 1/8 98; 3's, 68 1/2.

The British are hastily fitting vessels for sea—and it is intimated that a squadron will proceed to the Baltic, in consequence of a report that the Russian fleet is preparing to come out.

Sir Robert Wilson, with one of the sons of lord Erskine, have left England, to attach themselves "to the fortunes of Spain," and maintain "the right of nations to change or improve their governments."

France. Certain Spanish agents are charged with plotting an insurrection at Limoux, at which the French appear quite angry, though they have been exciting treason in Spain for two or three years!

An embargo that had been laid on Spanish vessels was taken off, and the vessels released—the king of France will only make war on pirates and privateers, says the account.

Spain. A letter from Paris states that one of M. Villele's friends was heard to say, that he (the minister), had two priests in his pay, in almost every district of Spain. This is likely enough—the great fault of the Spanish patriots was that they did not send some thousands of these worst of men to the galleys.

A Perpignan article of April 12, says—Two regiments of *women* have been organized at Barcelona, for the service of the place in case of siege. We hold in our hands an engraving of these soldiers—they are in a becoming dress, and armed with a lance. It may be recollected that in the former war, a similar battalion was formed at Gironne, whose courage is much spoken of by Marshal St. Cyr, in his work on Catalonia.

It is stated that an ambassador from the "holy alliance" had arrived at the head quarters of the *Spanish* regency, organized by France! We have not heard the name of this "holy" fellow.

We have direct accounts from Spain. The king had arrived at Seville, and the cortes were about to resume their session in that city. Judging by what we see in the Spanish papers, the most determined resistance will be offered to the French. There is a good deal of detail of minor events—but we do not notice the occurrence of any thing of importance. It is stated that the French had reached Burgos—as yet they have not been met in general fight. St. Sebastians and Pampeluna were invested—*bribery* having failed to get possession of them. The invaders begin to feel a severe want of provisions—at St. Sebastians they are compelled already to live on pulse and roots. Flying parties of guerillas are every where seen, and the spirit of the people is hostile; yet the French journals say that the Spaniards received the French as deliverers.

Very little is said of the movements of the Spanish generals—but their armies are reported to be powerful and well provided.

The Spanish ports are closed to all the vessels of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia—the vicar of the place was at the head of it, and he had converted his church into an armory! The traitor was arrested.

Portugal. The corps of traitors under Aramante had not been totally destroyed, as was reported—but they were hotly pursued, and it was supposed would soon be suppressed. They had committed great depredations on the country people.

Switzerland. Considerable agitation prevails in some of the cantons. The councils had held many secret meetings. Something, it was supposed, had been demanded of the Swiss on the part of some of the "holy" ones. The Italian and Greek refugees, who had sought an asylum in Switzerland, had been

sent away, wretched and miserable, without knowing whither to go.

Greece. The Greeks have captured the important island of Thaso. The cause looks well. They behave with great moderation. They have overwhelmed many European ships, commanded and navigated by rascal *European* "christians," conveying their countrymen and women to the slave markets of Egypt and Barbary, and have contented themselves with liberating the captives—not having thrown the Europeans into the sea, as would have been just; if without ceremony.

Colombia. Com. Daniels and his officers, captured by the Spaniards, as heretofore noticed, have reached Lagaira—at which place, also, the new frigate, purchased in England, has arrived—she carries 44 guns and 300 men. Daniels being exchanged, may now meet the Spaniards again.

Daniels' naval fight was a very gallant affair—he had severely battered the Spanish ships, and made two attempts to board them. He lost between 30 and 40 men.

The Colombians have gained some decided advantages at Coro and Maracaibo. The session of the congress had commenced at Bagota.

Chili. Gen Freire had arrived at Valparaiso, and made a prisoner of the director—he does not wish to succeed him, but is said to be resolved to establish an elective government. Freire was backed by an army of 6000 men—and is called the "Washington of his country." May he prove to be so!

Mexico. The emperor, with his family and suite, embarked at Vera Cruz early last month, on board the British ship Rollins, which was to proceed, in a few days, for Italy.

Jamaica. The captain of the pirate vessel Zaragozana had been found guilty of piracy. The crew were to be tried. It is probable that the whole of them will be executed.

☞ *Eight days later!* Another arrival, at New York, brings files of London papers of the 8th May—Paris dates of the 5th, and Bayonne of the 29th April. We have time only to take a brief notice of the articles received.

In the house of commons, on Mr. Macdonald's motion, for an address disapproving of the late negotiations, an amendment was proposed, approving of the neutral policy of the ministry, which was carried by a majority of 372 to 20. The house was unanimous, said Mr. Brougham, in reprobating the conduct of France in their unjustifiable attack on Spain, and he wished to preserve that unanimity.

The French were still passing on the way to Madrid. General Molitor's whole corps was at Saragossa on the 26th April—he entered without resistance, and is said to have found there 48 cannons. It is stated that the French were received with shouts of joy, that 8,000 Aragonese had joined them—and that the constitutionalists had precipitately retired. Jaca and many other places were occupied by the invaders.

There is an interesting correspondence between marshal Moncey and St. Miguel, commander of Figueras. The former invited a surrender of the fortress—the latter replied, that being a true Spaniard and a free man, he would not give up the place—he was rather resolved to bury himself under its ruins. Here the old Spanish spirit shews itself, and we still think that it will perform wonders before long. We know very little of what the Spanish generals are doing, and still less of what they design to attempt—but, for some reason or

another, the duke of Angouleme has called for an additional force of 30,000 men. Some skirmishing had taken place at St. Sebastians and Pampeluna, which, with Figueras, the Spaniards seem resolved to maintain as rallying places, perhaps for their bands of Guerillas.

Col. Bazan, an aid-de-camp of Mina, at the head of 600 cavalry, was obstructed on his march by a body of about 3000 traitors, fitted and furnished by France. He attacked them with irresistible impetuosity; they were panic-struck and fled in confusion, and were pursued until Bazan's corps was worn down with fatigue. 600 of the traitors were killed on the spot, among them eight friars, and 250 made prisoners. 1,500 stand of arms, 2 pieces of artillery and ammunition fell also into the hands of the victors.

It is said that Abisbal and Morillo were about to unite their forces—together, they had 40,000 men.

The French are making great efforts to get the command of the sea—some vessels had sailed and others were fitting out.

A French paper says that the governor of St. Sebastians accepted a bribe of 100,000 francs to surrender the fortress, which he immediately sent off to the cortes—and, when the French advanced, he fired upon them and killed 860 of them!

A London paper considers it as a fact, that a Russian army is assembling in the duchy of Warsaw.

CHRONICLE.

Mr. Meigs has resigned the office of post master general of the United States. His successor is not yet designated.

Mr. Salazar, the Colombian minister, has arrived at Washington.

Fredericksburg again suffered by fire on Monday night last—fourteen dwelling houses, besides stables, &c. were destroyed—twenty five horses perished in the flames! The property lost was insured to the amount of 40,000 dollars—but its aggregate value is not stated.

The Congress frigate sailed from New Castle on Sunday last, having on board Mr. Nelson, minister to Spain, and Mr. Rodney, minister to Buenos Ayres. The latter has taken his family with him. Previous to his departure, the people of Wilmington gave a public dinner to Mr. Rodney at the town hall, to which Mr. Nelson and capt. Biddle, with other officers of the Congress, were invited. Perhaps no man ever left a place with more sincere and honest wishes of the people for his health and happiness, than Mr. R. left Wilmington. He was attended to the ship by a crowd of those who loved him.

Uncommon prosecution. The Boston Galaxy, of the 6th instant, states that captains Rodgers, Chauncey and Morris, navy commissioners, have been arrested in that city at the suit of David Leman, blacksmith, of Charlestown, and held to bail for their appearance next September. The report of the commissioners in captain Hull's case, is said to be the cause of the action. The damages are laid at five thousand dollars.

The Mississippi. The waters of this river were very high at the date of our last accounts from New Orleans—May 13. Several small breaches had been made in the levee—some of which had been stopped. It was feared that the river had not attained its greatest height, and a great inundation was apprehended. The Missouri freshet had not yet come down.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS. I met with the following remark in the Philadelphia 'American Sentinel.' It appears rather illiberal, and it must be presumed that the editor, when he wrote it, was not fully aware of its force—

"And who is opposed to a congress caucus? Opposition to democracy, in all its infinite disguises."

I am among those who are opposed to a caucus—but, if by the term "democracy" is meant an adherence to the *principles* which governed the "democratic" party in 1797, in subsequent years, I cannot believe that I am in opposition to them now, and, certainly, not in the *same* sense."

Most of those who bear the brunt of party in those days of heat and intolerance, (mutually existing through mutual opposition), have departed to "another and a better world"—some have "fallen off from the faith," and others, who, at the time, sent in their *adhesion* to the administration that many of us strove so much to put down, and did put down—"all which I saw and part of which I was"—have joined the "democratic party," and claim precedence as being *superior or patent* "democrats."

The respectable editor of the 'Sentinel' seems to have forgotten his own condition. He is attached to what is called the "democratic party" in Pennsylvania—and, no doubt, was one of those who destroyed the *legislative caucus* system in that state. This system was pursued as long as the old lines of demarcation between *political* parties were easily and certainly traced—but these lines being interrupted or obscured by the progress of things and change of circumstances,* the "democrats" of "honest" Pennsylvania changed their course of conduct. What they once believed to be good, and perhaps was so, had become liable to many important objections, and the *convention* system was substituted for the *legislative caucus*. The gentleman who is now

"I do not wish to assert any thing without having some case in point to offer in proof, if necessary I could, perhaps, refer to fifty cases to show that the "old lines of demarcation are interrupted or obscured," but prefer to take evidence of the fact from the columns of the "*American Sentinel*"—a remark of whose editor induced me to refer to this subject.

In the last week a general town meeting of the "democratic" citizens of Philadelphia was "regularly" called, to express an "opinion" on the nomination of Mr. Shulze, for governor of Pennsylvania, who is respected by the "Sentinel" as the democratic candidate. A large meeting was held—but a sufficiency of persons, considering themselves to be "democrats," attended to defeat the adoption of any measure calculated to forward the election of Mr. S.—which was the object of the meeting. It was dissolved in confusion—each party claiming a superiority of numbers. The "democratic committee of correspondence" then met and passed a resolve, calling a meeting of the citizens, *favourable* to the election of Mr. Shulze—(not, as before, making it general or to express an "opinion"), assigning among other reasons "the pretension set up by our adversaries to the epithet democratic." Nothing of this sort ever happened while the people were divided by the old lines of party.

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regarded as the "democratic" candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, was selected and nominated by an assembly of persons, *specially* appointed to meet at Harrisburg and perform the special service. Any good reason for altering the mode of nomination in Pennsylvania, must apply with far greater force to a nomination, by congress, of a president of the United States. The members of congress are not more honest, as a body, than the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania—and if, in that state, the practice of caucussing was abandoned, either for the reason that the old political land marks had been obliterated, or because there was danger that intrigues in favor of *individuals* might supersede the former support of *principles*—there is abundantly more cause to abolish or refrain from the use of a congressional caucus. The words "democrat" and "federalist" are obsolete at Washington—there are no arrays of parties or grand political principles; and, surely, there is a thousand times more danger from *intrigue* at the seat of the national government, in the selection of a president, than there can be at the seat of any state government, in the nomination of its chief magistrate. The prize is so much higher—the temptation so much greater—the means of corruption so much more extensive. The "democrats" of Pennsylvania have acted wisely;—but, no doubt, those of them who first suggested a retirement from the *legislative-caucus-system*, were denounced as in "opposition to democracy"—though they would be so denounced now, if disapproving of the *convention system*! The times have changed and we have changed with them. What may have been right and proper in years past, may be wrong and pernicious at the present period. *Principles* never change; but the best manner of applying them is ascertained by experience. The power of steam, the agent to "move the world," was as mighty when fire and water were first created, as it is now—but it is only a little while since this power was applied for the benefit of mankind. The principles of democracy are as old as the peopling of the earth, yet it is recently, (and still only partially), that they were brought into common use to maintain the dignity of human nature, and rescue man from the domination of tyrants.

"My own observation and experience has satisfied me on this point—that, when a caucus is held for any other purpose than that of supporting persons to carry into operation some *well known general principles*, it degenerates into a mere expression of the will of a set of *office hunters or holders*—the meanest class of all the mean classes. I would not be thought as saying, (though I would just as willingly say it as not, if I believed it), that *all* who go into such caucusses are of the description stated; but I have no doubt that a general majority of those persons so assembled, are either office holders and office seekers, or directly influenced by some that are. These are not the men in whom the people should confide. Ninety nine cases out of a hundred, they are "men of principle according to their interest."

My opinion is not singular. During the last week, I received several letters in which the manner that I had opposed a congressional caucus was

spoken of with approbation. The following are extracts from two of these letters—not written by newly made “democrats,” but men of high standing, who were “democrats of 1793,” and remain so still: but who is their favorite candidate for president, I do not know; nor can I see how the *private* wishes of a “democrat,” in favor of either of the gentlemen whose names are before us for the presidency, can have effect on his opinion for or against the holding of a caucus, unless he suspects that there will be *fraud*, or is willing to become a *partner in it*. The merits of a caucus are to be determined by the consideration of *principles*—not by the benefit of *persons*.

Extracts from letters to the editor.

From an eastern correspondent. “I thank you sincerely for the ground that you have taken about caucusing. I was myself, and for many years, as friendly to the practice as any other of the old democratic party, and should be so still, if we had the old federal opposition. A caucus was a meeting of persons to select the man best calculated to carry the principles of party into effect—but now, and especially in the case you have reference to, I should regard it as only a struggle for individuals. What are the great points of policy on which the different candidates for the presidency are presumed to act? Are they in “radicalism” or anti-radicalism, for or against internal improvements and a liberal or restricted interpretation of the constitution, for the encouragement of domestic industry or against it, for building up or pulling down fortifications and the army and navy, or in the affirmative or negative on what was emphatically called the “distracting question?” These points are not revealed to us—the people have not acted, as you well observe, on the subject, and it is impossible that the members of congress should be vested with a knowledge of their wishes, even admitting that the most weighty objections to a congressional caucus could be got over—to wit, a taking of the “bargains” that you speak of with such just severity.”

From a western correspondent. “I have read the Register, (May 31), with my usual satisfaction, and am heartily glad to see that you have taken a decided position against a congressional caucus.—Your arguments are fully supported by circumstances which have come within my personal observation in this place, in relation to our “*delegate system*” for the nomination of candidates. At first, it was a powerful barrier against party federalism, but it is no longer used to support the *principles of democracy*. It has degenerated into a scheme to promote individual ambition and avarice, at the expense of the public. As such I do not scruple to denounce it, with tongue and pen, at the risk of incurring the hatred of those who live by *deceiving the people*, and of such persons we have our full share.”

I am not prepared to say that I will, (as an individual), either support or oppose a person recommended by a caucus, admitting that one should be held. Time has been, (and may be again), when a decision of this sort would have been final with me: but at present I cannot discover any possible reason why the choice may not be left wholly to the people, to whom it belongs, save and except that of preventing an election by the house of representatives—and *that*, I cannot believe, will be any more avoided by holding a caucus than by not holding one, because the *general principles*, as I have said before, that operated on party politicians, the same in Maine as in Georgia, have ceased to exist. On many great questions now, the “democratic”

state of Pennsylvania is unanimously opposed to the “democratic” state of Virginia. It was not so when democratic or federal caucusses were, (as I thought), rightfully maintained by opposing political parties. I have not believed that this state of things, called the “era of good feelings” is for the welfare of the country—but such *is* its condition, and we must make the best of it that we can.—There will be parties—and the old were more generous in their nature and less injurious in their operation than the new. This must be manifest to every considerate man.

PROTECTION OF HOME LABOR, AND ITS EFFECTS.

There are *only* four branches of the industry of the people of the United States that are protected by laws of a *prohibitory* nature: the foreign trade, the coasting trade, the fisheries and the manufacture of coarse cotton goods.

1. A foreign ship of 300 tons, pays 300 dollars for tonnage, and an American ship, of the same burthen, only 18 dollars: and a cargo of goods costing 50,000 dollars in a foreign country, would pay duties amounting to about \$13,750, if imported in a foreign vessel, and \$12,500 if brought hither in an American one—or, a *determinate* difference of *one tenth*.

2. The coasting trade is altogether prohibited to foreign vessels.

3. Foreign caught fish are as excluded by the duties levied on them, and the *bounty* or allowance made to our own fishermen—this bounty is equal to the sum of five dollars per month to each fisherman, paid from the public treasury, to encourage our citizens to prosecute the fishing business.

4. Coarse cotton goods are protected by a duty of nearly one hundred per cent. on the original cost of the *cheapest* sorts.

By those acts what are fashionably called “*monopolies*” were created, (and these are all that have been created)—and our shipping and commerce have, besides, cost us about 50 millions of dollars, to defend them by a navy, &c.

But what are the effects?

Our ships and seamen are the best in the world, and carry freights on the most reasonable terms—the coasting trade is supported at the lowest possible rates—the fisheries are invaluable as the great nursery of seamen—and coarse cotton goods are far cheaper than ever they were.

How were these effects brought about?

By the *security* afforded to those who vested capital and labor in ships and vessels and cotton mills, and the *reasonable certainty*, that such as engaged in those branches of industry, would not be prostrated and thrown out of employment by a sudden influx of foreign labor and capital, so applied as to act against the domestic labor and capital.

The people of the United States are as skilful and industrious as any other people, as is demonstrated in the cases just above mentioned, and all that they want of their government is an *assurance* that they will be protected in their several pursuits against the *craft and cunning* of foreigners, in like manner that foreigners are protected by *their* governments against the craft and cunning of others. *The domestic competition will do all the rest.* It is not possible that there can be a disadvantageous “*monopoly*” in a country like ours, wherein labor and capital are free to engage in any pursuit that promises the most profit.

Other manufactures, besides those of vessels and coarse cottons, though unprotected, would do pretty well—if the *security* above alluded to was afforded. But the moment that any one grows into im-

portance, the British and others throw vast quantities of their goods into our market, very inferior in quality, but at reduced prices, and the adventurous and enterprising American, who has embarked his capital in that particular business, is compelled to discharge his people and arrest the progress of his works—nay, lucky if he avoids bankruptcy.

We do not want *ingenuity*—but there is either an indisposition or an inability in our manufacturers to *deceive* the eyes and rob the pockets of the people, as the European manufacturers do. This, perhaps, comes out of that *moral force* which we have spoken of, and has effect through *personal responsibility*; and this we desire may be applied equally to the president and senate of the United States as makers of treaties, as to other persons engaged in the making of buttons. There is nothing like it. Foreigners send us *cast iron* fowling pieces and muskets, and *cast iron* bridle bits—it is no matter to them if people are killed by using these articles, they are beyond reach; and the greater the cheat the more “clever” the performance of it. But when a neighbor, or person well known to us, acts thus—we have an instant remedy at hand to punish him for his deception. If there is no written law, the moral law or *natural law* may be brought to bear upon him, and he cannot escape from a “bad name”—and to say *bad dog* is nearly the same thing as *mad dog*.

Perhaps, however, we love to be deceived and are fond of being cheated. Individuals who pay 100 dollars a year, or more, in taxes on the sugar, coffee, tea, wine, &c. that they consume in their families, grumble enormously when called upon by a tax gatherer for the payment of 10 dollars. And, in the United States generally, we have had more feeling about a *direct tax* of two or three millions, than on account of all the *indirect taxes*, amounting to twenty or thirty millions a year. Many act as if they would rather have their pockets picked quietly of a large sum, than be knowingly compelled to pay a small one; and governments have taken advantage of this perverse disposition to sustain their wars, waste and prodigality. It relieves them of the *moral force* of the people, and avoids the *responsibility* that we so much value. Indirect taxes, unless to equalize the burthens of the citizens, or to protect them in some way or another, ought not to exist in a republic—because every citizen should *know* and *feel* what the support of government costs him; and in that knowledge and feeling is the safety of the country and the preservation of its liberties: Besides—indirect taxation bears more upon the wants and wishes, or the follies and wrongs of persons, than on their *ability* to pay. The most miserable pay as much duty on a pound of sugar as the most affluent; and it oftentimes happens that a respectable mechanic, owning only the lot that his shop stands upon, pays a greater amount of tax than the possessor of 1000 acres of valuable land. Eight or ten wood sawyers, without holding one foot of property, may contribute as much to the public treasury, though, perhaps, without a single vote amongst them, as the planter that has a hundred thousand dollars worth to defend, and who may actually possess, (in his own person), 120 votes, without being more liable to “shoulder his musket” than all, or either, of the wood-sawyers. This sort of taxation always bears mainly on the poor—they contribute ten times their proportion, and besides are most likely to be drawn or dragged into the field to protect the property of others. So far as it may discourage vice or furnish domestic employment—it is right; but in every other way that it can present itself, the system is wrong. A heavy tax on *whiskey* and a heavy

duty on certain classes of *imported goods*, though indirect, would be beneficial to all classes without injury to the revenue. It is true, that indirect taxes are the most easily collected—but why? for the reason that the people do not *see* the tax gatherers. What would be the effect, if a fellow was stationed at the counter of every store for the purpose of collecting the duties that we pay on foreign goods? Suppose the case of a poor woman entering a shop to purchase a solitary pound of sugar; she pays *seven or eight cents* for it; but the excise officer will not let her take it away for consumption, unless she pays *him three cents more!* What a clamor would such a proceeding make? Yet the poor woman pays it now to the storekeeper, as to a tax-gatherer, without any feeling about it. But—is she the less oppressed on that account? Certainly not. The money must be paid, is paid—and it is no matter to whom she pays it. It equally deprives her children of bread.

It is thus in other things. People are desirous of *seeming* to buy cheap. A yard of cloth is—a yard! This is well known to the skilful manufacturers, and they throw in their goods *yard against yard*—not pound weight against pound, quality against quality; but gloss against substance, and surface against surface: and they generally succeed.

Let us state a case. One of the most useful and agreeable manufactures that *lately* prospered in the United States, to the advantage of all parties, the makers and consumers, was that of the kind of goods known by the name of *Satinets*—a strong mixture of cotton and wool, fitted for winter-wear, and as cheap as it could be reasonably desired, in consequence of the domestic competition. The selling price was from 75 to 125 cents per yard, for excellent stuffs. The demand for this sort of goods became very great, for they were better than any foreign articles that could be obtained as substitutes for them, and many embarked large capitals in the fabrication of them, on which they were making only a moderate profit. The British, alarmed at the progress of this manufacture, and *not being checked by the amount of the duty payable on such goods*, have thrown into the market an immense quantity of apparently similar articles, and sold them as if of American manufacture, at prices that would hardly pay for the *materials* used in our own satinets. The consequence is, though the people are cheated and their own manufacturers injured, if not ruined, that this late important branch of industry has suddenly declined. Some works are stopped altogether, and others are just existing in the hope of better times. The British fabric looks as well as the American; but it has much less weight and strength and durability. Still, it is purchased, because a *yard* of it costs some cents less than a *yard* of the American; which latter, until the introduction of this imposition, was regarded as the cheap at [winter] goods consumed in the country—and so they were and still are, *appearances to the contrary notwithstanding*. Yet, perhaps, more than two hundred thousand dollars worth of capital or labor have already been *absolutely lost*, through this master policy of the *enemy*: who, if we could sell satinets to him at one fourth of the price at which he sells them to us, would not receive one yard of them. He takes especial care that we shall not return on him the tricks of trade that he plays off on us. He prohibits all of our products that he can make at home, without regard to price—even bread-stuffs, unless he is starving.

We have noticed the receipt of some specimens of American calicoes or chintz furniture. Eight years of exertion and 40,000 dollars in money, have

been expended in getting up *this* branch of business, by persons deeply interested in its success, and well acquainted with every department of it.

The specimens are of 7 or 8 colors, as *fast* and as brilliant as the imported, and can be sold at 25 cents *per yard*. The same concern having also a cotton mill, can spin 1500 pounds of yarn suitable for such goods, in a week; each pound will make five yards—so a pound of cotton is converted into the value of 125 cents, when spun, wove and printed: the aggregate value is 1875 dollars a week, the amount \$93,750 per annum. If we allow 3.750 dollars for the cost of the foreign dye stuffs or drugs used, the annual actual saving to the country, from this single establishment, would be 90,000 dollars; providing employment for several hundred persons, as well as consuming a large quantity of *American cotton*—*similar British goods being generally made of the Surat or Bengal*.

I was prompted by curiosity to test the quality of those American goods, in the only fair way to compare them with the British. I obtained in the stores some of the seemingly best specimens of foreign calicoes, at 25 cents *per yard*. Having made a slit in them about 6 inches long, and fastened a weight to one part or side of the slit while I held the other in my hand, the piece was completely torn with 23lbs.—but the American was less freely torn by 4lbs. I then took the pieces, two inches wide, to try the strength of the web—the British broke short off with 32lbs. the other broke with 56lbs. and on a second trial, sustained 46lbs. The real strength of the British I supposed to be 30lbs. that of the American 48lbs.—and the comparison was made with the most minute regard to fairness in every respect. If a square yard of each of those goods were placed in opposite scales, the reason of this difference would as well appear in their *weight*, as in the superiority of the American cotton over that of Surat and Bengal—but it is the great art of the British to *dress up* a bad material and *extend* its length and breadth to the utmost points, to deceive the *foreign consumer*; for it is a well known fact that British calicoes made for home use and for export, are very different kinds of goods—such is the force of *responsibility*, through accountability. But this calico printing establishment, though a large part of the machinery, &c. was prepared by persons immediately interested in its prosperity, and brought up to its various businesses in England, has failed to requite their labor, if it has not even ruined them. This is the common fate of those who have depended on the domestic demand for many articles; there is no *certainly* in it, for the reason that, in our *wisdom*, we always leave it open to the caprice or intrigue of foreign applications of labor and capital—the opposite of what they themselves render to us: still, they talk to us about “free trade,” and of suffering things to “regulate themselves,” as gravely as a fox-hunting, cock fighting, bull-baiting parson recommends *mercy* to his “flock!”

A gentleman of South Carolina, during the last week, sent on his money and was entered a subscriber for the REGISTER, which he wished to see that he might obtain some information about the “prohibitory system.” The editor of this paper is rather favorable to a *protective* than a “prohibitory system.” He would feel ashamed to ask that degree of support for manufactures which has been extended to commerce and the fisheries—nor do the manufacturers wish it. They are more desirous of *security* than *bounty*, of *safety* than *monopoly*. They can meet the domestic competition, but are not willing to set themselves up as targets for the

whole world to shoot at. It is no matter that we can make an article better or cheaper than the manufacturing and commercial nations of Europe—they will not receive it, if it is possible for them to substitute any other thing for it. If our countryman *Whittemore*, (to mention one case), could have exported wool and cotton cards, made by his wonderful machine, to Great Britain, he would have furnished that country with a commodity, in *this single article*, of a greater money amount, perhaps, than she receives of the growth or product of the states of *Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri*—a majority of the states, and containing two thirds of the free population—but Britain would not receive his cards; why should we receive her cloths? When France taxed our tonnage out of her ports, we taxed French ships out of ours: when Britain sealed her West India islands to our vessels, we excluded her vessels from those islands. Restriction brought about reciprocity, and this was the “prohibitory system.” In the name of common sense, why is it right in favor of *ship owners*—and wrong, if desired by the *GRAIN GROWERS* of the United States? Is it honest—is it honorable?—Though wheat in the United States should be one dollar *per bushel*, and two dollars in England, the latter will not take a grain of it even in payment for calicoes! Then, I say, let the calicoes be kept out, that the farmers may have an increased market at home; that thousands, who now are real or virtual paupers in the land and eating up the substance of others, may become profitable laborers and earn their own living. Is this unreasonable? I should feel myself very much like a rogue, to ask of any one what I would not do for him under similar circumstances—the obligations between man and man, and nation and nation, are reciprocal, *else the one is a slave to the other*; and all that we want is *reciprocity*. I said some time ago, that I would engage to give one hundred thousand dollars for liberty to export books to Great Britain, on the same terms that we receive them from that country, and for the limited space of two years, and I am soberly serious in the matter. Why shall not government as well protect me in my business of *book-making*, as the merchant in his of *sending* articles from place to place? Yet if I asked the exclusion of English books, I should be called a friend of the “PROHIBITORY SYSTEM”—but to demand the exclusion of English ships, is ———— “THE FREEDOM OF TRADE!”

These things are beginning to be well understood—and the farmers of the United States, restricted and prohibited by foreigners, ask for, and will have, a domestic market for their products—and on this depends not only their own welfare, but that of the nation at large. It is these that, mainly, must bear the burthens of the state—on them we must chiefly rely for the means of supporting the civil, military and naval establishments. They are the fountain of the wealth and strength of the country—if they are depressed, every class must suffer with them. They *know* that the establishment of manufactures enhances the value of their lands and commodities, and surely they have as much claim to seek and possess a profitable business as the merchants. It is the farmers that are urging this question—take the vote of *Pennsylvania*, the greatest of the farming states, for an example.

Without our farmers, no grain would be raised, but without our merchants it would just as readily

reach the foreign markets that are open for it. Foreigners cannot produce wheat for us—or rather we cannot buy it of them; but they would gladly carry it away at as good prices as our own dealers will pay for it. The planters of the south do not yet feel the pressure that bears on the *farming* interest—but we regret to say that they *will* feel it, and more severely. We wish every interest to prosper—but no one, except it shall appear to be the paramount interest, at *“the expense”* of any other, as Messrs. Gales and Seaton have it. The planters now are not much better off than the rest of us, though they have got nearly all the foreign trade. Of the articles exported to Great Britain by the last returns, and valued at \$24,498,347, the planters furnished nearly \$22,000,000, and yet they are not prosperous, for the domestic competition has reduced the price of their products to a very low rate, indeed. And thus it is, and must needs be, in every business that can be established in the United States, unless depending on climate and a limited amount of suitable soil—there cannot be a “monopoly” in any other way. But every climate and section of our country should be *equally* protected. The south has the *foreign* market, and its interest is maintained by the costly diplomatic corps, the navy, and the nation's honor and respectability abroad: the east, middle and west wish to come in for a common share of this protection, seeing that they pay the greater part of the money expended for it,—*this is all that they ask*. Their interests are not now protected except as to the few who build and sail ships, or persons engaged in the fisheries, or manufacture of coarse cotton goods, and those who supply them—the rest have no business in Europe worth attending to. They complain not of this—they are willing to grant, but also will receive, the common support and patronage. They do not desire “monopolies”—they wish the *security* afforded to the south by climate, and the *safety* that is extended to the shipping interest by discriminatory duties and tonnage, and the navy. And who shall meet the question fairly, and say that they are not entitled to it? Rant has had its day—and the fact is, that those who have *directly* enjoyed, through the operation of the laws or by climate, the only real “monopolies,” if monopolies there were, are those who have clamored most loudly against the *farming* interest, seeking a stable market at home for its products, excluded by foreigners, when they might be advantageously exported. This is the plain truth, and it should be *considered* by every man. If considered, all is safe, and this depressed country will rise again to happiness, through the success of *domestic industry*—the only means given under heaven by which a people can become powerful and wealthy; remain happy at home and be respected abroad.

THE RUSSIAN UKASE. The Boston Centinel states, on the authority of letters from Washington, that the Russian emperor has receded from the ground taken respecting the jurisdiction of the North West Coast, &c. and has very wisely revoked his famous ukase on the subject.

CAPE MESURADO. By the arrival of the U. S. ship Cyane, at St. Thomas, we have news from this infant colony of free blacks. The arrival of capt. Spence was very seasonable—they had been attacked by the natives in great numbers, who had been resisted so far, but they were becoming short of provisions and the means of defence. Capt. S. supplied them with both—built a little castle for them and mounted it with cannon, and refitted and manned the United

States schooner Augusta, to operate in their defence. The colonists were in the most wretched state, and many of them had died.

But what has this colony cost us? Doctors Dix and Pell, purser Atwood and midshipman Kirk, with about *forty* of the crew of the Cyane, have perished by disease! We cannot but approve of the design of the colony, but of its practical usefulness we have held only one opinion from the first. It will cost very large sums of money and severe sacrifices to build it up, even if it can be established at all—and then its effect on that species of our population whose numbers we wish to reduce, will be just as “a drop to a bucket.”

PIRATES. Two or three vessels are reported as having been lately captured by the pirates on the south side of Cuba—and it was feared that the crew of one of them had been murdered. The late master of one of the captured vessels had resided at Havana. Several vessels of com. Porter's squadron immediately sailed in quest of the offenders. It was rumored that a large piratical schooner was cruising off Campeachy, at the latter end of last month.

An affray took place at Matanzas on the 26th of last month, between certain Spaniards who were supposed to have been engaged in piracy, and the Americans who happened to be on shore. The latter were much out numbered and severely beaten, but it is not stated that any were killed. One account says that the affair took place in consequence of the bad behavior of an American sailor, in a state of intoxication.

The U. S. brig Enterprize has sailed from St. Thomas, in search of a piratical vessel said to be at the Five Islands.

Twenty of the pirates lately sent to Jamaica, having been tried and found guilty, were executed on the 16th of May.

WHEAT. The Hessian Fly has committed unusual damage in New York, as well as in Maryland and Virginia—but we are told that the crops of wheat which are good, are very good, and that the rye is remarkably fine; so, perhaps, there will not be any general deficiency of bread stuffs.

TO THE RIGHT! A traveller in a gig, between Lansburg and Troy, New York, was met by a loaded wagon on the road. He gave one half of the road, but the teamster refused to give way at all. The vehicles came into contact and the gig was upset and injured. The wagoner was made to pay twelve dollars for the damages sustained.

This “keeping to the right” is rightful as well as written law, and it is proper that the obstinate should be *instructed* in it. We should suppose, also, that it applies to persons walking in the streets, and it might be well exacted, at times, of the *things* that parade them, and, sometimes, three or four abreast, compel *decent* people to give up the whole pavement to them. When I meet a lot of these things, if I happen to think of it, I make it a rule to stand still, and compel them either to break their line or pass on one side. The convenience, nay, the safety of society, is much interested in our attention to these small matters of accommodation.

WASHINGTON! The last anniversary of the birthday of Washington, was duly observed at Bogota, the capital of the republic of Colombia. Col. Tod, American agent in that republic, presided, assisted by col. Duane, late editor of the *Aurora*.

Among those present were the bishop of Merida, the judges of the supreme court, several members of congress, and other respectable citizens of Colombia with, (North) Americans, and at least one Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, Frenchman, German and Polish. The vice president of the republic attended the ball in the evening, "and all appeared to eat and drink heartily of republican-ism." The toasts drank were as follows:

1. The memory of Washington—The great *Nothorn Light*, disseminating rays of hope and of exalted patriotism, in every region of the globe where liberty has a votary.

2. The president of the United States—A patriot of the first and a patron of the second American revolution—the unbiassed choice of a free people.

3. The illustrious Bolivar and the government of Colombia—Foremost in the glorious cause of South American independence, and the first to derive their powers from the only *legitimate* source of authority—the sovereign people.

4. The day—May each succeeding anniversary exhibit other *Washingtons*, encircled with equal glory, to make their nations free, enlightened and happy.

5. The memory of Franklin—Whose life was, indeed, "philosophy teaching by example," and of whom alone it is said, "*Eripuit celo fulmen, sceptrumque Tyrannis.*"

6. The memory of the first Colombian minister to the first American republic, who never despaired of the triumph of his own country, nor of the friendship of the North American president and people.

7. The sole surviving general officer of the American revolution, La Fayette, the compatriot of Washington and Franklin—from youth to age, during the administration of directors, emperors and kings, uniformly devoted to the principles of rational freedom.

8. The rising generation of the new world—May education and probity render them fit to sustain, and worthy to enjoy the blessings of real representative government.

9. The memory of Rochambeau, D'Estaing, and De Grass, of France, De Kalb, of Germany, and Pulaski and Kosciusko, of Poland, who generously contributed to build up the beautiful temple of our independence.

10. The United States and Colombia—each glory in their *Washington*—may each profit by the principles developed in his illustrious career.

11. The independent governments of Spanish America—awaking from the slumber of ages, they verify the prediction of Jefferson, and "now shew themselves to the world to be like the rest of the world."

12. The great-key stone of republics—public station and private virtue inseparable and reciprocal—as "cause and effect."

13. The American family—though descended from collateral branches, still wedded by the strong ties of nature, liberty and commerce.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER. *From the National Intelligencer, of June 17.* On presenting his credential letters to the president of the United States on Thursday last, the minister of the republic of Colombia, Mr. SALAZAR, addressed to the president the following very handsome and pertinent remarks:

SIR: The republic of Colombia this day enjoys a high honor, in offering to that of the United States, through the humble voice of her representative, the homage of her respect and friendship. Admir-

ing, in common with the universe, the virtues of a people made great and happy by liberty and order, she is anxious to contract with them relations of mutual utility, and hopes that sentiments of reciprocal good-will may be coextensive with the two countries, and of equal permanence.

At the termination of the struggle which she maintained in her defence of her rights, Colombia saw with pleasure that this illustrious nation was the first to recognize her independence—a noble act of justice, coming with peculiar aptitude from the United States, and an example to other nations worthy of imitation.

The moment America, (heretofore *Spanish*), perceived that the time had arrived for the exercise of self government, operating in concert without any inter-communication, and as it were by an impulse of nature, the cry of independence resounded from one extremity to the other. The civilized world, as they looked on at the origin, progress and termination of this political revolution, instead of regarding it as an act of rebellion, saw in it only the necessary result of the order of things, and one of those important events of the age, which have contributed to change the face of the earth, and to meliorate the condition of the human race. Hence it is that our commercial relations have been unbroken, that our flag has been respected upon the seas, and that the principles of neutrality have been acknowledged and practised, conformably to the law of nations.

The U. States of America, acting upon a more elevated scale, uninfluenced by the petty calculations of exclusive profit, knowing how to be great in themselves, and not through the littleness of others, after having interposed their good offices as conciliators, assumed the solemn responsibility of acknowledging the new republics. Never was there an act more expressive of the national will, more noble in its motives, more interesting in its object, more unanimous in its decision. The names of all its authors are engraven by gratitude on the hearts of my fellow-citizens, and history will record them in imperishable characters.

This generous conduct was in conformity with true policy. Colombia believes herself worthy of being admitted into the great community of nations, as well from her physical and moral strength, as from the principles she professes. While the doctrine of the radical sovereignty of the people, toleration, the abolition of slavery, and the rights of society, as consecrated in their legislative codes, shall continue to prevail in an enlightened world, she relies securely upon its favor. Her desire is universal happiness, and, to this end, it is the duty of every state to labor, as well for the sake of its own good as for the cause of mankind.

To Spain, now in arms in defence of her own independence, while still seeking to deny ours, the republic with one hand presents the sword that triumphed at Pitchinca, Carabobo and Boyaca, and with the other, the olive of peace. May the ties of blood, of religion, and of language, inspire her with benevolent sentiments, and incline her to listen, in the silence of the passions, to the voice of truth, and to the wise and friendly counsels of the American government! May heaven continue to pour out its blessings upon the country of Washington and Franklin, and may it continue to reap the fruits of its establishments, and of its free institutions. From her own, from time and peace, Colombia hopes to enjoy the same felicity. It has been purchased at the expense of great sacrifices, and with the blood of her heroes and martyrs. The United States will

be the model for her happiness, as they have been of her glory. "I have done."

We are informed, that this address was received with great kindness by the president, who replied, that "he availed himself of the occasion to explain the part which the United States had acted towards Colombia, and the other new governments in South America, in their contest for their independence, which had been as friendly as comported with their neutrality." The president expressed himself, also, in terms of great regard for the republic of Colombia, and his satisfaction at receiving Mr. Salazar in the character of minister from his government."

COLOMBIA. We have received the following as nearly shewing the amount of the regular troops of this republic.

Under Bolivar in Quito	8,000
Montilla, in Rio Hacha	4,500
Undaneta, in Cucuta	1,500
Clementini, in Merida	800
Paez, in Valencia	3,000
Manrique, (col.) in Truxillo	1,000
Blanco, (col.) in St. Martha	800
	—
	19,600

PRESIDENTIAL. A large meeting of the people of Blount county, Ten. was lately held at the courthouse—by which, among others, the following resolutions were passed—

1st. *Resolved*, That our fellow-citizen, General JACKSON, has merited confidence by his long well tried character, and eminent services which he has bestowed, favoring the best interest of the United States, from the beginning of the revolutionary war to the present—to enumerate them now would be only repeating what is so well known and established.

2d. *Resolved*, That the troubled state of the world makes it necessary for the United States to select some known citizen, who combines super-eminent military skill, great political experience, first rate firmness, and inflexible integrity, as president, in all of which we believe he is not surpassed by any citizen of the United States. And, whereas, we have heard that it is stated in the neighboring states that the citizens of Tennessee will not be unanimous in his support—that statement, so far as regards us, and as our information and knowledge extend, is incorrect.

3d. *Resolved*, That we will not support any man for governor of this state, or for the general assembly in either branch thereof, or for congress, at the approaching election, who will hesitate to give him, directly and indirectly, their support, in any measure that may come before the legislature of this state, or congress, touching that subject.

CASE OF ALEXANDER LITHGOW. From the *Richmond Enquirer*. After nearly two years of litigation, this case is decided, and A. Lithgow is discharged. He was indicted, under the act of the Virginia legislature, for embezzling the funds of the Farmers' bank of Virginia, in the capacity of one of its officers. In March last, all the indictments against him had been quashed, under the provisions of the law, by the lapse of time, the only two excepted, on which he had been previously tried, but the juries had disagreed. Upon these two cases, the venue was changed to the county of Chesterfield, and the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1000.

Upon these two indictments, (one for embezzling the check of Mr. Barstow, and the other, a check of

Mr. Enders), A. Lithgow was put to the bar of the Chesterfield superior court, on Monday, the 2d inst. Judge Bouldin presided—Mr. Jones, the commonwealth's attorney, and Mr. Philip N. Nicholas, for the prosecution; general Taylor, of Norfolk, and Mr. Samuel Taylor, for the accused. On closing the evidence, the counsel for the accused proposed to submit the case to the jury without an argument; to which the other side assented, on condition that the jury did not require one. The jury, after retiring about five minutes, returned and called for an argument. Mr. Nicholas then opened the case, on Wednesday evening, and spoke about two hours. On Thursday he was followed by Mr. S. Taylor, for about the same period. Gen. Taylor closed the defence in the evening. On Friday, the commonwealth's attorney closed the argument, when the jury retired. On their return to court they brought in a verdict of the following tenor: that the evidence was not so strong and clear as to satisfy them that A. Lithgow was guilty—and they, therefore, found him *not guilty*. He was accordingly discharged.

TRADE WITH CANADA. Our readers will recollect that we have lately published several articles and communications respecting our commerce with the Canadas, and the differences of opinion between the officers of the Upper and Lower Provinces as to the proper construction of the late Canada trade act. The result of all of which was, that American merchandise, in American bottoms, was excluded from the ports of the upper province, and admitted to those of the lower. After all that has been said, and the assurances that had been given from Montreal, we were not a little surprised last week at the news of the seizure of several American boats laden with ashes, at the latter place. The Montreal papers, however, received this morning, have surprised us again—but more agreeably. The Courant of the 31st ult. says:—We are authorized to state that his excellency the governor has given a *positive* order for the release of the boats and property in question, without any other reference to the law, than the positive opinion of his majesty's attorney general, as given to the officer of the customs at the Coteau du Lac, in favor of the legality of such importations, which had been authorized by custom in this port for many years, previous to the Canada trade bill being in force.—*Com. Adv.*

RISE OF THE MISSISSIPPI. An extract of a letter dated Natchez, May 15. 1823, says:—"There is a tremendous inundation from the Mississippi, which is destroying all the hopes of the Louisiana planters: The low lands are all under water; and, with but here and there a high ridge, this immense stream presents a breadth of *thirty* miles. It is a grand but overwhelming and disastrous prospect. Immense crevices are bursting the levees below, which strike terror into the planters all along the coast. The levee is an artificial bank to keep out the water, which is now much above the natural level of the land; and these levees are the only barrier between the lands and general devastation; but the back water from the swamps, and the heavy rains, are fast effecting what the levees have for some time prevented. The overflow, it is apprehended, will be as great as in 1815. Crops are pretty generally abandoned. The destruction among the cattle, the deer, and the inhabitants of the forest, generally, will be great. As the water approaches, they take refuge upon the highest points they can find, until, surrounded and famished, they sink down and perish. Families flying

from this irresistible evil, present a melancholy sight. The visitation will be a most severe one, and the calamity does not cease with the destruction of the crops. The immense quantity of vegetable matter borne along and deposited by this mighty river, when exposed to the sun, will, we fear, produce much disease."

¶ New-Orleans papers, of the 26th ultimo, have been received at New-York—they are silent in regard to the freshet, and it is to be inferred that the waters had subsided. Indeed, one account says that they had fallen five feet. The levee had given way in several places, and much damage was sustained. Great efforts were making to restore the embankments.

GENERAL JACKSON AND COM. PORTER. *From the Louisville Argus.* With regard to the operations of commodore Porter, two things present themselves to our mind with peculiar force. The remarkably strong resemblance which they bear to those which characterized the memorable Seminole war, and the different impressions made upon the minds of many by them.

When the president of the United States, in the laudable exercise of a sound discretion, directed the chieftain, commanding in the south, to wrest the affrighted infant from the bloody grasp of savage barbarity, to ward off, with his avenging sword, the merciless tomahawk from the head of the frantic mother, and to put a speedy termination to the murders war, what solicitude for the constitution was expressed—what alarms were sounded by a corps of constitutional editors?—In the execution of these orders, general Jackson found it necessary to pursue, whithersoever the foe retreated: he, therefore, was compelled to cross over the boundary line of the United States into the Spanish territory, in pursuit of the enemy who had taken refuge there.—This act, although it was the means of putting an end to the war, and restoring peace to the frontiers of Georgia, became the theme of abuse. The motives of this gallant officer were impugned—his ambition was represented as unbounded; as alarming—and his disposition, as ignoble, blood-thirsty and cruel!

We would beg leave to inquire, in what does the conduct of the lamented Allen and commodore Porter, differ from that of gen. Jackson? Have not each of them alike violated the sovereignty of Spain in pursuing and chastising the foe within her jurisdiction in time of peace? This cannot be fairly denied. How then can it be accounted for, that the conduct of Allen and Porter has not awakened those defenders of the constitution who poured their abuse so profusely on general Jackson for acts of the same character? Is a bale of Osnaburghs intrinsically of so much more value than the life of helpless innocence, as to justify an infringement of the constitution in behalf of commerce, which would be highly criminal in defence of life?—But, be the cause of this glaring inconsistency what it may, it is certainly true, that the conduct which was reprobated in general Jackson, is approved in commodore Porter.

WORTHY OF IMITATION. *From the Zanesville Messenger.* The Western Herald, of the 17th, informs us that John C. Wright, esq. has resigned his office of president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville, "in consequence of his avocations being such as to require his absence from home during a greater part of his time, in addition to the period that he must necessarily absent himself in attending to his duties as a member of congress."

Mr. Wright has given several other evidences that he is opposed to monopoly of offices. At the election for representatives to congress in 1820, he was declared to be elected, and actually received his certificate of election; but, considering that he held his certificate on "doubtful authority," he tendered his resignation to the governor, and a special election was ordered. At that election, however, he did not stand a poll. A few months ago also, he resigned the office of district attorney for the United States, when the point had been settled by congress that he could have exercised its duties and received his pay until next December.

In all these things, perhaps, he has done no more than his duty, nor what his conscience dictated to be right—but duty and conscience are so seldom regarded in the present times, that, when we do find instances of such regard, we cannot withhold our praise. Mr. Wright has been elected to congress; and he probably considers, that, if he faithfully discharges the duties of that single office, he will have done all that his constituents required or expected of him.

We cannot pass this notice without expressing a regret, that the same principles have not been acted on by others, who have had the good fortune to be elected representatives to congress.

INDIAN EXECUTION. *From the Arkansas Gazette.* The following facts, in relation to the murder of an Indian, and the subsequent execution of the murderer, which took place in Miller county, some time last month, were related to us by several respectable gentlemen, who have recently returned from that country:

A Choctaw Indian, calling himself doctor Sibley, and belonging to a wandering tribe of that nation, who have resided in the neighborhood of Red river for some years past, while in a state of intoxication, stabbed another Indian to the heart, who immediately expired. After the murder, a brother of the deceased Indian came to Sibley, and told him that he must have revenge for the death of his brother, by taking his (Sibley's) life. To this proposal Sibley readily assented, and proposed that his execution should take place on the following morning, which was also assented to by the other party. In the meantime, Sibley was kept under no restraint whatever, but was permitted his freedom as usual, without showing the least disposition to make his escape. When the morning arrived on which he was to suffer death, Sibley went out with the rest of the party, and aided in digging a grave for the deceased Indian. After it was finished, he observed to the party, that he thought it large enough for both of them to lie in, and signified a wish to be buried in the same grave. This not being objected to, he placed himself in a standing position over the grave, with his arms stretched out, and gave the signal to fire, when the brother of the deceased Indian placed a rifle to his breast and discharged its contents through his heart. He dropped into the grave, and instantly expired.

TRIAL OF AN INDIAN—*from the same.* Tom Graves, an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, residing on the south side of the Arkansas river was, recently, arraigned before the superior court of this territory, for the murder of an Osage woman.

A plea in abatement was filed. The facts as to the place where the murder was committed, and that it was within the bounds of the country ceded to the Choctaw Indians, by treaty, was admitted by the United States' counsel. The prisoner's

counsel read the treaty, to show that the country was, to all intents and purposes, Indian land; and under an act of congress of 1817, an offence committed by one Indian upon another Indian, within any Indian boundary, shall not be a subject of judicial investigation and punishment.

The counsel for the United States contended, that the cession to the Choctaws never having been executed, by an actual delivery of possessions, on the part of the government, and that citizens of the U. States, over whom civil jurisdiction was exercised, had, previous to said treaty, resided, and still do reside, within the bounds of said cession, and never having been removed by the government of the United States, the sovereignty and dominion still was retained, and belonged to the government; and that, in the space between the ratification of the treaty and actual delivery, jurisdiction is extended over the ceded country, by the government in possession.

The court conceived that, by the treaty, the right of soil was in the Choctaw Indians; but that our citizens, never having been removed by government, were still, to all purposes, within the jurisdiction of its laws. But, in the present case, the prisoner being an Indian, and the offence committed upon an Indian, the Indians having the right of property, and dominion over the soil, it came within the law of 1817, and he could not be amenable to the civil authority of the United States. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

Counsel for the prisoner, *Lucas, Sevier and Walker*—for the United States, *Roane and Oden*.

INFAMOUS. *Paris, May 3*—Yesterday there was witnessed, in the neighborhood of Paris, one of those court exhibitions which were supposed to have expired with the old regime, and which scarcely any body could have expected to see revived by so old a king. His majesty's favorite, you know, is madame du Cayla. His fondness seems to increase with age and infirmities: he has lately, at a great expense, (nearly 3,000,000 francs, according to report), fitted up a little chateau at St. Ouen, near St. Denis, on the site of the old royal residence. This chateau, together with a magnificent portrait of himself, he has lately given in a present to this lady. As yesterday was the anniversary of his arrival at St. Ouen, where he issued the famous declaration of 1814, madame du Cayla proposed to honor the occasion by inviting a large party to breakfast with his majesty. She, accordingly, issued cards to more than 500 persons, including the ministers, foreign ambassadors and chief nobility about court. The form and expression of the cards are precisely, I am told, those of the royal favorites of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The following is a copy:—"La comtesse Achille du Cayla espere que vous roudriez bien venir déjeuner vendredi, 2 Mai, au pavillon du Saint Ouen, a midi precis." You observe there is no phrase about "doing her the honor;" nor the other usual forms of salutation or invitation. To the notes of the ambassadors and privileged classes, madame added the following postscript—"Un grand personnage y sera incognito," meaning the king of course. The greatest part of the persons invited proceeded to the scene. The finest equipages of the capital continued pouring out to St. Ouen from mid-day till late in the afternoon. The ministers all attended the levee of a woman whom "the king delighteth to honor." The holy alliance ambassadors vied with each other in the richness of their equipages and the punctuality of their attendance. The grand personnage, however, could not honor the pavillion with his

presence. He had promised to be present in procession through the city, and he found the two labors, of a great breakfast and a solemn promenade, would be too fatiguing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Nollekins, the sculptor, recently deceased, has left £50,000 to his present majesty, £50,000 to Dr. Kerrick, the public librarian at Cambridge, £50,000 to that most excellent person, Francis Douce, esq. who is also made residuary legatee, by which he will get £90,000 in addition. Nollekins died worth £300,000.

Nollekins, however, while living was one of the meanest of men—a perfect miser, who denied himself every comfort—who would step into a barber's shop to wash his hands, to save the expense of soap at home.

On the state of Ireland, a London paper says—The horrors of the south are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been enacted, for the last three or four months, in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and though more property must have been destroyed throughout the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered so severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment.

Many families have lately left the south of Ireland for the United States. The emigration was hitherto almost exclusively confined to the north.

Address of sir Robert Wilson to his constituents, on quitting England.

To the electors of the borough of Southwark.

GENTLEMEN—In all the intercourse I have held with you I have invariably found you animated, not merely by a love of freedom, but disposed to adopt the most enlarged and enlightened views of its relations with the general state of the world. It would be an insult, then, to your understandings and your feelings, if I were to express a doubt of the concern you take in the cause of Spain, not only as the issue may affect the brave people of that country, but the liberties and interests of your own.

The battle, for the right of nations to change or improve their governments, is commenced on the Spanish soil.

Circumstances have authorized me to presume my presence in that field may be welcome to the defenders of those rights. I go then—not to gratify any personal, (which, in the actual state of things, would be an inglorious), ambition—I go, not to mingle with civil dissensions, in which it would not become any foreigner to engage, except he could act the part of a pacificator—but I attach myself to the fortunes of Spain in the hour of her pressure and peril, prepared to share her toils—and I trust I may prove as emulous as any of her defenders to participate in her danger.

In taking this step, I am making many painful and embarrassing domestic sacrifices, but I trust I am not subjecting myself to any public censure. I may act in opposition to the temporary policy adopted by the government, but I am sure I do not deceive myself when I say, that I shall be the representative of the feelings and wishes of my constituents and countrymen.

Under the uncertainty of the duration of my absence, I have not taken any step to restore the trust confided in me, and I have been influenced to forbear from other considerations than those of a per-

sonal nature. I at one time entertained great scruples on account of any detriment which might arise to the *local interest of Southwark* in the house of commons from my absence, but that they have been removed by the friendship of Mr. Lambton, who has offered his service whenever they can be considered useful, and I feel confident that his zeal and activity will prove to you that I have sufficiently provided for the due execution of that portion of my parliamentary trust.

I do, however, submit myself entirely to your direction, and you have only to communicate your wishes, to be obeyed by one who will ever remember, with pride, affection and gratitude, your patriotism, kindness and confidence.

With the sincerest regard, believe me gentlemen, your faithful and obedient servant.

R. T. WILSON.

Regent-street, April 22, 1823.

France. The Austrian Observer and Gazette de Neckar no longer reach the reading rooms of Paris—they are arrested by the police.

The Courier Francais and Pilot newspapers had been suspended for a fortnight, for having published some articles relative to the Spanish war which tended, in the language of the sentence, "to disturb the public peace."

Spain. A Madrid paper of April 13, says—His excellency count Abisbal has issued the following proclamation to the troops of the third army of operations:

Soldiers! The liberties of our country being threatened by your infamous internal enemies, and by foreigners whom their king sends against us, and, although in opposition to the wishes of the nation, and although he owes to us the preservation of his crown; our country, and the laws of honor call upon us to fulfil our sacred oath, and to defend our institutions. The magnanimous Spanish people have provoked nobody by giving themselves laws, voluntarily sanctioned by their king. They hold in their hands the olive and the sword. Soldiers! If Spain were weakened by this raw army, who are forced to fight against the interest of their own country, you have by your side, in the ranks, Frenchmen who are interested in the preservation of the past glories and the happiness of France.—As for the rest, though they are at first able to make some progress, they will pay for their temerity, and will go down to the tomb with those who, in 1808, attempted to humble the Spanish lion with four times their power.

Companions in arms! Victory is secure unless you forget that you are Spaniards; and instead of accepting the chains which are offered us by the Bourbons of France, we shall present to that humiliated monarchy the Spanish constitution of 1812.

COUNT ABISBAL.

Summons addressed to the commander of Figueras, by Marshal Moncey, April 22.

The marshal of France, commanding in chief the fourth corps of the eastern Pyrenees.

In the name of his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. Considering the disposition of the Spanish people, and the reception with which the troops under our command are hailed every where on their passage; considering that the first duty—the first sentiment of the noble and generous minds who direct the movements of the royal army, is to appease the animosities which spring from revolutions, to unite in submission to their sovereigns all misled Spaniards, and thus to spare the effusion of precious blood, I invite the governor of Figueras to surrender that fortress to the combined royal armies

of France and Spain. The act in which the governor of Figueras will find all the guarantees which he can desire, is the subjoined proclamation to the Spaniards, by his royal highness the duke of Angoulême. The Spanish colours will continue to float on the ramparts of Figueras. The confidence of the governor towards the royal army, in this conjuncture, cannot, in the least, wound the laws of honor. It will be entirely national, and will ensure to him the good will and satisfaction of his august sovereign, Ferdinand VII. The marshal is authorized to give to the governor the assurance that property will be respected, that persons will not be molested on account of their political opinions, and that his excellency, and all those under his orders, will preserve their honors, their ranks, their emoluments and prerogatives. Done at headquarters, under Figueras, April 22.

(Signed)

MONCEY.

To this summons the governor, St. Miguel, returned the following answer:—

"Senor general—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has entrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your excellency requires in your letter, delivered by captain Lasera, your aid-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins rather than fail in the observance of their honor and their oaths. I am sensible to the fact, and lament the prospect, that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore, by uniting yourselves with a people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing chains upon a nation which enjoys that liberty; and which neither acknowledges, nor will ever acknowledge, the right of any other power to interfere in the political concerns, or receive, at foreign dictation, laws it alone must frame for itself. As I am far from accepting the proposals of your excellency, I lay aside, as entirely irrelevant, the proclamation which his royal highness the duke of Angoulême has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards, and unnatural children of their country, but not to true sons of that mother, whom they do highly value, and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves. This is the only answer I have to return to your excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility, I determined to admit the first flag of your excellency; but I must apprise you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission.

Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of the national liberty, the 22d of April, 1823.

(Signed) "The governor Santy St. MIGUEL.

On account of the heroic defence of Saragossa, when Spain was invaded by Napoleon, most persons have attached great importance to its occupation by the French. They entered without opposition, because the town was perfectly defenceless.

A London paper calculates that even now every pound of meat or bread that reaches the French army costs four times its original purchase-money—and adds "Every wagon load of provisions must, on its three weeks march from Madrid to the frontier, afford subsistence to the cattle which drag it, the dri-

ver who conducts, and the troops who guard it, against swarms of Guerillas not yet brought into action. Can the French treasury stand this attack unbroken?

The general amount of our advices from Spain, are encouraging—it certainly appears that the French have been much disappointed in not meeting the welcome they expected. The people are decidedly hostile, and, though there have been some apparent submissions to the French armies, it is believed that they arose simply from the absence of the Spanish forces—which appear well organized to act, when the time for it shall arrive. The whole body of the militia of Madrid, 8,000 men, have volunteered to join the army of reserve in Andalusia, when necessary.

There is a great want of good will between the French troops and the soldiers of "the faith." The latter are generally lawless vagabonds, despised by the French, who seem ashamed to work with such wretched tools of the traitor priests—and these latter appear to calculate on vengeance for the insults that they have received. Some of them are almost in a state of insurrection against their "deliverers," and there is some hope that they may lustily fight one another; in which case we wish that both may be completely successful.

There appears to have been a sharp contest at Logrono—though by the French "official," they did not lose a man.

It is stated that the "royal" junta, composed of Eguia, &c. is dissolved—its creation seems to have increased a spirit of opposition in the Spaniards.

A party of French chasseurs fell into an ambuscade near Figueras, and some of them were killed. The person that they had taken up for a guide was shot, supposed to be perfidious.

The London Morning Chronicle relates as a certain fact, that, when the Duc d'Angouleme was about to form the provisional junta which he has recognized as the only lawful Spanish government, Eguia, who is the chief member of it, produced a list of the persons who were to compose it, in the hand-writing of Ferdinand VII.

The following is the translation of the declaration of war against France, received by the Spanish letter of marque Tarantula—arrived at New York.

Seville Gazette, April 26.

The king has issued the following decree:

"Whereas, the Spanish territory has been invaded by the troops of the French government without a previous declaration of war, or any of those formalities established by custom; and whereas, that act of aggression cannot be considered in any other light than as a violation of the law of nations, and an open rupture of hostilities against Spain—it becomes my duty, therefore, to repel force by force, to defend the integrity of the states of the monarchy, and chastise the audacity of its enemies: Now, after having consulted the council of state, agreeably to the 236th article of the political constitution, I DO DECLARE WAR AGAINST FRANCE, and the same is hereby declared, and, in consequence whereof, I order and command the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her, both by sea and land, to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorized by the law of nations. I also direct that this, my declaration of war, be published with due solemnity.

"You are hereby informed of the cause for its fulfilment, and will cause it to be printed, published and circulated. At the palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823. THE KING.

"To Don Evaristo San Miguel, sec. of state.

Great numbers of battle-axes have been sent from England to Spain, for the use of the guerillas. The amount is put down at 400,000!

The Seville Gazettes abound with the most pleasant accounts of the state of public feeling in Spain. Catalonia, that was lately anti-constitutional, is now the deadliest enemy of France. The famous *Empecinado*, with the no less noted *Chaleco*, great guerilla chieftains in the war against Napoleon, and lately opposed to the cortes, have joined the standard of freedom. The invaders, we trust, will perish.

The French officers who arrived at Corunna from London, to join the Spaniards, have published an address of thanks to the people of that city for the fraternal reception that they met with, as follows—

To the inhabitants of Corunna—When the desire of fighting the enemies of liberty carried us to Spain, we expected to find in that generous nation friends, but we have found brothers.

Generous inhabitants: At the moment of leaving you and marching to conquer liberty we cannot refrain from manifesting to you our profound and eternal gratitude.

United in heart and soul with heroic Spain, and guided by the victorious pendant of Austerlitz, we will contribute to disconcert the impious war which has been declared against the liberty of man, in which cause we pledge ourselves to perish—*Vive la liberte! Vive la independence of the people!* [Here follows the signatures.]

Corunna, 6th April, 1823.

Portugal. We have some further particulars of Amarante's expedition, which, it is repeated, is now entirely at an end. Gen. Rego was in hot pursuit of the scattered fragments of the rebellious. An uncle of Amarante, named Anthony Silveiro, armed with a crucifix, had went round the country preaching sedition against the constitutionalists, as enemies of religion—because they had put down the unholy inquisition &c.

Greece. The London Morning Chronicle says that "the poet of England," lord Byron, has left Italy for Greece, to adventure his life and fortune in the cause of the oppressed.

The celebrated Greek widow has planted her standard of mourning, (and vengeance, for her husband and relatives destroyed by the Turks), on the island of Thaso. The amount of the troops under her command is not stated. She is rich, and the whole of her resources are brought to operate against the Turks.

The affairs of the Greeks look well. Gen. Norman, (a Frenchman in the service of the patriots), lately died. A monument has been erected to his memory by a grateful people.

The trial by jury has been established—a person was about to be tried by his peers, for the first time, at Napoli di Romania. All the success that could be reasonably hoped for, seems to attend them in their civil, as well as their naval and military exertions, to shake off the fetters of despotism.

Manilla. A conspiracy was detected at Manilla, Philippine islands, on the 29th Dec. ult. which had for its purpose the murder of all the European government officers of the island. Many of the principals had been arrested.

Colombia. It is stated that in the late engagement with the Colombian squadron, the captain of the Spanish frigate killed five or six of his own men, for deserting their quarters.

It appears that the Colombian squadron of light vessels, under commodore Padilla, on learning the

news of the capture of Daniels, forced its way into Maracaibo—one of the brigs was sunk by the castle, and two others got a-ground and were lost. If he cannot force a passage out of the lake, it is probable that all the vessels of the squadron will be taken or destroyed.

The royalists have re-occupied Coro, with 900 men. The Colombian troops had retired along the coast. They are charged with having committed great excesses on the inhabitants.

A Porto Rico newspaper contains the Spanish official account of the late naval engagement off Porto Cabello. It states that the action was warmly contested an hour and three quarters, within pistol shot distance—and adds—"the *corvettes* have fallen into our power and I have them here." It is well observed that this is nearly equal, in modest and expressive brevity, to that which was used by our gallant Perry on a similar, but more glorious occasion, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Peru. Late accounts from this country are directly the opposite of those heretofore received—it is now stated that the royalists have been defeated, and that the independents had dissolved the government at Lima, and substituted in its place a republican system. Emigrants were invited to return, and security promised to all who conducted them selves in an orderly manner. Business dull—the paper money at a great discount.

Legitimate Proclamation!

The following proclamation of the priest Maranon, may serve as a specimen of those issued by the leaders of the "army of the faith." It is really amusing, and one can hardly refrain laughing at it—but the traitor-author of it deserves condign punishment, for his political sins and blasphemies.

PROCLAMATION

Of brother Antoni Maranon to the soldiers of the constitutional army of Spain.

GLORY TO GOD.

Soldiers!—The song of the turtle has been heard on our lands, as a proof we have passed the troublesome season of winter, and we are now in the fair, agreeable and flowery spring. The dove has left the ark, and it will speedily return to it with the olive branch in its mouth; the signal of peace and serenity, and that the waters of the deluge have ceased; you have ears and you hear not; hands and you feel not. I say then to you, that soon, soon the tempests and hurricanes, which have afflicted the Spanish nation, will have an end, and that, in place of those patriotic songs, the productions of frenzied brains, it will be filled with jubilee pleasure and contentment, and burst forth into hymns of triumph and hallelujahs; I tell you that the ship of Peter, which was driven about among the waves by violent hurricanes, will soon be discovered sailing in peace, and with a serene breeze. I tell you that the constitution, this horrid monster, conceived of Hell in catholic Spain, and of which the abortion has cost so many tears to our mother the Church, and to the Christians her dear sons, is about to disappear from the Spanish soil. Already the French armies have entered Spain; do not doubt it; and you will be enveloped amongst the vile canaille, which, availing itself of your docility, has blindfolded and chained you hand and foot, in order to throw you over the precipice which you cannot re-ascend. Yes, soldiers and brethren in Jesus Christ! I call you also by this tender name, in order that, awakening from the lethargy in which you lie, deaf to the stings of your

conscience, and giving ear to those chiefs of perfidy, first born of the devil, you may yet dry the tears of your tender mother. Besides, let us be just, my brethren; open your eyes, open your ears and hear me in good faith. What have you seen in the course of three years? Have you seen the liberty of the press? What a victory for impiety! What a triumph! It has pretended to derogate from the eighth precept of the decalogue, in which God and nature condemn insult, ridicule, sneering, scandal, calumny, mordacity and evil speaking. Is it not so? And what sort of lustre has this conferred on our nation? But, by the bowels of Jesus Christ, what lustre can you expect from a Mendibel, from a Legarda, from a Sanchez, from a Mutrozabal, the editors of the *Liberal Guipuzcoano*, the most accredited journal of all those of Spain? Do you know, my brethren, those whom I have named? To undeceive you, know, then, that the first is a chattering mongrel advocate—a river in words, but a drop in understanding; the second, an *escrivano*; the third, a physician; and the fourth a musician. Will posterity believe that such have been able to pass, in cultivated Spain, for sages? I have limited myself solely to the *Liberal Guipuzcoano*, that, from these premises, you may, without violence, draw the legitimate consequences. You have seen the tribunal of the faith exterminated—you have seen the company of Jesus exterminated—you have seen the monasteries and convents suppressed, their revenues robbed, the ecclesiastics turned out, the mistress of the nation a slave, and no longer free—you have seen your political chiefs erected into popes, and driving from their cloisters those who have taken the veil—you have seen the fifth command of our holy mother the church—you have seen (the heavens obscured with such a deplorable transformation) you have seen a marble stone respected, venerated and deified! Oh! my God! the respect and adoration which is so justly dear to you, has been usurped from you by a tablet or stone erected in a public place. My brethren, do you ponder on what you hear? Is it not all reality? This and no other is the felicity which is promised you by this accursed race. Can the nation be happy which offends God's only Son? Can a nation without faith and religion be happy? My brethren open, I repeat to you, your eyes: yet you may avoid the fatal gulph which awaits you without remedy; abandon those satellites of satan, and come to me, or run to the royalists who are nearest to you. Do this without delay: so invites you your humble brother the Trappist.

FR. ANTONIO MARANON.

Vittoria, April 13, 1823.

The Medals in the Library.

To the editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

As the collection of medals, lately presented to the library of congress, by G. W. ERVING, esq. seems to have excited some curiosity, a brief and more particular description of them will not perhaps be unacceptable to our readers. These medals are contained in two boxes, very neatly and handsomely put up. The smaller box, which is labelled with the following motto—*Post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti*—contains seven medals in bronze, executed in Paris. These are medals of Columbus, George Washington, Paul Jones, Benjamin Franklin, Thad. Kosciusko, colonel William Washington, and J. E. Howard. The dies of these and many others, commemorative of events which have transpired, and of persons who have distinguished themselves in this country, are still in Paris,

and any number of copies, might now be struck from them at a very inconsiderable expense, by order of the American government. It is desirable that this should be effected before these dies are lost; it would evince a principle of gratitude on the part of the government, and serve hereafter to illustrate the history of the age.

The second or a larger box, contains 142 medals, also in bronze, beautifully and exquisitely executed. All these were cast by order of the French government, except 25, and were designed and directed by M. Denon. This splendid series commences in the year 1796, and terminates in the year 1815, and, of course, embraces all the battles and memorable events which occurred during the emperor Bonaparte's reign. Among these is one commemorating his return from Elba, which, in consequence of the smallness of the number cast and the destruction of the die, is considered, independently of its beauty, as very valuable. The whole series did not cost less than 5,000 francs in Paris, which renders it a present as creditable to the donor's patriotism as to his liberality.

The most remarkable events and persons intended to be commemorated by this series of medals,

are the following, viz: The battles of Montenotte, Mellisimo, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Essling, Wagram, Moskow, Lutzen, the surrender and capitulation of Mantua; conquests of Upper and Lower Egypt; passage of the great St. Bernard; death of Dessaix; peace of Amiens; Le Musée Napoleon, legion of honor, the school of Mines, the code Napoleon, the coronation at Paris; the distribution of the eagles, the tomb of Dessaix, the school of medicine, the capture of Vienna and Presbourg; the three emperors; the conquest of Venice, Istria, Dalmatia and Naples; confederation of the Rhine, the occupation of the three capitals; peace of Tilsit; the marriage of the emperor, birth of the king of Rome, the French eagles upon the Wolga and the Borristhenes; foundation of the school of fine arts; *return of the emperor*; the empress Maria Louisa, the princesses Eliza and Paulina; the queen of Naples, the queen Hortensia, &c. The most of the designs of this series are very appropriate, and often singularly beautiful, and, in all, the execution is very fine. The likenesses are said to be accurate, and are certainly well executed; in short, the whole of this splendid collection does great credit to the taste, genius and skill of the French nation. W.

Population of Colombia.

DEPARTMENTS.	PROVINCES.	POPULATION.	TOTAL.	DEPUTIES.	SENATORS.
Orinoco	Cumana	70,000	175,000	2	4
	Margarita	15,000		1	
	Barcelona	45,000		2	
	Guayana	45,000		2	
Venezuela . . .	Caracas	350,000	430,000	12	4
	Barinas	80,000		3	
Suila	Maracaybo	45,000	166,000	2	4
	Coro	40,000		1	
	Merida	50,000		2	
	Truxillo	31,000		1	
Bogota	Tunga.	200,000	440,064	7	4
	Casanare	19,064		1	
	Pamplona	75,000		3	
	Socorro	150,000		5	
Cundinamarca	Bogota	172,000	390,000	6	4
	Neyba	50,000		2	
	Maraquita	70,000		2	
	Autioquia	98,000		3	
Cauca	Popayan	150,000	170,000	5	4
	Los Chocos	20,000		1	
Rio Magdalena	Carthagena	170,000	237,000	6	4
	St. Martha	62,000		2	
	Rio Hacha	5,000		1	
Quito	Quito	250,000	550,000	8	4
	Quijos and Macas	35,000		1	
	Cuenca	78,000		3	
	Jaen	13,000		1	
	Mainas	36,000		1	
	Loja	48,000		2	
Panama	Guayaquil	90,000	80,000	3	4
	Panama	50,000		2	
	Veraqua	30,000		1	
9	32		2,642,264	94	36

Legislature of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the senate, and

gentlemen of the house of representatives:

I congratulate you on the return of this anniversary, on this assemblage of the several branches of government, and on blessings of health, peace and prosperity, which it has pleased God to continue to us. Honored by the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, and entering on the several duties assigned to us by the constitution, we should bear constantly in mind, that to preserve and promote the interests and happiness of the great body of the people, is the sole object of our appointment, and the only legitimate end of all good governments.

The change of political sentiment evinced in the elections of the present year, forms a new era in the history of this commonwealth. By the free suffrages of her enlightened and independent citizens, this ancient and respectable state is restored to the confidence of her sister states, and to her just influence in the national councils; has resumed her station as an efficient member of the confederacy, and added strong guarantees to its energy and permanency.

The long continued opposition to the federal government, more especially the measures pursued in this state during the eventful and critical period of the late war; the withholding from the general government the constitutional means of defence; the paralysing influence exercised over the means and agents of that government, which occasioned double sacrifices of life and treasure; while the citizens of other states were exerting their utmost energies against a common enemy, and when a gallant army and navy were covering themselves with glory, and retrieving and establishing, on an imperishable basis, the national character on the ocean and on the land, must ever be regretted. At this portentous crisis, when our liberties and independence were at hazard, an unhallowed spirit of party was permitted to prevail over the vital interests of the country, an authorized combination was formed, and meetings held in a neighboring state, which, whatever may have been the professed object, had the certain effect of encouraging the enemy, of discouraging and impairing the means and resources of the country, and of alienating the minds of the citizens from "that unity of government," which, in the emphatic language of Washington, "constitutes us one people, is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence, the support of our tranquility at home, our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, of that very liberty which we so highly prize." These measures and this course has cast a reproach on the good name of the state, which is now disavowed and removed. Massachusetts is at length restored to the American family. Her character is redeemed in the estimation of the patriots of our own country, and of every statesman in Europe. The rising generation, who could have had no agency in this disloyal course, appear to have taken an honorable and an earnest interest in its disavowal.

That this is a just cause of joy and congratulation, will be admitted by all honest independent minds, to whatever political party they may have been attached, but every one who takes an interest in the reputation of his native state, who appreciates the virtue of his ancestors, who traces in the history of our glorious revolution, their dear bought fame, and who values the precious legacy which they have transmitted to posterity.

This review of the past, is not intended to renew contentions, or to rekindle animosities which have so long disturbed the public mind; still less to revive a spirit of party, the decline of which is favored by the circumstances of the country, and by the very liberal spirit which appears to pervade the community; but that, from the past, useful lessons may be derived to direct the future; that we may be induced to cultivate a spirit of concord, to cherish a love of country, to look to the confederacy as the ark of political safety, to extend to the general government a proper confidence, to maintain the constitutional powers and rights of the state government in their full extent, to frame and administer the laws with a single eye to the public good, and to render equal justice to all men.

The anxious eyes of enlightened statesmen, in every quarter of the globe, are directed to observe the progress of civil liberty in this country. Our education and habits, acquired in our primary schools, where the children of all have equal access to the means of knowledge and information, and in which the moral force of the whole community is brought forth, furnish a cement to the physical strength derived from the labors of the husbandman, the mechanic, the mariner and the manufacturer, and hold together the humble, the middling, and the rich, in one indissoluble bond of mutual interest. This keystone of our political arch, laid by our venerable ancestors, sustained them in all their conflicts, carried us triumphantly through the revolutionary war, became a substitute for means and resources deemed indispensable by other nations, and remains to us a column of strength unknown in ancient or modern times.

The bill of rights, which makes a part of our constitution, declares that

"A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government"

The same instrument provides, that

"Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all the seminaries of them, especially the university at Cambridge; public schools, and grammar schools, in the towns; to encourage private societies, and public institutions by rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and the natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social and generous affections among the people."

By recurring to these principles, which, in their nature and origin, are democratic, which form the basis and true conservative power of all our constitutions, both state and federal, observing the junctures, and cherishing the liberal and generous sentiments here inculcated, the several branches of government will, with the blessings of heaven on their endeavors, fill their respective circles of duty

satisfactorily to themselves, and acceptably to their constituents. The example of wisdom and moderation exhibited by the distinguished citizen, who has retired to the walks of private life, after having filled the chair of state for the last seven years, in a manner which had added lustre to his revolutionary fame, fall with peculiar force on his immediate successor.

On a first accession to the government, and in a session, which convenience and custom have rendered short, it will not be expected that many subjects will be proposed or acted upon. The multiplication or alteration of the laws should be avoided as far as public convenience will admit. Instances will, however, occur, requiring the interposition of the legislature, of which they will judge.

The militia, the great bulwark of our defence, deserving at all times attention and support, is at this period, entitled to peculiar consideration. Experience has taught us, that, in wars between European nations, the maritime rights of this country are disregarded, and we have been compelled to support them by force. From present appearances, there is great reason to apprehend the same course and the same consequences; to be prepared for them is a dictate of sound policy. The national government will provide the means of protection on the ocean, and is making annually, valuable additions to our stock of military knowledge by a well regulated academy; and it remains with the states to cultivate and improve the militia. It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that the population of the United States, from the first settlement of the country to the present day, has never afforded five thousand native citizens, who will voluntarily enlist in the regular service, in time of peace, unless there is a well founded expectation of immediate hostilities. This circumstance, so illustrative of the abundant means of rewarding labor and enterprise, and of raising our youth to higher destinies, admonishes us of the necessity of cherishing a spirit of discipline among the great body of the people, and proves, at the same time, that the militia is, in the first instance, at least, our right, our only efficient arm of defence.

The state of the treasury will necessarily command attention. When it shall be ascertained, the legislature will be enabled to determine whether any reduction in the expenditures is required.

An adjustment of the claim of this commonwealth on the government of the United States, for services rendered by the militia during the late war, must be of great importance to our finances. When it shall have been examined, a statement will be made, in order that the legislature may judge of the expediency of any further proceedings on their part.

In all measures for the promotion of the common interests, I shall, at all times, be happy to co-operate.

WM. EUSTIS.

Law Intelligence.

Rene Louis Robin and others,

The brig Cacique, Raymond Roy, master.

} Admiralty court of
Pennsylvania.

This was a case of importance to the maritime world. The libellants were seamen who arrived in the port of Philadelphia, on board the French brig Cacique, capt. Roy, which vessel was dismantled here, and her crew transported to another French vessel, called the Robert Eugene, capt. Saulnier, by Mr. Delaforest, the French consul, pursuant to the official authority, for such purposes, conferred by the French government on its consular agents in

foreign countries. The transfer was made by endorsements on the shipping articles, stating the circumstance, and directing payment of the wages, earned by the mariners on board the Cacique, when they should be at sea on board the Eugene. On this change of their destination, the crew of the Cacique libelled for their wages, alleging that the voyage of that vessel was broken up without their fault, and that, in such a case, it had been the practice of the admiralty court in America to compel payment of seamen's wages in the country where their voyage was thus terminated.

To this the French consul made answer, that he was not only authorized but instructed to deal with these men as he had done; that there was no danger of their being left here to suffer or become burthensome; but that their transportation to their own country had been provided for in the best way that circumstances admitted of.

It was also urged, that, according to the 6th article of the treaty of the 24th June, 1822, between France and the United States, these men were deserters, and as such, liable to be seized and forcibly restored to the vessel to which the consul had assigned them. In reply for the men, it was represented that the consul was not about to send them home to France, but to Martinique, without any additional allowance, for thus changing and prolonging their voyage, and exposing them to the influence of sickly latitudes.

On the one side it was contended that foreign courts never interfere as to mariners' contracts between them and their superior officers, owners or consuls. On the other side it was insisted that all courts interpose in such cases, to prevent injustice and oppression to the mariners: and several cases, determined by judge Peters and sir Wm. Scott, were referred to and explained. The proceedings were commenced on the 27th May, and the case was argued on the 30th, and 31st May.* On the latter day judge Peters premising the importance of the case, and his willingness to give it a more deliberate consideration, if desired by either party, pronounced his impression to be against the men's claim for wages. He said, if there was any hardship or ill treatment complained of, or proved, he would not hesitate to interpose, as he had often done in similar cases. But that no such ground was laid for his intervention. The seamen say they want to be sent directly home in an American vessel, preferring the New York packets to Havre. But to such a wish it is impossible to accede. Their consul must send them home, and of course must have a reasonable discretion as to the mode of doing so.

Seamen, by the laws and usages of all countries, belong to the nation. In other countries the courts would assist our consuls in restoring American seamen to their own country, and our courts should perform the same good office towards foreign consuls, endeavoring to send home their seamen from this country; always, to be sure, under the superintendence of the courts, to see that no hardship or imposition is practised on the seamen. In this instance, a great deal of forcible argument has been addressed to the court, to shew that the voyage is broken up here. But this court cannot enter into that question. That is an affair for the French tribunals. Their laws, like the laws of all countries, settle these matters on their own principles. We have nothing to do with such disputes here, nor could a French court have to do with them, between

*By Mr. Ewing for the libellants, and by Messrs. Rogers and Keating for the respondents.

the crew of an American vessel and their superiors. It is certain, and that is enough, that there has been no capricious or wanton breaking up of the Cacique's voyage. It would be a most unreasonable thing that these men should remain here, a charge to her owners, after that vessel is laid up.

There is danger, at this time, to any French vessel going to sea. A war has broken out between France and Spain. A change of voyage becomes a matter of necessity, of prudent provision against the contingencies of war. Now, who is to judge what is best in such an exigency?—The mariners, who cannot know much about it, or the consuls who, as public functionaries, may be supposed to be informed of the views and course of their governments? Sending these men to Martinique, was no hardship imposed on them, provided the consul is acting honorably, as I presume he is, and as I shall take care to ascertain as far as I can. Martinique is a French island, a place of rendezvous for the French marine, where convoy may be obtained to France. To send a merchant vessel now to the coast of France without convoy, would be exposing her crew to peril of capture and captivity. Nor would their going in an American vessel protect them from Spanish belligerent search and apprehension. Though found on board an American vessel, they would be taken prisoners as enemies. The men are secured their wages. The consul has given written orders endorsed on the shipping articles, which places that point out of all doubt. They are going home, where their country requires them. They will receive their wages, either at sea or at home, for the whole period they will have served on board the Cacique and the Eugene. There is no occasion for an American court's compelling payment of their wages here, to prevent their suffering in this country, or becoming burthensome to it; and none of the cases read during the argument have gone so far as to determine, that, under such circumstances, an American court of admiralty will interfere, to enforce the payment of wages to foreign seamen in our ports. If they are in want of any thing necessary to their subsistence or comfort, they must have it; and this court will take care, as in former instances, to see that it is furnished; to be paid for out of their wages.

On this opinion the affair was arranged. The consul advanced them money, to be deducted from their wages, to pay for whatever clothing they wanted, and for their board while ashore in Philadelphia, and thus provided, the men repaired on board the Eugene, which vessel had already cleared out, and sailed immediately for Martinique.

CHRONICLE.

A New York paper says—An edition of the abridgement of Murray's English grammar, has been published, by Messrs. Collins & Co. of New York, at the steam-printing press of Mr. Jonas Booth. It is well executed, and being the first work ever executed at a press of that description in the United States, is worthy the public attention as furnishing evidence of the progress of the arts amongst us.

Pistareens, which hitherto passed for twenty cts. are now received at most of the banks for *seventeen* cents only.

A *silver mine* is said to have been discovered high up the river Arkansas—and a party from Missouri was about to proceed to open it.

Gold mine. In the county of Atson, (N. C.) two miles from Rocky river, and about thirty-five miles from this place, there has been discovered an extensive gold mine; in excavating which, twelve workmen are employed with very considerable success. We have conversed with a gentleman who, a few days since, visited this mine; from him we learn the ore is exceedingly pure, and sells readily in its *crude* state, at 91 cents the pennyweight. While he was present, *one piece* was dug up, weighing 22 ounces, equal to \$340 40 cents. One other piece had previously been found, weighing forty ounces, equal to \$718. Gold is not found deeper than three and a half feet below the surface. There is a small creek running directly through this mine, the bottom of which being covered with millions of particles of gold, glittering through the limped stream, presents a very interesting and beautiful appearance.

The preceding is copied from the Cheraw, (S. C.) *Intelligencer*.

Another Bonfire. Notes of the bank of the commonwealth, to the amount of \$109 000, were committed to the flames at Frankfort, (Ky.) on the 27th ult. in pursuance of an act of the last legislature. This is an excellent plan to purify the currency—there is nothing like fire.

Married, in Petersburg, Va. on Monday evening, the 9th inst. by the rev. Mr. Cannon, of Baltimore, Mr. William Gustavus Gun, to Miss Emily Maria Pistol, daughter of the late captain John T. Pistol, of Petersburg.

Three ladies were lately sent to the state prison of Massachusetts for life, for assaulting and robbing a gentleman of his pocket book.

Wit. Swift dining one day at sir Arthur Acheson's, the hock was given round in very small glasses:—"Come Mr. Dean, (said the host), I'll pledge you in a glass of *hic, hac, hoc.*" No, sir, (replied Swift), I beg leave to *decline* it: so John, (turning to the servant), bring me a *hujus* glass."

Mobile, May 26. On Saturday morning the vessels and buildings about the wharves, were covered with a strange species of fly; almost entire sides of buildings were literally enveloped by them; the shrouds of the vessels were buried in them; the names of some vessels, painted in large letters, were nearly obscured by them; in some instances swarms, resembling clouds, were seen to float along the air, exciting no small degree of surprise. They made their first appearance on Friday.

This fly, in its character and appearance, comes nearer to the ephemera, or day fly, as described by Barbut, than any thing we know of, of which we shall perhaps give a further account on Tuesday.

It is with an inexpressible degree of mortification, that the editor of the REGISTER feels himself compelled to urge his subscribers to examine what there is between him and them individually, and to remit the amount that shall appear to be due. It is long since he felt the necessity of exposing himself by inserting a notice like this—and he trusts those whom it concerns will not neglect it. That is indispensable, if this publication is worthy of support, and promptly. The extended circulation and scattered condition of subscribers, renders it impossible that they should be personally called on. The REGISTER must exist, as it has grown up and existed, on the disposition of individuals to do what is right.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 17—VOL. XII.] BALTIMORE, JUNE 28, 1823. [No. 17—VOL. XXIV. WHOLE No. 615

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The news from Spain, though not positive in all its items, affords the most pleasing prospects of the success of the patriots, and the destruction of the infamous invaders of the peninsula. We have believed from the first, that France would make war on Spain—that the reason for it was, the preservation of "legitimacy" in France: the first has taken place and the latter is avowed. We further supposed, that no other than a partial, or what might be called an accidental or incidental opposition to the invaders, (by arms), would be made, until they reached Madrid, when the Spaniards would fall on their numerous posts like wolves from the mountains, and immolate them in detail—and we ventured the assertion, that when, or before, the duke of Angouleme arrived at Madrid, Mina would be in France, at the head of his army, and perhaps under the tri-colored flag interwoven with that of Spain, to bring about a joint struggle for freedom. So far as we are informed, every thing has turned out as we expected, or it is apparently coming to pass. Mina has made some masterly movements and is in the rear of the French—nay, the latest report says that he was actually in France, after having defeated the enemies of his country and taken 2000 of them prisoners, as it is stated. In consequence, "great consternation" prevailed in Paris—the funds had seriously fallen—the advance of the invading army that was at Valladolid, had been withdrawn to Burgos—the army of reserve was called for, and the "son of France," the *gallant* duke of Angouleme, was at a solemn pause! We shall not be surprised to learn that he has made one of the duke of York's *retrograde* movements—that is, run away at the rate of 10 miles an hour, to tell his royal uncle of old Mina's want of politeness, in refusing to be gagged and hand-cuffed, though he had been so "magnanimous," as to offer to perform these services with his own royal hand, to do honor to the veteran!

We look for a rising in France—and fearlessly say, that we wish the downfall of the Bourbons, and the interment of the "holy alliance" deep, and loaded with the execrations of all that are good and virtuous in the civilized world. *Let the invaders perish!* For the details see page 263.

MR. GALLATIN, our minister at Paris, has arrived at New-York. It is intimated that he will return to France.

BANK NOTES. A very large part of what may be called the "current money" of Baltimore, was lately composed of the bills or notes of the banks of the district of Columbia and Virginia—but these notes would not make a payment at bank, and the people were compelled to pay from 1 to 1½ per cent. discount on them, to obtain "bank money." This was a great grievance on many of our dealers, and they pressed the banks for relief. The banks agreed to accept these notes at what we believe is called "short entry," to be carried out at the end of 45 days, as the longest period in respect to any of them; equal to a discount, or loss of interest, at the rate of three fourths per cent. to the depositors of such notes. Whether the proceeding was a proper one or otherwise, it has had the effect to reduce the discount hitherto paid on some of these

notes one half, and so increased their value in the public estimation—though, no doubt, they are just as good at home as our own are in Baltimore, being as easily convertible into the precious metals or other desirable funds.

By the last number received of that excellent paper, the Winchester "Republican," it appears that this step has been regarded as unfriendly, by some interested in the circulation of the bills or notes of the bank of the Valley; which is seemingly one of the best managed establishments of the kind, and as worthy of credit as any other in the United States. We, in Baltimore, do not see now this arrangement affects them, while it accommodates us. The bank of the Valley means to pay, and is, no doubt, able to pay, all the notes that it issues; and we cannot discover what difference it makes to that bank, whether its notes are received as cash by our banks, or on 45 days deposit, or by the brokers. The first, indeed, would seem to be the most unfriendly, because it would compel our banks to urge a more prompt exchange of funds—yet this proceeding could hardly be complained of; and, in either case, the condition is that the notes must be paid when demanded. It is the reasonable practice of every bank to circulate its own paper—those in this city, very seldom, indeed, pay out the notes of their sister banks, unless they happen to be short of their own: others are kept to be returned at settlement, when they are paid or otherwise satisfied; and this, we believe, is the rule every where.

If the agents of any of our banks have acted rudely, in calling upon the bank at Winchester for the payment of its notes—they have committed a wrong; on any other account we are at a loss to imagine how it is that an accommodation to the people of Baltimore, by a reduction of the discount payable on the notes of the bank of the Valley, can be considered as unfriendly to that reputable institution, whose notes pass here as current in the ordinary transactions of life as our own, and furnish more than one third, I believe, of the common circulating medium of the city. This would not be the case, if they were received as cash at our banks; and certainly, it would appear unkind, and also be unjust, to *discredit* them, by not receiving them at all, and so compel us to pass them through the hands of the brokers instead of the banks.

DISCUSSION. Free inquiry is said to be the shield of truth—and Jefferson has told us "that a difference of opinion is not always a difference of principle," as well as that "error of opinion may safely be tolerated, when reason is left to combat it." Indeed, light and knowledge would advance slowly, if all men were of the same mind on all subjects. It is by the formation of new opinions that *improvement* is made, in every department of the arts and sciences. The principle of things is unchangeable—but the application of principles is necessarily subject to all the variations of time and circumstance that belong to human affairs, in their moral, social and political relations.

The press is the superior agent to discuss and settle matters of a speculative nature, and especially such as belong to politics, in the extensive meaning of the word, embracing each and every branch

of political economy, with the reason whether it is fitted or not fitted to the wants and wishes of a people, and suited to their existing condition: and persons who honestly *differ* about these, may certainly aim at an accomplishment of the *same* thing. It is the right of every freeman, and perhaps the *duty* of some to advance their opinions with the *reason* of them; and, if any one is pleased to regard that reason as unsound, it is alike his right, or duty, to shew that it is so—but to do this fully and fairly, with a view to the public intelligence, the argument on both sides should be so far presented, at least, as to prevent all doubt of the meaning of the person supposed to be in error: then the case is brought to “the bar of the public reason,” and its merits will be decided with justice and impartiality.

In observance of these principles, it has been a rule in this paper never to interfere with the opinion of a brother editor or other public writer, without offering his opinion, *in his own words*, with his reason for it, unless a moot point was presented, in a belief that, if any matter is worth discussion at all, it is worth a liberal one—and that there cannot be useful argument unless both sides to a question are heard. The common right of matters and fitness of things, seems to demand this—but it too often happens that persons, willing to make a good story for their own side, will keep out of view or misrepresent that which has been told on the other side. I cannot, however, suppose that this plan should be pursued by liberal minded and considerate seekers after truth, notwithstanding it is the practice of many amiable and worthy men, because they have not reflected on the subject.

Some time since the editors of the “Albany Argus” picked up a straggling extract from an article in the “Register,” on congressional caucusses, the sentiment of which they were pleased to disapprove of, without regarding the whole essay or the reasons advanced for the opinions set forth. To this I rejoined—giving the readers of this paper a full view of what the “Argus” had said in opposition to my remarks. That paper of the 17th instant, notices this rejoinder, but without suffering its readers to see what it is; and *construes* it so that *conclusions* are drawn forth at will, more agreeable to the private wishes of the editors, perhaps, than the rights of the controversy. They promise to continue their remarks—to which I have not the least objection; but would suggest to them, if a congressional caucus is worthy of an argument, it is worthy of a fair one. I desire for myself, neither more or less than I would grant to, or demand of, any other person, a president of the United States or a *Swiss* hireling in the service of Louis the fat—but if any one is important enough to be found fault with, common justice will admit that he ought to be heard in his defence.

The editors of the “Argus” say—“We have been wont to regard the editor of the Register as a republican in feeling and in practice, and as attached, very warmly, to the principles and measures of that party. We are not prepared to say that he is not. But it is unfortunate that he has chosen a mode of discovering his attachment, which leaves one in doubt whether he shall be approached as a friend or met as an opponent.”

It is a matter of doubt then, whether I am a republican or not, because I have expressed an opinion unfriendly to a congressional caucus, at this present time! “That’s a good one!” Indeed, Messrs. Editors, the day of such things has passed away; and, upon my word, whether you regard me as “a friend or an opponent” is a matter of perfect indifference.

The time never will arrive, depend upon it, gentle men, when a voucher for the republican character of the editor of the “Register,” will require the endorsement of the editors of the “Argus,” to prevent its being “turned down” by the people of the United States.

It is to be regretted that cause has been given for remarks like the preceding. Nothing had been said offensive to the character of the editors of the “Argus,” and why should they volunteer an attack upon mine? Are they in possession of a *patent* machine to expound “democratic” opinions—are they the political *Procrustes*, to make all men conform to the measure of their bed, cutting off people’s legs, if too long, or straining them by wheels, if too short, that the carcass may have the *right* length? Let them produce their authority, that we may see its *date* and know by whom it is signed! It manifests a spirit of *dictation* and *proscription* neither befitting them to shew, nor myself to receive: but which I have no desire to speak of as it deserves—humbly presuming that the “Register” will not perish because the majesty of the “Argus” is offended; it having always been my practice to treat kings and kinglings with very little ceremony—which has appeared to be pleasing to the people of the United States, seeing that this paper is sent to every part of the union, and received in large numbers in the important state of New York.

If the editors of the “Argus” wish to discuss the caucus subject, as they apparently were inclined to do by contesting my opinions, let them do it like men—like gentlemen, *willing that others should possess as much right to think as they claim for themselves*; otherwise discussion is useless: for if their *dictum* is to be taken, argument is *folly*. And in argument, it is proper that each should speak for himself—lest common sense be mangled that private objects may be attained. In the piece now before me, the points that were respectfully urged on their consideration are entirely evaded, or things are jumbled together to make out a case, like a two-penny lawyer would manage an affair at the bar, to serve his client for pay. The propriety of holding a congressional caucus is a fair subject for honorable argument. Pennsylvania has abandoned her *caucus system*, and just in good time—and there was need for it. It would not be a rash prediction to say that N. York will soon follow the lead of Pennsylvania, and for the same reasons.—What might have been proper, may have become pernicious—what has promoted or secured the interests of parties, may be perverted to serve the interests of those who will bid highest for votes—and, if the editors of the “Argus” believe that there will not be *buyings* and *sellings* in a congressional caucus, held under present circumstances, they have more faith in the honesty of the members of congress than they have of themselves—than any one would have of them, who had personally observed the workings and twistings of different parties in the last congress to *legislate* one man up, or *legislate* another man down.

Another remark, and I shall conclude. The “Argus” intimates that I would “sweep away all the landmarks of party.” This is wholly gratuitous, unfounded in fact and unsupported even by deduction. I said that the old parties are unknown at Washington—that we could not discern who were democrats and who federalists, by any divisions that took place in congress; and the general scope of my remarks went to shew a regret that the political landmarks *had been* swept away, because parties have

arisen "*less generous in their nature*"* than the old ones were. And if the editors of the "*Argus*" think it sufficiently important, they will find that, when what was called the "*era of good feelings*" first began, I frequently expressed my fear of it, considering the absence of *political* excitement as the precursor of less safe divisions among the people, because *local*,—instead of being *general*, as our former divisions were. Time will shew, (if past events are not sufficient for it), whether my fears were justly founded or not—and no one will be more happy than myself to find out that there was no cause for apprehension in the matter stated.

The great difference between us is this—the editors of the "*Argus*" have regard to things as they suppose that they *were*—whereas, I have reference to them as *they are*.

I will, next week, tell them what *were* landmarks, and give them a *history of parties*, believing that they will find some difficulty in reconciling things with things, and men with them.

EAST AND WEST INDIES. We lately spoke of the controversy now existing in Great Britain, between those interested in the East India trade, and the holders of lands and slaves in the West Indies, and others connected or concerned with them, as to the introduction of sugar for "*home consumption*," as it is called. Since then, we have seen No. LXXV, of the *Edinburg Review*, just received, in which there is a notice of four publications having reference to the subject. It appears, that we had fairly estimated the *merits* of the case—but the *Review* furnishes us with some items and facts that may prove interesting to those who desire further information on the matter. The question is—whether the *people* of Great Britain shall pay the sum of nearly *two millions* of pounds sterling—(say 1,872,481*l.*), that the slave system may be supported in the West Indies, or relieve themselves of it by placing the labor of free persons in the East Indies on a *par* with that of slaves, by an equalization of the duty on sugar! This amount is paid by the *people*, but not gained by the *government*. The extra duty on the E. I. sugar, (10*s.* per cwt.) acts prohibitory of its use, with real *absolute injury* to the revenue, and it is wholly as a *bounty* on the W. I. commodity, extorted from the consumers.

It is stated, before the revolution in Hispaniola and the cessation of the culture of the cane in that part of the island which belonged to France, the product of Jamaica was only 83,000 *hhd.* in 1799—but the amount rose to 143,000, the average of 1801 and 1802. Cuba, Porto Rico, Martinico, Gaudaloupe and Brazil, also pushed forward to supply the market, and so great was the over-production that, even in 1806, the price of sugar had fallen to 34*s.* per cwt. a price which, it was said, was "*barely equal to the expense of production, exclusive of any allowance of profit to the planter.*" Relief however, was afforded by substituting sugar for corn in the distilleries, and the price of it advanced. That of corn has fallen, and it is again used in the distilleries—thus sugar is again a drug, and the distress of the planters greater than ever; even their *ruin* is threatened by proposing to exact *no more* duty on the East India than on the British West India article. It is admitted also, that it can be raised much cheaper in Cuba, Porto Rico and Brazil, than Jamaica, &c. the lands being more fertile—and the Reviewers ask, "*why*

should the people of Britain *tax themselves* to encourage a set of West India planters to linger in a disadvantageous employment?"

The regular duties payable on sugars are 30*s.* per cwt. on the West India—and 40*s.* on the brown, and 45*s.* on the white of the East Indies—*bounty* 10 and 15*s.* per cwt. This *bounty* is more than equal to the *original cost* of the article in the East Indies, if brown; and the very *best* Bengal sugar costs only about 21*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. or as 6*s.* 4*d.* if to be brought into competition with the protected West India sugar! All sugars not produced in British possessions are excluded, by a tax equal to the amount of their selling prices. The cultivation in the East Indies may "*be increased to any extent,*" and any amount can be obtained there for "*half the ordinary price at which it is obtained from the West Indies.*"

The *Review* gives a table of the average price of sugar, and the amount of E. and W. India entered for "*home consumption*," from the years 1815 to 1821, inclusive. The price in 1815, was 73*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. and the quantity 3,030,042 cwt. W. I. and 12,916 cwt. E. I. In 1821, the price was 33*s.* 2*d.* and the quantity 3,661,730 cwt. W. India, and 33,231 cwt. E. India. The price has fallen nearly *three fifths*, yet the quantity has not increased more than the progress of population and consumption would seem to require. But here is the *reason* of it—a vast quantity of the sugar entered for "*home consumption*" undergoes some process of refining, greater or less, and is then re-exported, with the bounty or drawback, to various parts of the continent of Europe, as is well known to every merchant who has traded with the northern parts of that country—so the *real* home consumption is not ascertained by this statement. It cannot be any thing like 3,745,000 cwt.—say 420,000,000*lbs.* or about *thirty pounds* per annum for every individual in Great Britain. At least one half of the people seldom use it, and millions of them hardly taste it once a month. In families where it is most *freely* used, it will scarcely amount to so high an average. The general consumption of the United States does not exceed 15*lbs.* per head. That of Great Britain is surely much less, from different habits, and a material difference of condition. But still, the difference of the *duty* acts on the whole quantity received, as for "*home consumption*," in a reduction of the profits of those who refine the article and send it abroad for sale. And the Reviewers say "*it appears that by continuing the present system, we shall not only act unjustly and oppressively towards our fellow-subjects of the East Indies, but we shall most certainly subject ourselves to a burthen of about two millions a year. A burthen too, it must be recollected, imposed for no public purpose—for no object of general or national utility, and intended only to bribe a parcel of slave-holders to continue in a losing business;*"—and they ask, "*why should the sugar growers of Bengal, equally liege subjects, meet with such different treatment?*"

But it appears that if the West India planters do not enjoy this *monopoly* and receive this *bounty*, they will be "*irretrievably ruined.*" If the people of Britain see proper to protect them at so great a cost, they are welcome—it is no concern of ours; but we hope that they will cease their croaking about slavery in the United States, until they cease the payment of nine millions of dollars a year to keep up the system in their own West Indies, and prevent the progress of civilization, by checking the profits of free labor in the east. And we hope also, that they will not bore us any more about missionaries to convert "*the heathen,*" until they render common

*Always excepting the state of things in 1798, and at certain other special periods.

justice to them, by placing them, at least, on an equality with the negro slaves in their western colonies.

The export of British manufactured goods to the East Indies has rapidly increased, and is increasing. In 1815, the cotton goods sent to countries eastward of the Cape of Good Hope were valued at only 109,480; in 1822, they were estimated at 1,120,325. The demand for other articles has also increased, and the manufacturers cry out for "free trade." It is stated as a matter of fact, that, on account of the light weight of articles allowed to be freely imported from India, a vessel of 500 tons is compelled to bring home 200 tons of the sand of the Ganges, as ballast—and the question is strongly asked, why *sugar* might not be as well received as *sand*? It could be brought to England as "dead weight," and the cost of transportation be as if entirely saved, in the present condition of the trade between Asia and Europe.

In short—if the British are honest in their efforts to check the progress of slavery and arrest the slave trade, if they are really zealous to spread the light of the gospel in India—let them shew it by acts at home that cannot be mistaken, instead of declamations about them, for export; political cant and ecclesiastical hypocrisy. Let them prefer the labor of freemen to the gains of slave-holders, and shew the sincerity of their devotion to christianity by "doing justice and loving mercy," before they recommend the system to others, less vitiated and more honest, gentle and kind than themselves. Then, and not till then, shall we believe that they are sincere, and have faith either in their pretended hatred of negro slavery or affected desire to extend the religion of Christ. Without a destruction of this odious monopoly and bounty, their professions will soon cease to cheat fools; and the poor East Indian, if possessed of a knowledge of the truth, instead of receiving a British missionary, should in dignantly reject him, saying—"return home and convert your own fellow subjects, and then I will listen to you; but it now seems to me that your religion, like your calicoes, is rather for exportation than your own use."

With a few words more, we shall dismiss this subject, until we see the result of the contest in England.

What is given as the price of sugar above will necessarily appear to be exclusive of the duty, for this, even on the West India, is nearly equal to the price of the article, as stated. When the value of sugar is given at 33s. per cwt. the consumer will pay about 64s—33s. sterling money is about equal seven dollars and thirty cents; but brown sugars of as good quality, may be had in Cuba, St. Croix, &c. at from 2½ to 3½ dollars, and, by the prohibition of foreign sugars, the British consumers pay about twice as much for their sugar as they otherwise would do, even if the East India was out of the question! What will the *let-us-alone* folks say to this? Our own sugar planters are protected by a duty nearly equal to the first cost of the article in Cuba, though our trade with that island is of such mighty importance to us—yet they, these very planters, talk about "free trade," and argue the propriety of suffering things to "regulate themselves!" So say the owners of ships, for whose protection we spend a million or two of dollars every year—so say the persons engaged in the cod-fishery, though the bounty paid to them out of the public purse is equal to four or five dollars per month for every man and boy for the time that they are employed in it, and when I asked my neighbor of the "Baltimore Patriot" why the

wood-cutters and iron-makers of Pennsylvania were not as fairly and worthily entitled to such bounty as the fishermen of Massachusetts, he "held his peace;" being the enemy of monopolies and exclusive privileges, and the friend of "free trade!" Now, when I spoke of *cod fish* I thought that he would have replied, and have deprecated the "monopoly." But, like the rest of the world, he seems willing to "make *fish* of one and *flesh* of another" as may best suit the argument!

MONEY. The last [New York] canal loan was taken up at a rate that makes the interest payable about equal to 5½ per cent. per ann. The banks of Troy, offered to take 300,000 dollars at 104 56.100, and 200,000 at 105 12 100, for six per cent. stock. There were proposals from several other banks, among them one from the Hartford bank, being the first of any bank out of the state.

GOLD MINES. The editor of the National Advocate, speaking of the reported discovery of a gold mine in North Carolina, makes the following just observations on the subject:

"This may or may not be true. Occasional morsels of gold and silver may be found, mixed with other metals, but we doubt the existence of extensive beds. Indeed, it would be lamented if gold and silver were found in any quantities in this country. Such discoveries have ruined Spain, and have been the cause of war and national indolence. Iron, copper and coal, are much more valuable articles, because their worth is enhanced by industry and labor."

But if the iron and copper mines are not wrought, or the coal used, and "big ditches*" dug, to bring them to market, what are they worth?

RAG MONEY. On Monday last, \$109,000 of commonwealth's paper was committed to the flames, in obedience to the act of the last general assembly. Original cost about \$22.

On which the Lexington Reporter says—"Let us see what has really been the cost of the above 109,000 dollars:

Original cost, about	\$ 22
Interest paid to the bank, say 2 years	12,180
Expense of issuing, about	1,000

\$13,202
The labor of the state has been taxed 13,202 dollars for the circulation two years only, of \$109,000 paper money. The depreciation is another item against the people. The sum of 109,000 dollars, when burnt, was worth about 57,368 dollars—little more than half the nominal value. This is taxation with a vengeance! Let it be remembered too, that the circulation of a good currency costs nothing."

POT AND PEARL ASHES. In one of the late numbers of Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, is the following paragraph, announcing a discovery, which, if real, may have a serious effect on the commerce and pursuits of many in the United States.

"I observed," he says, "many years ago, that I expected to see the powers of galvanism in one shape or other a necessary appendage to the apparatus of every bleach field. Subsequently, I stated that I considered all alkalies, alkaline earths and substances, were modifications of the same base, and that

*The editor of the National Advocate, for several years, honored the Erie canal by calling it the "big ditch."

one day I hoped to see our pot-ash taken from the *lime rock* of our own soil, instead of deflagrating the woods of America. After many a varied experiment, I have completely succeeded, and have now rendered myself and my country, so far as regards bleaching, perfectly independent of every foreign aid, and at an expense comparatively trifling."

FREEMASONRY. Capt. Harris, late of the brig Reuben and Eliza, captured by the pirates on the southern side of Cuba, has furnished the editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser with a narrative of the outrages of these wretched men—and a note is added, stating that "he was indebted for his life to the circumstance of his being a *freemason*, having met with several masons among the pirates, who interceded for him." It is strange that freemasons should be found among pirates—but how much more strange is it, that men who have abandoned laws of God and nations, who shrink not at murder itself, when convenient or thought necessary, should respect the bonds of freemasonry, and succor a brother in distress?

NAVAL ANECDOTE. The following is related, with decided approbation, in the British papers, and the principle laid down by the captain of the Albion well deserves it. It is possible that some American officer may have occasion to apply it—and it will surely be applied, if the practice of impressing seamen from our vessels shall be resumed; and then we shall see what the British will say about it.

"When the squadron lay in the Scheldt, (in 1794), co-operating with the army, and protecting the transports, a curious accident occurred, highly characteristic of the manners and customs of the British navy. Captain Savage, of the Albion, of 64 guns, lying at anchor before Flushing, in company with the Dutch squadron, under rear-admiral Vangler, a friendly intercourse was kept up between them. Captain Savage was dining with the Dutch admiral, when the latter received a message which occasioned some agitation; the admiral went on deck, but returning to his seat, informed captain Savage he had caused two of the crew to be taken out of his, (captain Savage's), barge and put in irons, as they were found to be Dutch subjects. Captain Savage quietly observed, without interrupting his dinner, "You had better put them back again into the boat, admiral." "Why," asked the admiral in warmth, "had I better do so?" "Because," rejoined the British veteran, "if you do not, I shall order my first lieutenant, (and he seldom disobeys my orders), to bring the Albion alongside the Utrecht, and, (raising his voice just so much as to harmonize with the subject), *d—n me if I don't walk your quarter deck till he sinks you.*" It is scarcely necessary to add, the men were immediately returned to their boats.

ANTIQUITIES. Accounts from Civita Vecchia, (territory of the church), of the 30th of March, state that persons at work on a public road, in the neighborhood of Cornatto, discovered the vault of a sepulchre formed in a rock, in the interior of which was a body placed in a coffin, which was sunk in the stone, and beside it a helmet, and two very long spears, a sword, two metal bucklers, ornamented with bass relief, of elegant workmanship, but long used. There were also many beautifully wrought vases of brass and potter's clay, some highly ornamented and others quite plain. It is supposed to have been the tomb of some Etrurian warrior of Tarquinii, the country of Tarquin, the fifth king of

Rome, who lived about 2,500 years ago. All these curiosities are carefully collected together, and entrusted to the care of the magistrates of Cornatto.

IRELAND. The late census made the population of Ireland amount to 6,800,000 souls—but a writer in the London Courier, who appears to understand the subject, thinks it perfectly safe to estimate the whole number at 7,500,000.

The kingdom of the Two Sicilies has a population of only 7 millions—the Netherlands 6; Sweden and Norway, Bavaria and Sardinia, 4 each; Portugal 3; Denmark, Switzerland, Wirtemberg and Rome, 2 each.

The progress of population in Ireland is remarkably rapid. The small island of Minick, in Clew Bay, contained but ten houses, in August last—and these houses, each with one family only, contained 65 children.

WHAT IS TRUTH? The following story may serve to shew the dependence that is to be placed on accounts of military events—When the duke of Wellington had his head quarters at Torres Vedras, he was opposed by the French, under the command of Massena, who had his head quarters at Santarem. The advanced posts, of the two armies, were close to each other. The English papers were full of accounts stating that the excessive distress of the French compelled them to kill their *artillery horses* for food. When Massena retreated, and did not leave either a gun, a *horse*, or a man behind him, the same papers discovered then, that he was obliged to use his *oxen* to draw his guns. Upon which Cobbett drily remarked, "the French may be an odd people, but we can scarcely be made believe them so very odd, as to kill their *artillery horses* to make soup, and keep their *oxen* to draw their guns."

OLD TIMES. In the memoirs of the celebrated countess of Dorset, written by herself, is the following curious passage: "A little after this, my lady, and a great deal of other companie, went down with my aunt of Warwick to North Hall, and from thence we all went to Tibbal's to see the Kinge, (James I.) who used my mother and my aunt very gratuslie; but we all saw a great change betweene the fashion of the court as it was now, and of that in the Queene's, for we were all louzy by sitting in Sir Thomas Erskin's chamber."

LEARNED DUTCHMAN. A phenomenon has appeared at Amsterdam, (says a London paper), in the shape of a Dutch improvisator. This individual, a distinguished merchant, named Clercq, although only 27 years of age, has acquired a thorough knowledge of history, and of Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, English, German and Dutch literature. He recites by turns, and with enthusiasm, the poems of Calderon, Tasso, Voltaire, Byron and Schiller. To all his knowledge he joins the inspiration which alone creates a poet; and what is very extraordinary, his poetry is almost wholly extemporaneous. Among the subjects which have thus been illustrated by his genius, one of the most remarkable was "Melpomene," proposed to him in the presence of the institute. Commencing with the dramatic art in its feeble infancy, he followed it in its vigorous youth, under Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides; depicted, in several brilliant passages, (the truth of which was acknowledged by the learned Greek scholars of the institute), the distinguishing character of each of those three poets; and thence passed to Italy, to France, to England, to Germany and back

to Holland; taking a rapid but admirable view of the dramatic literature of those countries.

MEDICAL. *From the N. Y. Statesman.* An anonymous correspondent, on anonymous authority, recommends a plant, vulgarly called *pokeweed*, as a specific and sovereign remedy for the cancer. The recommendation appears to rest on a solitary experiment, made by a person of color, who, by accident, threw the leaves of this plant over a cancer, to keep off the flies. Finding unexpected relief, he repeated the operation and was entirely cured. This specific needs confirmation; but as its efficacy is possible, and as important discoveries have arisen from circumstances equally accidental, we think proper to state the alleged fact. Our correspondent requests all editors to notice his statement, and govern themselves accordingly.

EMIGRATION ANECDOTE. *From a Scotch paper* Last week, two vessels sailed from Dumfries for British North America, with 75 or 80 emigrants. One ship was pursued by some sheriff's officers from Cumberland, with a writ against one of the passengers for debt. He was seized, but being a handsome young fellow, the women passengers immediately rescued him, and compelled the officers to quit the ship without him. The executors of the law, in their search for the debtor, found another man who had absconded, and left his wife and six children, chargeable to the parish. Unfortunately, they had no warrant to arrest him, but the ladies, in this case assisting justice, compelled the villain, *vi et armis*, to quit the ship, bidding him "gang hame to his wife and bairns."

NEW YORK PIN MANUFACTORY. The small machine for making pins, originally of American invention, has been so far improved by Mr. H. Whittemore, that he makes, from the simple wire, thirty per minute, completely headed and pointed, entirely by the machine, with one hand only to turn the crank. They are better than other pins, because the head and shank is in one piece. We saw them so made at No. 34, Ferry-street, where Mr. Whittemore was so good as to apply a piece of wire, turn the crank with his hand, and the pins dropped into the apron, as we have described them. In London the most they can do, is to make 14 in a minute, and then they are not so good.—*N. Y. Patriot.*

LECHMERE POINT, near Boston, which, in 1819, contained a population of not more than 150 persons, now contains more than 1000. "The dwelling houses erected there the last year, exclusive of storehouses, barns and stables, were thirty three. The principal source of the prosperity of Lechmere Point is to be sought in their manufacturing and provision establishments. In the glass house, cutting house, and other appendages to the manufactory, are one hundred and forty workmen, constantly employed.—Here are manufactured 22,400 lbs. of glass vessels per week—many of which are beautifully cut, and sent into Boston and various other places for sale. The annual amount of sales is \$150,000. Connected with this establishment is a manufactory of red lead, equalling that imported from Great Britain, in beauty and value." In the provision establishment of Messrs. Winchesters, the average quantity of provisions annually packed is nine thousand barrels of beef and five thousand barrels of pork: the last year the business was somewhat changed, and there were packed seven thousand barrels of pork and five thousand barrels of beef. Twelve thousand hams,

weighing two hundred thousand pounds, were cured and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of lard. There were also made one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of candles, and three hundred and fifty thousand pounds of soap. In this establishment every thing is saved—the heads and the feet, the horns and even the offal of the slaughtered bullock, are converted to some useful purpose. On this point there are also an extensive pottery, a brewery, two large carriage manufactories, and one hundred and fifty men are employed in making bricks from an inexhaustible bed of clay there situated.

The situation of the village at Lechmere Point affords a striking example on the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures. One hundred and forty workmen annually produce, at these works, what sells for \$150,000. Besides the owners profit, probably not less than five hundred persons are supported from the avails of the labors of one hundred and forty. Let us suppose that this quantity of glass had been brought from England; a country which refuses to receive the products of our agriculture even in payment for the manufacture of this article: \$150,000, (saving duties and cost of transportation, a part of which would be kept in the country), are saved to the country by the labor of one hundred and forty persons, furnishing a tolerable circulating medium for one of our largest counties. The families dependent on these one hundred and forty persons, consume that produce of agriculture which foreign nations refuse to buy, and by so much contribute to raise its price. And it is not, perhaps, assuming too much to say, that beef and pork, butter and cheese, rye, corn, &c. would, at this moment, be entirely unsaleable for cash, were it not for the consumption which persons engaged in manufactures are able to afford.

The traders of Concord have purchased, during the past winter, perhaps, 5,000 bushels of rye and corn, at an average of seventy-five cents the bushel, more than they are able to sell here for cash; they cannot afford to send it to Portsmouth or Boston, because the price there will add them nothing for transportation. Suppose the glass factory at Lechmere Point was added to the business already here. We should, at the moment, in addition to the other business which such an establishment would bring, find a ready cash market at our doors for the 5,000 bushels corn and rye, and as much more added to it.

N. H. Patriot.

AMUSEMENT—*From a London paper.* A complaint, which has caused a great deal of conversation in Bath, was made a few days ago by a French gentleman, named Lafu, against a clergyman who resides in the neighborhood of that city, and who is remarkable for dealing very profitably in horses. The magistrate, applied to on the occasion, recommended that the circumstances should be stated in a court of law, after having the following account from the lips of the Frenchman:—

"I go to buy a horse from him, and he ask me 40 guinea. I say no, by Gar, I no give that. Well, say the clergyman, I tell you what; you shall have him for 35 guinea; but, d—n my eye, you shall no have him less."

Magistrate—You could not think of dealing with a clergyman who was so ready to swear.

Frenchman—Out, I did; I thought a clergyman would not swear any thing but true; so I paid him the money. Well, I got upon him, and he go beautiful. Then I put him up in the Bell's stables, and I ride him next day, but he go upon three leg; so I put him up again, but he still go upon three leg,

and then I gave him a doctor; but, by Gar, he walk upon his knee, and so I say, if you walk upon your knee, I do not walk upon your back.

Magistrate—You mean that the horse was unsound?

Frenchman—*Oui*, he got the gout.

Magistrate—The gout! horses don't get the gout.

Frenchman—But he was a clergyman's horse, and they both have the gout. The horse's leg was *swell*, and so was the master's.

Magistrate—Well, I suppose you sent back the horse.

Frenchman—No; the clergyman said, d—n his eye he'd no have him—but I ask Mr. Bell to buy him for thirty-five guinea; but he said no, I not give more than 5*l*.; so I keep him in the stable twelve week, and then I send him to be sold; and what do you think I got?

Magistrate—Why, perhaps 5*l*.

Frenchman—No, by Gar, I got 15*l*.

Magistrate—Well, I think you received more than you had a right to expect in your transaction with this worthy clergyman.

Frenchman—Receive! Why I receive nothing. I got the 15*l*. to pay for the dinner.

Magistrate—For dinner?

Frenchman—*Oui*. For my horse's dinner for 12 week in Mr. Bell's stable.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New York, London papers to the 15th May have been received. Though a great mass of matter is furnished, there is little information of a positive character.

Certain movements of Mina chiefly attract attention. It appears that he has thrown his army in the rear of the French. Some of the Paris accounts intimate that his forces being thus situated, he will be driven to extremities, compelled to fight or retire to the mountains, under great disadvantages—but the general opinion is that this veteran chief perfectly understands what he is about; that he knows every inch of the ground, and has adopted his measures to deal destruction on the foe. This is most likely; and the fact is, that his proceedings had exceedingly disconcerted the French, arrested the progress of their march, and created great consternation at Paris—and letters from that city say that the duke of Angouleme is quite disheartened.—There is a report that a severe battle took place on the 4th of May—but this is doubtful.

Mina's army is 16,000 strong—Morillo was at Leon, with about as many more. It is stated that a Portuguese division has entered Spain, consisting of 6,000 infantry and 2,400 cavalry. St. Sebastian's, Pampeluna and Figueras not only hold out—but the soldiers show themselves on the walls, and laugh at the French and defy them.

The movements of the French are made with a degree of caution that seems to amount nearly to fear. The population of the country has not joined them, as was anticipated; "the soldiers of the faith," a lawless banditti, gave them much trouble and apprehension, and the constitutionalists have not deserted to them, as it was predicted that they would.

There are many indistinct rumours that a negotiation for peace between France and Spain is about to be opened—but the Spaniards have already pledged themselves not to negotiate while a French soldier is in the territory of Spain: The British minister at Seville had rendered himself very obnoxious to the cortes by so often recommending negotiations—and it is intimated that if he did not cease med-

dling with the affairs of Spain, the minister of the latter would be recalled from London.

One of the French frigates has captured, in the waters of Corunna, a small Spanish vessel of war, laden with 5000 muskets and ammunition for the account of the cortes.

The London Sun of the 16th May says—"Unless the war between France and Spain be brought to a speedy close, indeed, either by the triumph of the French, or by a peace founded upon mutual concessions, England will be forced into the conflict sooner than the public generally apprehended. We make this assertion on no light grounds; and from no other motive than a desire to put those on their guard, who might be injured by a sudden change of the policy of the country. It will be seen that we do not trifle with a subject so serious. In the highest political quarters it is now believed that our neutrality cannot be much longer maintained."

At the latest accounts, the head quarters of the duke of Angouleme were at Burgos. It was expected that he would advance, on the 13th of May, towards Madrid.

Many vessels with grain arrive at Bayonne and Bilbao, for the French armies in Spain, but the transportation of it to the armies—is another affair, and will soon become difficult.

There are many rumors in the French papers about wounded soldiers—400 of one regiment; but, according to the *officials*, there has not been any thing like fighting. Lest the feelings of the people should be shocked, it appears that the wounded have been sent by water to Rochefort, Brest, and other French ports. Several accounts agree in the fact that some of the invading army are ill of a fever, attributed to the rains.

The dreadful manner of the guerilla warfare has commenced—five French soldiers were put to death in a house near St. Sebastian's, where they had retired to rest for the evening.

The report is reiterated that the duke of Angouleme offered large sums of money—the present accounts say five millions of francs, to the commanders of St. Sebastian's, Pampeluna and Figueras, as the price of their honor. But royalty did not prize the honor of freemen so highly as it ought, for his offers were treated with contempt.

The Swiss troops in the hire of France were at Bilbao. The guerillas have captured some of the convoys. Mina, having gained the position which every thinking man supposed he would take—that is, in the rear of the invaders, will soon be at work.

It appears undoubted, that a large Russian army is collecting in Poland—in answer to a question in the house of commons, Mr. Canning said there was a Russian army on the Vistula, but whether a large or small one, he knew not. He also stated his belief that the Austrian troops had evacuated Naples and Piedmont, "but whether they had all got out of the Milanese he did not know."

The pope has directed that prayers be made in the churches for the success of the French in Spain!

The king of Prussia is in a state of melancholy—so much so, that the prince royal is put at the head of the ministry and council of state.

The king of England has been seriously indisposed—but was convalescent.

☞ *Later and important*—By other arrivals at New York, London dates to the evening of the 17th and Paris of the 18th May, are presented.

One account says that the Portuguese general, having pursued the flying partizans of Amaranthe to the neighborhood of Leon, in Spain, has returned to

his country—another intimates that he has joined the Spaniards, 13 or 14,000 strong.

The French papers are quite successful in *reports*—but not in *deeds*. They say that Morillo has but 400 men and that the troops of Abisbal only want an opportunity to leave him in a body.

The Spanish traitor Ulmann has been repulsed in an attack on Valencia. The garrison of St. Sebastian's have made a sortie, which, as the French modestly say, "put into their power a number of French prisoners."

Famous chieftains of guerillas are preparing to act—among them Mendaca, ex-aid de camp to Portier. They begin to harass the French convoys.

The advance of the French army that was at Valladolid, has *advanced backwards* to Burgos, again.

"Paris. May 15, four o'clock P. M."—Mina has entirely out-generalled his antagonists—both the French and Spanish royalists, both regular officers and men of the faith. A despatch arrived this morning from marshal Moncey, dated the 11th inst. in which the marshal announces a severe check to the invading army. It was the intention of the commander of the united French and Spanish forces to compel Mina to fight near Vich, or to drive him within the walls of Barcelona. For this purpose, all the divisions of their army had been manœuvring for ten days. The constitutional general saw their intentions, and he entirely defeated them. Instead of retreating by Olot and Castelfort upon Campredon, as was at first said, he turned right upon Ripoll, drove before him Romagosa and a division of French troops, and with the greatest part of his force has marched upon Berga. He has now a free passage into Arragon. Having gained the valley of the Segra, he can either proceed towards Lerida, occupy Cerdagne, or threaten the rear of the allied troops in Catalonia. This able movement excites the admiration even of his antagonists.

"The report current among well-informed persons is, that he has taken 2,000 prisoners. This I merely mention as a report, but the previous facts may be relied on with perfect certainty.

"P. S. The government here is in great consternation. Moncey has ordered the generals engaged to be reprimanded; at the same time orders have been given to palliate their fault, by saying that Mina is flying before them."

Paris, May 18. The report yesterday circulated, of the complete defeat of a corps of royalist Spaniards, 2,000 strong, commanded by Romagosa, by Mina, who fell unexpectedly upon them, becomes to day more probable. It is said that the plan of Mina was to attack, in order to disperse, the two divisions of Eroles and Romagosa, before coming to hands with the French army. It is said that general Quezada, who was blockading Santona with 3 or 4,000 men of the army of the faith, having attempted to cause some soldiers to be shot, for want of discipline, was suddenly abandoned by his whole corps d'armee. It is even said that there was a sort of mutiny, and that the general of the faith was obliged to fly, accompanied only by a single aid-de-camp. According to the same story, several battalions had been detached from the French army in the vicinity, in order to keep up the blockade of Santona.—It is said that the marshal duke of Albufera, (Suchet), is about to take his departure for the army.

A letter from Perpignan of the 7th May, gives as a report, that the French commandant of the town of Figueras, sent to the commander of the fortress a flag, begging him not to fire upon the city, as it injured it very much, menacing him at the same time with rigorous treatment, when captured, if he

should persist in his course. The Spanish commander received the flag and message, sent back the messenger, and immediately commenced a fire upon the town.

Great uneasiness prevailed in Paris—Mina's master movement is said to have produced "consternation" in the capital—the funds had fallen; and it was understood that a raising of the tri-colored flag in the south of France, was apprehended.

A letter, speaking of Mina, says—Some of his antagonists will be reprimanded, and, otherwise, most likely recalled, for allowing themselves to be so out-generalled. Curial, D'Eroles, and Donnadieu, have got orders to exert themselves to repair the fault which they have committed, but that will not be in their power. Mina and his troops are accustomed to the mountains and the climate. The French are already suffering from heat, scanty subsistence and fatigue, and there is no chance now that they can do any thing in Catalonia."

Some of the French papers frankly say—the army of the French does not increase; there is no defection among the (constitutional) troops of Spain. About 60 prisoners that had been taken were solicited to join the traitor army, but they said that they preferred to be shot.

Proclamation of Empecinado.

Spaniards! The French have dared traitorously to invade our sacred soil, and are marching towards the Ebro. Still a Spaniard, and free, I have taken the resolution, a second time, to wage war with them to blood and to death. In the invasion of 1808, I fought for independence, and now I fight for it again, and for our public liberties.

Castilians! I am fully authorized to form constitutional corps to carry on war against the enemy, both here, in this city, and along the shores of Aranda de Duero—fly to arms! and merit glory in defending your country. Let us return to this contumelious war—let us be the Spaniards of old times; and, despising the discipline which makes a Frenchman a soldier, let us fight merely for the destruction of those hordes of slaves. Never listen to such infamous Frenchmen as pretend we are enslaved. Courage and the constitution! and there is nothing on earth that can destroy our liberty.

Long live the nation, the constitution, religion and liberty!

EL EMPECINADO.

Valladolid, April 16, 1823.

Opening of the cortes, at Seville.

Cortes—presidency of senor Calderon.

The session of the 23d was opened at half past ten; and the act of the 22d of March last, held in Madrid, having been read and approved—the president pronounced the following address:

We have heard the act of the 22d of March of this year, in which the sessions of the cortes in Madrid were suspended, that they might be continued in this city of Seville.

In the midst of a thousand obstacles, and in spite of the impossibilities by which we seemed to many to be surrounded, we have shown to all Europe the true situation of things among us, by deliberately and peaceably marching from the banks of the Manzanares, so fertile in heroes and in virtues, to the wide spreading and delightful plains of the Guadalquivir, and bringing liberty away in triumph, supported, if I may so express it, on the shoulders of the valiant general and the brave men who accompanied us, who merit as much praise for their strict military discipline, as for their firm and zealous adherence to the cause of their country.

The people assembled and hastened to congratulate us, honoring the sacred name of liberty which

eads and animates us, and offering to give themselves voluntary victims for her altars, before they will permit them to be profaned.

Our feelings seem to have been diffused on all sides and to have entered into every heart; the feelings with which we bade adieu to Madrid, in the midst of much anxiety, and in the contest of various emotions.

Civil officers at the head of provincial deputations, constitutional assemblies, all descriptions of military men, magistrates and judges, both secular and regular clergy, the public schools, all, with very few exceptions, impatiently awaited us in the towns through which we passed, and even came out to meet us in the highways, to present their good wishes, and to express their desire of contributing to the happiness and prosperity of our country, firmly resolved on maintaining her independence, and the fundamental code to which they had so heartily sworn.

The national militia, in the province of La Mancha, however, does not correspond with the amount of population; nor is it so large as it ought to be in that of Jean. Cordota and Seville, according to the character of their inhabitants, and the spirit and patriotism by which they are characterized, have distinguished themselves by their enthusiasm and decision. Among them we see the gleaming of helmets and the waving of plumes, over illustrious heads, already white with years, and adorning the brows of many a gallant youth, who without the advantages which age confers, anticipates to his country its peculiar services. The cooling blood of advanced years has been seen united with the ardent valor of youth; and prudence joins herself to zeal and energy. Every one seems to have devoted himself to the defence and consolidation of our growing liberty; and to leave it as a secure legacy to our children. Even our fair country-women, worthy of every expression of respect and gratitude, and as virtuous as amiable, prepared for us songs of praise; and in the desolate high road, mingled the sweet tones of their voices in the patriotic airs by which they were animated.

Thus, gentlemen, the committee of the cortes have made their truly triumphal journey; thus the event has justified the foresight of yourselves and his majesty's government. The enemies of our happiness have seen their perfidious schemes disconcerted and the grossness of their errors and the falsity of their prognostics all exposed to view. They have not been able to prevent from assembling here to-day, joyfully to choose and to consecrate this new and august sanctuary, which, serving as an asylum for our liberty and independence, shall protect it from the sudden and violent convulsions of decrepid and decaying aristocracy, from the perfidy of certain cabinets, and from the effects of that science of falsehood and perfidy which they have honored with the name of diplomacy.

Here then let us calmly wait their threatenings, which they have never performed, though they pretend it, that they may seduce the incautious and deceive the ignorant. Here let us again repeat to them, that in forming our constitution we did not intend to leave it exposed to the changes of caprice, nor to make it more, eternal and unchangeable than human affairs will permit; but to subject it to the variations which time and experience may dictate, for rendering it fixed and precise, and which the nation may put in practice when it is judged convenient; but which no other power on earth can claim the right of doing. No, not even so far as to begin a change.

Here they will come to be taught that we never tolerate wrong, nor any thing that would compromise our honor or the interests of the great nation which has placed her destiny in our hands. Here they shall see their deepest intrigues exposed, only by encountering our characteristic truth and energy; and from this place we will again repeat those lessons which they ought never to have forgotten, and of which they find a new memorial at every step they take in our sacred territory, which, to their disgrace, they have dared to profane. Come then and let us make known the tyrannical ambition of those men for whom we have recovered, at the expense of our blood, not only the high standing they had lost, but the very bread which till then they had begged. They trample on all considerations of respect, and despise every thing that is held most dear and sacred among men. Their oppressed and blinded subjects serve them as instruments: It matters not! they will find the bones of their brothers unburied and whitened by time; they will see that none are powerful enough to insult us with impunity, nor to trample on our rights.

Such is the object of the labors which we are now going to continue. Our constitutional king and his royal family being placed in security, and protected from every insult, in their sacred and inviolable palace, where our breasts will always know how to protect them, to repel force by force will be our leading duty.

It is not our liberty alone which is attacked; they are aiming also at our independence. They would not control and enslave us, but they cannot strike at this constitutional throne, without attacking the august majesty that surrounds it, dimming its splendor, and wounding the glory of the great monarch who sits upon it, because they have not the valor to imitate or to emulate one of his virtues.

Firm and constant in our design, and worthy representatives of the heroic Spanish nation, while with one hand we are consolidating, perfecting and adorning the holy temple we have planned for liberty and virtue, let us always hold in the other the sword prepared to defend it from all those who are plotting its destruction; and if it be necessary, let us mingle in the ranks with our fellow citizens, and show to the world new examples of virtue and valor, to prove that we are daily becoming more and more worthy the hate of tyrants, and of the love and gratitude of every free people, and of the admiration of nations—and of ages.

At the conclusion of this address the spectators who occupied the galleries gave some signs of approbation; but the president checked them by saying—"When a deputy expresses his opinion, he should not be either applauded or condemned by the spectators; I, therefore, beg the Sevillians that they will imitate the example of the people of Madrid, and observe the respect due to the national congress."

Greece. We have seen, (says the London Morning Chronicle), a gentleman who has served with distinction in Greece. His accounts of the Greeks are very favorable. The progress they have made during this struggle is, he says, quite surprising; and he considers their prospects to be most favorable. The foreigners have been of great assistance, in giving the confidence to fight regularly, in which they were necessarily deficient; and a comparatively small number of foreigners from the north, would soon put an end to the Turkish sway in Europe. The achievements of the Germans in this warfare have been truly surprising; and, making every allowance for the contemptible character of a Turk-

ish army, reflect the highest honor on that people, who, take them all in all, are still what Horace Walpole described them to be, the least corrupted of the nations of Europe. In the engagement which took place in February, 1822, at the landing at Navarino, general Norman, with 52 Germans, and one Englishman, (John Bone or Boone), who bore the brunt, and 100 Greeks, under Anagnosti, kept their ground for half an hour, against 5000 Turks, with the loss of only one man, Reichardt, an Austrian. In the well known engagement of Peta, near Arta, 81 Germans and 60 Cephalonians stood for two and a half hours against 8,000 Turks, and only retreated when their ammunition was exhausted. On this occasion, Norman and fifteen others were all that survived. The Turks experienced the enormous loss of nearly 1500 killed. The quantity of hard fighting that has been there may be judged of from the circumstance, that of the individuals who left Europe with our informant, amounting in all to 24, only two survived.

Brazil. Colonel Scheffer has arrived at Vienna, on a special mission from the court of Brazil, to the emperor of Austria. He also brought letters from the Archduchess Leopoldine, who styles herself *empress of Brazil*, addressed to her father the emperor of Austria. The object of the mission is to prevail on the court of Austria to recognize the legitimacy of the new order of things in Brazil. The envoy met with a splendid reception, but was given to understand by the emperor, that he could not take upon himself to decide an affair which could only be treated in concert with the allies of Austria. The emperor disapproved of his son-in-law's taking upon himself the title of emperor.

Columbia. It was only last week that we expressed some fears for the safety of com. Padilla and his squadron, in the lake of Maracaybo—but now have to announce the pleasing intelligence that he has captured Maracaybo! The details are given as follows:

On the 19th inst. two Spanish armed schooners sailed from Maracaybo for Porto Cabello, not knowing that the Colombian admiral Padilla had crossed the bar a few hours previous, and by whom they were shortly captured; the whole fleet then stood in to the Lagoon, and at day-light, admiral Padilla manned these two Spanish schooners with seamen and marines, ordered them to hoist Spanish colors, and make for the city, and that he would send a few sail in chase, which, however, should not overtake them. All things being thus prepared, at 7 o'clock, A. M. the manœuvre was commenced; the whole Colombian fleet immediately made sail in chase of these two decoy vessels—they were seen by the forts, which, not suspecting the trick, began to fire on the Colombians and protect the supposed Spanish schooners, which anchored under Fort St. Carlos, and remained in battle array, firing blank cartridges at Padilla, till his fleet engaged the forts. A landing was then effected from the schooners and the crews entered the fort with three cheers—in a few moments, however, the Spaniards found out *the cheat*, and were thrown into confusion. This gallant little band of Colombians harassed them in the rear, whilst Padilla, in front, was pouring in a galling fire. The carnage now became dreadful. The Colombian ship of war Mars was sunk by a point blank shot, and nearly all on board perished.

Morales, finding his situation a bad one, retreated with his army to Gibraltar, leaving admiral Padilla and the Colombian forces in possession of his strong hold. The forts being manned by the patriots, and their flags hoisted, they proceeded towards the city,

"which immediately rallied round the standard of liberty." Morales, not thinking himself safe, went on towards Porto Cavello, taking Coro in his way. When two days march from Coro, near Valencia, he fell in with the advance guard of gen. Paez—an action ensued, and Morales' army was completely routed. In this, as in several other actions, the Spanish general displayed a want of courage, leaving the field of battle and his army to the mercy of the enemy. This is the sum total of the news received to-day. I enclose a true copy of the letter from general Paez on the subject.

The letter from gen. Paez says that a fine regiment of Spanish horse have been cut to pieces by his troops—that Morales had precipitately fled with the remainder, reduced by desertion and battle to about 1400 men only, and arrived at Coro. Paez was waiting the arrival of the frigate to make a "desperate attack" on Porto Cabello.

During the fight at Maracaybo a Spanish schooner assisted Morales. She was sunk after fifteen minutes action; the captain, however, reached the shore in a boat, and on his arrival was immediately decapitated by order of Morales—an act of ferocity that is said to have been very prejudicial to him.

Hayti. It is stated that a force under the Haytien flag is collecting at Samana, under command of general Bogelar—thought to be destined to make an attack on Porto Rico.

Canada. The emigration to Canada appears to have increased this season. We find by the Quebec papers of the 10th, that, up to that period, 164 vessels had arrived from Europe, which had brought 5,635 passengers.

"Glorious uncertainty of the law!"

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 10.

The following decision is a very important one, from the consequences which it involves in all similar cases. No bond given to any bank is considered as binding on its obligors, until it has been accepted by the corporation, and its acceptance made a matter of record:

The case of the *bank of the United States* against their former cashier, Julius B. Dandridge, and his securities, came on for trial last week, before the federal court for this district; the chief justice of the United States, presiding—and was finally closed yesterday.

This was an action brought upon a bond, in the penalty of \$50,000, charged to have been given by Dandridge to the bank, for the faithful discharge of his duty as cashier of their office of discount and deposit, at the city of Richmond. The bond has subscribed to it the names of Julius B. Dandridge, Carter B. Page, Wilson Allen, James Brown, jun. Thomas Taylor, Harry Heth and Andrew Stevenson—and there are *wafer* or *wax* seals to each name, except Mr. Allen's, to which a scroll is affixed. There were many special pleas and demurrers. Mr. Stevenson pleaded *separately*, and among other pleas, that of *non est factum*; and set forth the circumstances under which the bond was signed by him. He alleged, that although his name appeared last on the face of the bond, it was in fact first subscribed by him: That it was not sealed or witnessed as to him, or delivered by him as his deed, but was returned, after being signed, to the principal obligor, to get other persons to join as his securities, and then to be returned, and if approved to be completed: That this was never done, and that the seal which now appeared to his name, was not put by himself. There was also a special plea, set

ting forth, that the said bond was not delivered as the act and deed of any of the obligors, before the several malfeasances and nonfeasances, assigned as the breach of the condition, in the declaration, and that the said bond and the securities named in it, were never received and approved by the board of directors, according to the act of congress, and the rules, by-laws and regulations of the bank.

Upon these pleas, as well as others, issues were joined. After the jury were sworn, the plaintiff's counsel offered the bond, and proved the handwriting of Andrew Stevenson, (there being no *subscribing* witness as to him, but as to all the other obligors),—and relied on this as presumptive evidence of a *sealing* and *delivery* by him, and of its being his deed.

The counsel for Mr. Stevenson thereupon moved the court to exclude the bond from going to the jury, upon these grounds: 1st. That possession of a bond, and proof of hand-writing alone were not sufficient, in any case, to presume a *sealing* and *delivery*, which were essential to every deed: and 2dly. That, if this be the law as between *individuals*, yet, in this case, the bare possession of the bond and bringing suit on it, would not be sufficient, but that they must shew acceptance and approval, by the records of the corporation, before the bond could be submitted to the jury.

These questions were ably argued on Wednesday and Thursday last by the counsel on both sides, (Messrs. Stanard and Call being counsel for the bank, and Messrs. B. W. Leigh, John Wickham and Chapman Johnson, for the defendants; the order, in which these gentlemen's names are here placed, being the order in which those on each side respectively addressed the court). After the argument concluded, the court took time to deliberate.

On Friday morning, the chief justice delivered a very long and elaborate opinion. Upon the 1st point, he decided, that, according to the established rules of evidence, possession of a bond and proof of the hand-writing of the obligor, (where there was no *subscribing* witness to its execution), might be left to the jury, to presume a *sealing* and *delivery* by the obligor; but, that this did not apply to corporations: That, without ascribing to those artificial bodies, all the qualities and disabilities annexed by the common law to ancient institutions of this sort, yet it was to be conceded, that they were, in their corporate capacities, the mere creatures of the act which gave them existence; deriving their powers from that act, and capable of executing them in the manner only, which the act authorized: That the forms and solemnities required by law must be pursued, and to dispense with the formalities which this required for valuable purposes, and to enable these *artificial* bodies to act in manner essentially different from that prescribed for them by the legislature, was *inadmissible*.—The bond was, therefore, in this case not to go to the jury, and *accordingly* was excluded. An exception was taken to this opinion of the court; and the jury found a general verdict for the defendants.

The counsel of Mr. Allen made and argued also this question before the court, viz: whether, in the courts of the United States, a *scroll* was a seal— which the judge decided was valid under the statute of Virginia.

It is for course not known, whether the bank will take the case to the supreme court of the United States, or acquiesce in the opinion of the chief justice. Their counsel have put it in their power to adopt either course, (which they may prefer), by filing the bills of exceptions.

Perkins's Steam Engine.

FROM THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in Boston, under date of April 26, gives a much clearer and more satisfactory account of this important invention than we have before met with.

As many inquires were made concerning Mr. Perkins's new steam engine, before I left Boston, without any satisfactory information being had, I will attempt to give you some account of it. Before I begin, however, you must free your mind from all notions of a common engine, and call his what you please afterwards. I do not mean that Mr. Perkins's machine is not a steam engine, but that its operation is so essentially different, in its principle, from all other machines under that name heretofore known, that you must prepare for a great novelty, such an one as must, in a short period, throw out of use all the steam engines, on whatever principles, hitherto made. I saw it on Monday last, the day after my arrival, being the first time he publicly exhibited it.

In common machines, a great mass of water is made to boil violently in a strong iron or copper vessel, called a boiler, upon the surface of which water, thus boiling, is raised the steam, heated to a great degree, and conveyed by pipes to the, working cylinder, and thrown by opening and closing cocks, alternately upon the upper and lower side of the piston. In Mr. Perkins's nothing of this kind takes place, nor does the water even boil, nor is any steam produced except the engine is worked. He confines, in a very strong vessel, a small quantity of water, keeping the vessel constantly full, which is heated to a very considerable degree. This vessel, corresponding to the old fashioned boiler, he calls the generator, and holds about seven gallons, in the machine I saw working. It is of cast iron, or rather bell metal, about three inches thick, and is placed in another sheet iron vessel or case, which encloses it, leaving a space all round of eight inches. Within this case the generator stands on a grating, so as to admit of coal being placed under it and round the sides, perhaps two or three inches high. To work his engine all day about a bushel of coal is necessary; and on removing the iron cover from the hole in the top of the enclosing vessel, I perceived no more fire than is often seen in a common parlour grate. The power of this engine is ten horses.

The cylinder in which the piston works is horizontal; the piston is two inches diameter, having a stroke of 12 inches only. Near this cylinder stands the generator, which communicate with each other by means of a short strong pipe, so that the operating valve alternately closing and shutting, this communication is brought as near as possible to the cylinder. When this valve is opened in common engines, the steam passes from the boiler to the piston; but in Mr. Perkins's, nothing but water, immensely compressed by heat, is passed—and, at the moment of passing, the small quantity which issues bursts into steam with great power. This explosion of water, (and I see no reason why it may not be so termed), immediately fills the space between the piston and one end of the cylinder, and drives the piston, the whole length of the stroke. On alternating, this steam is condensed, and the same operation then takes place from the opposite end. A small pump is moved to throw the exceedingly small quantity of water, resulting from the condensation of the steam, into the condenser—a strong iron vessel standing near the generator, from which

it is forced from by the same pump in to the generator again. Such is the general description of Mr. Perkins' new engine. It has the power of ten horses, and Mr. Perkins offered to bet he would make it do the work of a fifteen horse power. The whole machinery weighs probably less than a ton, and he says his machines and whole apparatus for any power, say fifty horses, will weigh only about as much as the water alone in common engines of the same power. He is now building a steam boat of 300 tons, to have two engines of sixty horses power each, the cylinders of which will be only seven inches diameter, with a five foot stroke, and the whole work will be below deck, at the bow of the boat. It is strictly true, in principle, that, when the engine is once filled, no additional water is required. But, owing to some small quantity inevitably escaping through the joints of the tubes &c. a small loss is sustained, which must be supplied by the pump; for this purpose he has a bucket of water ready. From the compact form, simplicity, lightness, and power of his machines, I see no reason why steam carriages should not, especially on good roads, in a very few years, supersede all other kinds of land carriage, and a small coach soon be running between this place and Liverpool, at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles an hour.

Australasia.

The progress and prosperity of the British colonies in New Holland and Van Dieman's land—the richness of the soil and the goodness of the climate, promise the establishment of a great empire in those distant countries before many years. The following notice of the present state of things, extracted from a late London paper, is highly interesting:

The arrival of his majesty's ship Bathurst brings letters and papers from Sydney to the 23d of September. Captain King, the commander, has returned to England to lay before the admiralty the full results of his voyages of discovery on the western coast of New Holland, in completion of those performed by capt. Flinders.

It must be gratifying to the many respectable families, who are looking to our possessions in this Antipodean territory as their future residence, that almost every arrival from Port Jackson brings information that the more the researches of the inhabitants extend inland, the more are they rewarded by ascertaining an indefinite existence of fine country; and perhaps it is not sufficiently known that the interior of New Holland yields in no instance to the beauty, excellence, and richness of the finest soils of Van Dieman's land, with the difference of a climate that will ripen the orange, the lemon, the olive, that invaluable grain, the maize, and similar bounties of nature.

It is a singular, but not generally known, fact, that a century has elapsed since colonel Purry, in a memorial to the duke of Newcastle, then secretary of state to George I, laid it down as a *postulatum*, "that there is a certain latitude on our earth so happily tempered between the extremes of heat and cold, viz: 33 degrees, whether north or south of the equator, that it will ever be found to be more productive of the choicest gifts of nature than any other part of the terraqueous globe. It is a latitude, (he continues), which sheds such fruitfulness on the earth, and happiness on mankind in general, that the further they are distant from this degree, so much are they the less happy! Thus Barbary, Egypt, Syria, Persia, India, China, Japan, and, in

short, all other countries, are found to excel in proportion as they approach it; upon this principle, Carolina and New-Mexico, in north, and Chili and the territory bordering on the Rio de la Plata, in south, are countries preferable to any in all the Americas; and thus Andalusia is the best in all the provinces of Spain; as are, for the same reason, Languedoc and Provence the best in France; and Naples and Sicily the most superior of all the Italian dominions." It appears that, so far back as 1723, colonel Purry wished to induce our government to form a settlement in New Holland, and that he subsequently addressed the Dutch and French ministry on the same subject; his application to the latter was referred to the academy of sciences at Paris, who coldly replied, "they could not judge of countries they had not seen;" and nearly 70 years after, when captain Cook returned from circumnavigating the globe, it was left for Great Britain to add the vast acquisition of Australasia to the empire; and by the settlements in New South Wales, to confirm the position and realize the anticipations of that enterprising man.

The last Sydney Gazettes bring only general local intelligence, but they bespeak, by their appearance, activity in all the movements of the settlements. An agricultural society has been formed, promising much advantage to the territory. Sir Thomas Brisbane is its patron; and some idea may be formed of the increasing number of respectable colonists, from eighty gentlemen having sat down at Paramatin, at the first dinner of the establishment in August last, when upward of 1500*l.* was subscribed, to carry into effect the purposes of the establishment!

The new formed settlement at Macquarrie harbor, established as a secondary place of transportation for the offending convicts, had continued to make successful progress. The coal here is found good and easy of access, and the timber, both in quantity and quality, answers every expectation.

As a proof that the increase of luxuries keeps pace with the more solid improvement in all the comforts of life, an advertisement, in one of the Sydney papers, invites masters of vessels to pick oranges for their sea-stores from the trees of a settler, at 6*d.* per dozen. A very few years since this estimable fruit was only attainable in the colony at 6*d.* each.

The same paper says, a house in Sydney is now selling colonial tobacco fully equalling the celebrated American negro head in its strength and peculiar sweetness.

The bee-hives taken out by captain Wallis, of the Isabella, fortunately arrived safe, and four of their thickly populated habitations are now in the neighborhood of Sydney, where the valuable little colonizers seem to lose none of their forces from their change of climate, but rather to increase in thrift and hardihood. The owner expected to extend his four to twenty hives in twelve months, so congenial to their prosperity and nature is their newly acquired land.

Those cultivators of the vine who have selected proper situations have every prospect of being amply rewarded. Mr. Blaxland brought over some samples of Australasian wine in the Shipley, for submission to the society of arts, who have awarded him the silver medal, in token of their approbation of its quality.

While every minor source of wealth is obtaining due attention in the territory at large, the principal feature that distinguishes New South Wales, more immediately as it regards the interest of this

country, is the peculiar fine wool of its sheep. The favorable prices it obtains here, and the high opinion entertained of its qualities by our most experienced manufacturers, continue to stimulate the growers to increased exertions. On colonel Purry's principle of the fruitful character of the 33d degree, the latitude of Port Jackson seems to be that in which the pure Merino breed delight and prosper more than in any other; for, although perseverance will ultimately improve the flocks of Van Dieman's land, the settler in that island finds in his attention to the fine-wooled breeds, difficulties to contend with unknown in the more congenial climate of New South Wales.

France and Spain.

A CURIOUS ARTICLE--FROM THE 'BRITISH TRAVELLER.'

We present a summary of an official correspondence between the Spanish consul at Bordeaux and M. de Breteuil, prefect of the department of the Gironde, which will show what were the actions of the French government, while it was pouring forth such solemn protestations of forbearance and friendship towards the Spanish people. The simple earnestness of the Spaniard--his perspicuous statements--cogent arguments and reasonable demands, are well contrasted with the vague and supercilious insolence of this member of the emigrant house of Breteuil.

No. 1--August 21, 1822.--The consul, Chevalier de Montalbo, regrets that he must commence the business of his mission by a complaint. He says, that, before he left Spain, he had heard nothing so much talked of as the preparations made by Quesada at Bordeaux for an invasion of Spain, and that the protection under which he acted was matter of public observation--that the consul's first care, on reaching Bordeaux, was to ascertain the truth or falsehood of these rumors, which, unfortunately, proved too well founded; the Spanish malcontents abusing the hospitality of France, *purchasing arms, preparing uniforms, and enlisting soldiers*--all contrary to the law of nations, and, moreover, directly contradictory to the strong assurance of the French cabinet, in a formal reply to a note from that of Madrid, "that every fugitive Spaniard should be removed to a distance from the frontier;" notwithstanding which, it was well known with what perfect ease and freedom any disaffected Spaniard could go where he pleased within the French frontier, *exempt from those regulations of the police, to which all other foreigners, as well as Frenchmen themselves, were scrupulously and invariably subjected.* The consul then goes on to state a multitude of facts which proved the hostile preparations making against his country--and, among others, the curious circumstance that certain Spaniards, and even Frenchmen, named by him, had come that morning to the consular residence by mistake, (supposing it to be in the rebel interest), and "had asked to enlist in the army of the faith," saying that "they had been decidedly promised two francs per diem." After dwelling on this proof of the creation of an army under the nose and with the sanction of the French government, for the invasion of Spain, the consul prays the discontinuance of such practices.

August 22--The prefect answers, that "He will always do his duty, and conform to the orders of his government;" and moreover, that one of the persons, named by the consul as enlisting, had been arrested for a robbery, (several had been named). Not a syllable upon the merits of the consul's statement.

No. 2, August 24--The consul to the prefect. --Renews his complaints, that, although the laws of France required of all foreigners travelling through the country, or returning home, that they should provide themselves with passports from their respective consuls, as a necessary preliminary to their being *vises* by the French authorities, yet, nevertheless, that passports were granted in the mayor's office at Bordeaux, to disaffected Spaniards proceeding towards the frontier, without any shadow of the requisite formality for foreigners, and without the slightest difficulty. He names the individuals publicly known at Bordeaux, as furnishers of arms and clothing and accoutrements to the Spanish rebels, and concludes by appealing to the faith of treaties and to the honor of the French government for redress.

No answer to this application.

No. 3, Sept. 3--The consul to the prefect.--Complains that a great number of malcontent Spaniards had left Bordeaux in the course of the preceding week, and set out for Spain to swell the bands of the insurgents; that these men must have left their several habitations in Bordeaux provided with French passports only, in contravention of the laws of France respecting foreigners, and in direct falsification of the repeated promises of the French government. Among the above mentioned traitors, the consul points out Fuentenebro, corregidor of Roa, and the priest Merino.

The Prefect did not deign to reply.

No. 4 Dec. 2--The consul to the prefect.--Reprehends the prefect for his disrespectful silence, and charges the French authorities with another infraction of the law of passports, of a character the converse of the preceding. As the rebel Spaniards had been furnished with passports which the law did not authorize, so those individuals, who adhered to the constitution, after they had procured the regular passports from their consul, were required to give security or bail of some kind, when they presented themselves at the office of the prefect to get the *visa* of functionary applied to them.

Dec. 3.--The prefect condescends to answer. He says cavalierly, that "he does precisely what he thinks right," and that, if the Spanish consul feels himself aggrieved, he had better complain to his own superiors, who will settle the matter with the French government--that he, the prefect, in fine, is only a ministerial officer, and in no respect a diplomatist.

No. 5--The consul to the prefect.--Reiterates his complaints.

No. 6--Complains that Spanish, (constitutional), subjects are ordered to quit France without reason assigned, or the least delay, although French subjects in Spain enjoy every species of liberty unmolested.

Republic of Colombia.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Message from the executive of Colombia, on the opening of the first constitutional congress of the republic.

Yello-citizens of the senate and of the house of representatives:--The solemn installation of the second congress of Colombia, is one of the happiest events of my political life. Its re-union in the manner prescribed by our fundamental laws, while it offers an irrefragable testimony of the submission of the government to the will of the nation, is at the same time, a motive of consolation to the republic, and of extreme regret to its enemies. The most profound talents, tried patriotism, and the most ma-

ture experience being united in this august body, its deliberations must necessarily be the fruit of the most ardent desire of public prosperity; your meditations, I trust, will result in the establishment of wise laws, salutary reforms and acts, which throughout the country will spread happiness and beneficence, consolidate the noble work of twelve years' sacrifices, and be received by the people with joy and gladness. Great as were the labors and anxieties of the last general congress, and laudable the motives by which it was animated, the republic still feels a void, which you are called to fill—that congress was scarcely able to trace the path, in which the future legislatures were to tread with security. The executive will present to congress, through its respective organs, the information and materials, which time and circumstances have permitted it to collect, and you, gentlemen, selecting what is the best calculated to advance the happiness of the nation, will have a vast field for the fulfilment of your oaths, and the exercise of your duties.

The government of Colombia has omitted no step towards the termination of our struggle with Spain, in a manner decorous to both nations, and mutually advantageous. The government has not been guided by any apprehension as to the uncertain termination of the war, but by the sentiments of sparing to humanity the fruitless sacrifice of new victims. It availed itself of the first opportunity of sending a commission to Madrid, which, favored by the progress of our cause and by the change of principles in the political system of Spain, might obtain by reason, what we were determined to procure by arms. Our agents were not listened to; they were charged with false imputations, sent from the court under indecorous pretexts, and we were treated in such a manner, that a reconciliation, on the basis of our independence, was impossible. This was no surprise to the republic; for it never entertained the idea that H. C. M. was capable of renouncing the lamentable delirium of his being able to subdue us; but it was necessary to yield to the intimations of the Spanish commissioners, and manifest to the world that our perseverance in the present struggle, was not the effect of hatred or revenge, but compliance with the most sacred duty imposed upon a people aspiring to an amelioration of its condition. The subsequent conduct of H. C. M.'s government, reinforcing the armament which invades our territory, and that of the general of the expeditionary army declaring the treaty of Trujillo untenable, in violation of the rights of nations, have convinced us that our enemies will carry on this exterminating war against the independence of Colombia. The executive is firmly resolved not to listen to, or admit any negotiations on the part of Spain, so long as they be not founded on the explicit acknowledgment of our national sovereignty.

So great was the conviction entertained by the government of Colombia, of the determination of the court of Madrid to prolong the war against America, that we hastened to establish solid relations with the independent states of the new world, fixing a sure basis on which the progress of the contest, or a negotiation with the neutral powers and Spain itself, ought to be conducted.

The government of Colombia has been the first to lay the foundation of an American confederacy, which, uniting the political interests of the vast territory separated from the Spanish metropolis, and mutually guaranteeing and respecting themselves, may receive a physical and moral power, capable of opposing and defeating the enterprises and connexions of the enemy. The treaties hitherto en-

tered into, will be laid before the congress, and I take the liberty of anticipating my congratulations on the pleasure it will experience, in seeing the solidity and consistency which has been given to the independence of the new world.

Substantial changes have taken place in Mexico, since the treaty in Cordova, between the chief of the independents and the Spanish general O'Donohue. Don Agustin Yturbide has been placed on the imperial throne, instead of the family called to it by the plan of Iguala and the treaty of Cordova, in consequence of the court of Madrid's declaring that treaty null. The government of Colombia is not thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the events that led to the coronation of Don Yturbide, but has endeavored to obtain all the necessary information on that point to enable us to set on foot and strengthen the relations between the republic and the empire, with a fixed determination not to interfere in her domestic concerns and to recognize the free will of the Mexican nation, so long as she is animated by the sentiment of remaining independent of Spain.

The government of the United States has given a sublime example of justice in the solemn acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the states of South America. That nation, the cradle of liberty, has seen, with satisfaction, this act so justly acquired by policy and sound reason, and the enlightened members of its government, by this noble conduct, have added a new lustre to the glory of a free people and to themselves. An agent from the United States at present resides in this capital, who has communicated to me the friendly sentiments of his government and a desire to commence and consolidate an intercourse with the republic. The executive has hastened to testify our sentiments through the means of a minister plenipotentiary, thereby preparing for our future negotiations.

With the European powers we have endeavored to commence some diplomatic relations, reduced at present to obtain from them an explicit acknowledgment of our national sovereignty. Among some of the most respectable nations, our cause seems to have acquired considerable popularity, and although the respective governments have not decided on our request, they have not afforded us any cause for complaint. Their acts relative to our trade and neutrality, have acknowledged us as a fixed government. Colombia has endeavored to shew to all nations, that good faith and justice are the firm guides of our conduct, and that it is our duty to respect the laws of all states, their rights and those of their respective individuals. Such will forever be the conduct of the Colombian government and its citizens—thus they will live in peace, and on a good understanding with the whole world. It is a matter of infinite satisfaction to me, that, in the course of my administration, on the establishment of a new and delicate understanding, no disagreeable questions have arisen to interrupt the harmony we maintain with all nations.

His most faithful majesty, the king of Portugal, has opened the way in Europe, to the acknowledgment of the American governments. The republic had appointed a diplomatic mission to Lisbon, which, among other points, was to regulate the limits of the republic on the side of Brazil; but the unexpected death of Mr. Echeverria, and the late events in the Brazilian provinces, tending to withdraw them from their dependence on Portugal, have frustrated our intention. I have endeavored to regulate with the court of Rome, our ecclesiastical concerns, on which so many difficulties have arisen and are daily

experienced, to the well known injury of the prerogatives of the supreme civil authority and of the spiritual wants of the people. The death of Sn. Echeverría was likewise an obstacle to this negotiation, but the government has decided on sending a new mission to Rome; in the meantime, information shall be given to congress of the method adopted by the government in this matter, hoping your wisdom will fix a certain rule, although provisional, which may remove the scruples and other obstacles.

The government has the satisfaction of announcing to the congress, that the free territory, now in possession of the republic, is the same as that fixed by the fundamental law of the state. Three new departments have increased the number of those recognized by the organic law of the 2d October; one of these separated from Spain by its own efforts, the other two have been liberated by the valor of our armies, and by the extraordinary exertions and skill of the President Liberator. In these, as well as in the seven remaining departments, the political system adopted by the constituent congress of Cucuta, has been established with general applause. The people have conceived the most flattering hopes of prosperity on seeing their civil and political liberty secured to them by the fundamental code. All the Colombians have submitted their wills to the law; the glory of our campaigns, the lights of philosophy, the prerogatives of the ministry of the church; the influence of merit, reputation and virtue, have all humbled themselves before the constitution. With the exception of two or three small towns, some of whose stupid and fanatic inhabitants wish to live by disorder, the government can safely proclaim that nothing but sentiments of union and fraternity dwells in the hearts of the Colombians. The order and internal tranquility enjoyed by the republic, have not been disturbed, notwithstanding the arrogant pretensions and suggestions of the enemy, nor the frequent impediments occasioned by the reduced state of the public revenue, which, too frequently, affords an opportunity of discontent among those, who, in the change of system, experience a disappointment in their fortunes and their hopes.

The government, in the first instance, believes itself indebted for this blessing, to the mercy of Almighty God, who has watched over the fate of Colombia; and, secondly, to the efficacious co-operation of all our fellow-citizens, authorities, and especially to the venerable clergy, secular and regular. Upon such prosperous foundations, public education has reared itself with success; knowledge has been extended through the means of the press; the citizens have enjoyed the right of denouncing the abuses of power, and endeavors have been made to spread among the people, a sincere regard for our institutions. The propagation and progress of the literary and scientific establishments, which the new statutes of the congress and the interest of the local authorities will necessarily promote, will doubtless be the best support to our code, to the administration of government, to the security of the republic, and to our future happiness.

It is to me a source of infinite satisfaction, and a most pleasant duty, to recommend to you most fervently the fate of the Colombian nation, whose sacrifices have reduced it to the necessity of all the protection which wise and beneficent laws can extend. The most exterminating war has desolated her population, agriculture and commerce; and congress ought to revive, as much as lies in its power, these sources of public and private riches. I, therefore, call the attention of congress to our agricul-

ture, commerce and mines. Our geographical situation will enable you to place the heroic people of Colombia in a state of affluence, and give them, as it were, a new existence.

It is painful for me to throw a gloom over the pleasure which the information I have just laid before congress, must naturally inspire. I allude to the national revenue—this is ruined—it requires a new creation; and the actual wants we labor under, are not of a nature to justify the most trifling delay. The government has suffered the most agonizing conflicts in the course of its administration, and congress ought to be surprised that it has been able to survive and triumph in the strife between the great public wants and the havoc of individual fortunes. The congress of Cucuta enacted very salutary laws, which diminished the ancient colonial revenues, but the substitute which was adopted to cover the deficit, has not been found adequate to the calculations then made. The army, and the officers of the civil and financial department, demand that portion of their salaries, which the government was under the necessity of withholding; the fortified towns, the navy, the parks of artillery and arsenals, the officers, the national establishments, all demand the consideration of congress; and that in so urgent a manner, that I think it ought to have a preference in its first sessions. Deprived of pecuniary resources, the executive cannot fulfil its important duties, nor the nation enjoy her independence and liberty. To the house of representatives I particularly address myself on this interesting matter: two sources of revenue, I think, will be sufficient for the present demands—the monopoly of tobacco and the custom house. The first requires funds and advances to make it flourishing; the second, wise and prudent regulations. If to these be added the improvements, which I think are absolutely necessary in the other branches, it is probable that the people, being relieved from their burthens, will afford means of augmenting the national treasury. The government is desirous that the exactions from the clergy, known by the name of ecclesiastical monthly salaries, annual payments, and half annats, be entirely abolished.

One of the objects to which I request the particular attention of congress, is our foreign debt. You, gentlemen, well know, that the generosity of various foreigners, in our most calamitous epochs, reanimated the spirits of the Colombians and furnished them the means of supporting the war of independence with glory. Whatever may have been the views and speculations of our supporters, the republic is their debtor, and we are obliged to discharge faithfully the loan. The complication of this business, through the conduct of our agents in Europe, but more from the unfavorable circumstances which involved the republic during the last year, raised serious doubts in the executive, which prevented it from embracing a decorous and conciliatory measure. All the particulars shall be laid before you, and I feel confident the members will be persuaded that a business of so delicate a nature has been conducted with prudence. I am bound, however, to inculcate that our national honor must not be sacrificed to any views of interest; regularity and economy, which, under other circumstances, ought to be exacted with zeal and rigour, must yield to this paramount duty. We are debtors, and these debts must be discharged, how great soever may be the sacrifices. The executive hopes the congress will enact a law to enable us to pay the interest and discharge gradually the principal. The arms of Colombia have been covered with

glory, wherever they have carried liberty and laws, and even in the midst of misfortune their honor has remained untarnished. At the close of the congress of Cucuta, the important fortified towns of Carthagena and Cumana, were under the dominion of Spain; the isthmus and the province of Quito groaned under the yoke of the government of Madrid; the province of Coro had been revolutionized by Spanish agents; the district of Ocana was ruled by a faction; the province of Guayaquil was exposed to the fury of an anarchy, and a naval force rode triumphantly on our Atlantic coasts. All these terrors have disappeared, and this immense territory, which formerly was Spanish, is now under the protection of the government and laws of Colombia. Licentiousness, which is generally the effect of war, has not stained the renown of the defenders of Colombia—the voice of the laws, more terrible than the clang of arms, has been listened to, and the victors of a thousand battles have never refused their most scrupulous submission to them. A desperate movement of the enemy, which gave them a maritime superiority, has roused the public spirit, and reminded the liberating army of the sacred duty of renewing its sacrifices for the attainment of the independence of our country. Maracaybo being occupied by the expeditionary general, the executive power considered itself in the situation stipulated by the 128th article of the constitution, and has exercised the faculties therein granted, in a manner which will be separately laid before congress.—Although I have not yet the satisfaction of announcing to you the complete destruction of the enemy, yet still it is a matter of congratulation to inform you that their designs in the invasion of Merida and Trujillo have been frustrated, that the departments of Venezuela and Boyaca are in perfect security, that the army of the Magdalena has been reinforced, and that the cities of Puerto Cabello and Maracaybo are in a state of rigorous blockade. Were it not for the disagreeable occurrence of the insurrection of some places in Santa Martha, the government would have been enabled, on this occasion, to announce the entire liberty of the department of Zuela.

The regular army and the national militia require a careful organization. Without this, the government must necessarily continue to experience the difficulties and contradictions arising from the immense difference between the political government of a free state, and the military government of an absolute monarchy. The fortifications which have fallen into our hands in a dilapidated state, require immediate repairs; the arsenals and parks of artillery must be replenished, together with all the implements of war requisite to place the republic on a respectable footing. I recommend to congress in the most urgent and tender manner, the fate of the widows, and of the soldiers and officers rendered helpless in the service of their country.

The efforts of the government have succeeded in providing for the republic a maritime force, sufficient for the protection of our coasts and our external commerce. Without this we should still be the sport of the Spanish squadron, to whose superiority exclusively, may be attributed the success of the enemy—but this valuable acquisition will be of no avail, unless congress supply the means of its support, increase and repairs, whenever these should be required either by encounters with the enemy or the fury of the elements. The navy board will give more extensive information on this point, and

will present the glorious achievements of our infant navy, the regulations, ordinances and other dispositions made by the executive, in virtue of the law authorizing it, to acquire and preserve such a maritime power as our geographical situation requires.

As for myself, gentlemen, I have had only to comply with the will of the nation; to the rigid observance of the laws, I have sacrificed projects of utility and convenience, firmly persuaded that our submission to them is never more necessary than at the first period of the establishment of a political government, and that no one ought to show a greater respect to them than the person placed at the head of the government. If circumstances have obliged me to exercise the extraordinary faculties conceded to me by the constitution, my intentions have never tended towards the use of them against the political liberty of the nation or the individual rights of the citizen—our foreign enemies, and the internal tranquility, have been the two only objects to which I have directed the exercise of these faculties. In testimony of this assurance I can invoke the voices of all the inhabitants of Colombia. The authority vested in me by the representatives of the nation, for the welfare of their constituents, has been employed in that object, and if I have not succeeded as well as my wishes and my conscience prompted me, congress must attribute it to the want of means, time and tranquility, and not to my sentiments. From the moment I took the reins of government I was fearful I should sink under the enormous weight: I renounced my liberty, and constituted myself a slave to the republic; and I must frankly confess, that, did not my hopes now rest on the labors and assistance of the congress, I would not hesitate a moment in recovering my liberty. I conclude, gentlemen, by congratulating the public on the installation of the first constitutional legislature, and beseeching you in the most ardent and affectionate manner, to unite your efforts, vigilance and sentiments, in laboring for the happiness of Colombia, and for the preservation of the inestimable treasure of liberty and independence.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER.

Bogota, April 17th, 1823.

13th of the Independence.

CHRONICLE.

Com. Daniels has arrived in Baltimore, as a passenger, in the Colombian brig of war *El Vencedor*, from La Guyra.

Citizens. The ex-king of Naples and Spain, we believe, is a citizen of the United States—his nephew, Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat, aged about 22 years, has reported himself to the Marine court at New York, as a necessary step towards naturalization.

Philadelphia. St. Andrew's church, just finished, is said to be one of the most splendid edifices of the kind in the United States. The sale of a part of the pews lately took place, and brought 23,135—or about 3000 dollars more than the estimated value. The total valuation of the pews is \$45,500. Many of the most valuable were not offered, but 22 additional pews have been since sold for 12,000.

Died, at Milford, Del. on Friday, last week, *Joseph Haslett*, esq. governor of that state—son of the revolutionary hero, of that name, killed at Princeton, and an excellent man. It is remarked, that he is the third installed governor, in succession, who has died without completing the term of his office.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The anniversary of the birth-day of freedom was observed in this city yesterday, with the customary testimonials of respect, and a general abstinence from labor or business.

☞ Other engagements prevent a rejoinder to the replication of the editors of the 'American Sentinel' to the remarks in the 'Register' of the 21st ultimo.

☞ Without fully estimating the amount and responsibility of the task, I rather hastily promised in the last REGISTER to say what were the "landmarks" of parties, and give some "history" of them. To bring to memory the acts and feelings of twenty-eight years in three or four days, and digest and condense them so that an idea of their spirit might be given to those who had not known and felt it, is not to be easily done; and to restrain the matter within reasonable bounds, was extremely difficult. There was danger also, that my own recollections might be somewhat influenced by the part personally taken in the warm political contests that must needs be noticed. However, the project has been accomplished, and, if not sufficient for a "history of parties," enough, perhaps, is said to indicate what they were, and bring things to memory that many seem to have forgotten. To illustrate the state of the times, at different periods, I have introduced several familiar relations of things, which is by many thought to be the best way of shewing the extent and power of feeling and force of events. Only about one half of the article is inserted in the present number—the remainder is unavoidably postponed for the next REGISTER.

It was my fixed purpose while writing these sketches, to view things impartially—if it was possible. And, never having been an office-hunter or power seeker, never having asked for or obtained any place, pension or emolument, in satisfaction for my politics, nor asked for any, of any sort or description whatever,* and yet not expecting to obtain one, (and, "blessed are they who expect nothing"), perhaps I have reasonably succeeded: and though I have been as warm a partizan as almost any one, I never believed that all of my own party were honest, and all of the other party dishonest—and, in the worst of times, had the pleasure to possess the private friendship of some of the latter, under a contract, however, that we should not speak on politics; for so it was, in many places, that such conversation could hardly be held without a quarrel! We were so heated, that we would not sit down and reason with one another. This was an unpleasant state of things, and a powerful obstruction to the progress of truth.

The purpose of these sketches is to afford some general information of things past, in all which I had an active participation, and I am sure that it was a disinterested one, though, in some cases, perhaps, the impetus was from wrong impressions. Still, on

*Lest some captious person should notice this, it is right to state that my name was once used as an applicant for a public situation—but without my privacy or consent, and in a way that I much disapproved of. Yet, I do not pretend to say that a snug birth would be objectionable—in these hard times!

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a calm review of the whole, I do not see much to condemn. But the main purpose of the essay, is to furnish tests for the holding of a "democratic" caucus, to select an "undeviating democratic" candidate for the presidency, if it must so be that we shall have one. I have said that the old political "landmarks" are cast down—and believe that they are; and hence what I regard as the "political impossibility" of accomplishing the thing aimed at—and I believe that the measure is also *inexpedient* and *unsafe*. But if it is resorted to, let the old tests be rigidly applied, and the caucus be "democratic" in fact as well as in name, as well in respect to the members of it as the persons to be put in nomination.

It used to be regarded as "democratic" to discuss subjects among ourselves, until a course was resolved on; and until then, in the most ardent times, no one was required to give up his private opinion even to the settled majority: but now, if certain papers are to be regarded as organs of democracy, (and some of them speak as confidently as if they were so constituted by *patent*), it is not "democratic" to reason on any thing that they are pleased to pronounce as right! The REGISTER shall not go into party politics further than it has hitherto done—but will maintain the right of discussing any subject that is of interest to the people, whether agreeable to the *patentees* or not.

☞ In the "REGISTER" of the 21st ult. after stating the arrival of the Cyane at Cape Mesurado, I asked, "but what has this colony cost us? Doctors Dix and Pell, purser Atwood, midshipman Kirk and about forty of the crew have perished by disease." For this the editors of the "National Intelligencer" kindly undertook to correct me, saying that "if their worthy friend would examine the account he would find that the deaths took place *after* the Cyane had left the colony." If, by such *logic* as this, we could restore the brave men to life, there would be some sense in it. The saying was true, but the application of it just as reasonable as to declare, that a man mortally wounded in the field, who died next day in the hospital, did not come to his death by the fight.

I have now before me, in a New York paper, at which place the Cyane has arrived, what must be taken as an official account of her cruise, from which I extract the following paragraphs:

"Arrived at Mesurado on the 27th March, and finding the colony in a defenceless and distressed state, (they having suffered very severely from attacks of the natives some time previous, whom, however, they had very gallantly repulsed), captain determined to leave them in as great a state of security and comfort as circumstances would admit of. A landing place was made, from which to the settlement the road was cleared; and a house built for the agent who had previously been worse lodged than any of the colonists, and a stone fortification, in a commanding situation, nearly complete, called Castle Stockton. The coast fever, however, making its appearance amongst the ship's company, the commander was compelled, though reluctantly, to leave this building in an unfinished state; the colonists, however, in a short time, with a little exertion can complete it. This fever deprived the ship of

thirty six officers and men, and was confined, (with three exceptions, and those very slight cases), to such as had been engaged on shore. It commenced suddenly and its progress was rapid, all the deaths occurring within four weeks of its appearance."

The Cyene left the coast on the 21st April. Two of the officers and five or six of her men had died in consequence of the visit to Lagaira--and thirty-six others of those who had been ashore at Mesurado. The whole number of deaths that took place on board this ship, during her cruise, was forty-nine.

I have been not a little amused at the zeal of Messrs. Gales and Seaton to correct the editors of papers, the "American" and "Patriot," about the canal. They undertook to give the editors of the former in their own way, to mistake it; and they also attacked the latter, because of some things he had contemplated work; being mildly corrected by one, and retorted on by the other, they as good as said that the people of Baltimore did not know anything, that they saw "through the spectacles of a corrupt editor," to use their own elegant and appropriate language. And they have had another hit at the "Patriot" for some certain communication that he had inserted; but the latter boldly said--"we are the censors of our own press, and acknowledge no right in them, or any one else, to interfere in this department of our duties. They will for the future be good enough to act accordingly." (That is, Messrs. Gales and Seaton).

"Think of that, Master Brook!" It looks squally, as old com. O'Brien was accustomed to say, and savours of rebellion against "legitimate" authority!

THE "OLD LANDMARKS." Presuming that I know something of what were the landmarks of the old political parties in the United States, a brief notice of them may not be uninteresting or useless, seeing that so much is said about holding a caucus of the "democratic members" of congress, to recommend a sound and *undeviating* "democrat" to the support of the party, as president of the United States. It is not my intention, at least, at present, either to be deluded, coerced or driven into, a discussion as to the persons put up for the chief magistracy of the republic--but I am willing to do what I can to place certain general subjects before the people, some of whom are too young to know what parties were, others have forgotten their condition, and many find it convenient just now to *disremember* things once deemed essential to constitute a "democrat." But if any will use that word, they ought to understand the meaning that it had in primitive times, when the lines between parties were so strictly drawn that no mistake could be made about it. This will not stir up old animosities, and I utterly disavow even the most remote intention of the sort--for justice compels me to say, that the "federalists" were not always wrong, nor the "democrats" always right. Some measures were, at different times, proposed by one party, that were worthy of the support or deserved the reprehension of both parties--but it was too much the practice of one to be continually opposed to the other, no matter what was the subject acted upon, in relation to our foreign or domestic policy.

I shall proceed to detail the prominent points on which parties divided in the United States.

In Washington's administration, partly on account of the neutral policy that he adopted and maintained, on the breaking out of the French revolution, (now universally acknowledged to have

been a wise one), but especially concerning the treaty with Great Britain, signed at London in November, 1794, and ratified in the following year, and the money to carry it into effect appropriated in 1796.

History of the case. Previous to the receipt of this treaty, much feeling had been excited by certain assumptions and arbitrary and unjust proceedings of the British government, a narrative of which is too long for the present occasion; and an undoubtedly large majority of the people of the United States was willing to come to an open rupture on account of them: and there was a very warm feeling in favor of France, because, having shaken off her regal government, the crowned heads of Europe had entered into an infamous league, (of the same character as the present "holy alliance"), to force chains upon her, in the manner that the successor of Louis XVI is attempting to fasten them on Spain, at the present day--to which proceeding the British were a party. The appointment of Mr. Jay, then chief justice of the United States, to negotiate this treaty, was much objected to on constitutional as well as political considerations, for he did not resign the office of chief justice, and was regarded by many as being too warmly attached to the interests of those with whom he was to treat. [It is not necessary for me to express an opinion on this case, or others of its nature--I only state the facts as I personally know that they were.] When the treaty was received, president Washington laid it before the senate, who then, as they do now, sat with closed doors, (and the president often attended their secret deliberations.) It was supported and opposed with uncommon ardor--at last, and before the question on its reception was decided, Mr. Mason, a senator from Virginia, in the heat of his indignation at the whole proceeding, furnished a copy of the instrument to the editor of the "Aurora," and thousands of copies were almost instantly published. The shock on the political mind of the people, could be compared to nothing but that of an earthquake on the moral feelings of a society.--Meetings were held every where to express the public disapprobation of the instrument, and to entreat the president to withhold his signature from it; and, perhaps, not less than nine tenths of the yet surviving soldiers and sages of the revolution were, at first, opposed to it. But still the treaty was ratified by the senate, and Washington firmly signed it. The mighty weight of his character thus thrown into the scale, brought many to a serious pause, and the people began to divide into parties, pretty nearly equal in strength, and out of this mainly grew the late democratic and federal sects--for until then, it had really been chiefly *whig* and *tory*, so far as questions merely political had been regarded. Washington naturally rallied round him a vast amount of the good people of the nation, and all persons believed that he meant what was right; though others, and yet a majority, thought he had done what was wrong. Before the treaty could be fully perfected, certain appropriations of money would have to be made by the house of representatives, and this subject was seriously and very warmly agitated until the meeting of congress late in the year 1795. Those, and those only, who truly felt the importance of the late "Missouri question," can apprehend the then existing state of the public mind, unless they saw and felt it at that period. I heard many men say, they were reminded of the awful anxiety that prevailed when the Declaration of Independence was about to be made in 1776--that they never had, except at that season,

been so moved as they were then. I was yet in my "teens," but accident placed me in certain situations wherein I had a much better opportunity, perhaps, than most youths of my age, to know what was going on. The papers were filled with essays for and against the treaty. It was discussed before the people by the ablest men in the United States, and attacked or defended by smaller essayists without number; even by myself, without the editor of the paper, who published my articles, ever suspecting the source from whence they came—and here was the date of my "democracy" as some called it then, that the editors of the Albany "Argus" so gravely have their doubts about now! The most solemn debate took place in congress that had ever been known, except on the case of Independence. Notwithstanding the senate had ratified and Washington approved of the treaty, there was a clear and decided majority in the house of representatives hostile to it, and apparently resolved to withhold the appropriations necessary to carry it into effect. It was during this discussion that Mr. Fisher Ames delivered his famous speech—I heard a part of it; it was, indeed, a most powerful appeal to the passions. It was said, and perhaps truly, that even Washington himself exerted his personal influence on the occasion; and thereon, for the first time, (that I know of in the United States), the people were excited to *instruct their representatives*, and claim it as a right. Meetings were extensively held, and many sets of instructions forwarded, that were seemingly in opposition as to the private opinions of some of the members, as well as of a majority of those whom they represented—that opinion and majority being really opposed to the treaty. I believe that I speak understandingly, and might venture to mention particular cases, if I pleased. Many questions of various character, but bearing on the treaty, were decided, and the *right* of the house to withhold the appropriations, if it pleased, was maintained by Mr. Gallatin, and, I well remember, he was severely attacked for his expression, that it was the constitutional principle of the house of representatives "to hold the purse strings," even if "the wheels of government should be stopped," though he was supported in his opinions by the late president Madison, the present venerable Macon, and by Mr. Giles, and nearly all the rest of the "democratic" members of congress. The famous, or infamous, *Cobbett*, who then or soon after prided himself on being believed to be in the confidence and pay of the British government, caricatured Mr. Gallatin, in a print prefixed to a periodical work published by him, and called the "Political Censor." The friends of the treaty, [joined by a few who believed it was *expedient* to carry it into effect, *circumstanced as things were*, it having been approved by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, co-ordinate branches of the government], resorted to several indirect means to operate on the main question, but failed until the 30th April, 1796, when the following resolution was decided:

"Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, [of the whole], that it is *expedient* to pass the laws necessary for carrying into effect the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain."

This was, unexpectedly, passed in the affirmative—51 to 48. One or two persons, who had originally opposed the appropriations, were suddenly *indisposed* and could not attend, and several had "*chopped round*," as the sailors say, suddenly, under the cover of "instructions," professing obedi-

ence to the will of the people. Every member present from Maryland, except old general *Sprigg*, voted in the affirmative, though at least three of them were counted on as being as firmly opposed to the treaty as he was—and there was one vacancy. One of these, was rejected by his constituents at the next election, on account of his vote; a second never regained the confidence of his party, or again went to congress—a third succeeded in reinstating himself. One that was *absent*, I happened to have the pleasure of an acquaintance with some years afterwards—he had been a gallant soldier in the revolution, and was one of the most amiable of men, but was not returned to congress; and, to his dying day, that absence "hung heavy at his heart." In the fifty-one years there are the names of more than forty-eight nays, I cannot call to mind who did not retain the reputation of among them were Madison, Macon, Giles, Baldwin, Dearborn, Livingston, Newmick, Varnum, Hampton and others. *own* in their day, and all who were *own* of them are still called "democrats." Notwithstanding the "starting place" of parties was at the adoption of "Jay's treaty," it was a difference of opinion with Washington, on a *same* point, and a question of *expediency*. No regular opposition was made to the measures of his administration, and the lines of parties were not fairly drawn until the campaign for the next president was opened. It was, no doubt, the fact, that a large majority of the people of the United States was opposed to the treaty, and it was said, by persons who were believed to know, that Washington himself had agreed to receive it with great reluctance; but, having adopted his course, he was not to be diverted from it, and he accomplished what he thought the good of the country required. But surely, he was the *only man* in the nation who could have got that treaty through. The love and reverence of the people for him, induced many to give up their *private* opinions wholly to him: a proceeding that, in this case, was not so important, but which I have no desire to see a recurrence of. It has destroyed the liberties of many nations, for few have had a *WASHINGTON* at their head.

I believe that this is a faithful political history of the first arrayment of parties in the United States, under the names by which they were long after designated. It is a brief detail—yet it may call up some things to recollection, and especially impress it on the house of representatives, that that body "holds the purse strings"—that no provision of the constitution will admit of the drawing of one dollar from the public treasury without their approbation. There is safety in this consideration; and, as the senate was wisely designed to act as a check on the haste of the house, so the house may serve as a check on the power of the senate, even in the making of treaties.

So much for the first point—and I shall proceed to what I regard as the first political "*land mark*."

1. The contest between Messrs. Adams and Jefferson for the presidency in 1796, and the subsequent measures of Mr. Adams' administration in regard to the *quasi* war with France, &c.

History of the case. This election was maintained with great warmth, and tended more firmly to fix the lines between parties, which were yet indistinct on account of the personal popularity of Washington, and the well-earned confidence that was reposed in his discretion and zeal for the public good. Mr. Adams was elected, and commenced his administra-

tion with a speech to congress that astonished many who had opposed him, and startled some that had supported him. It had less of party in it than either expected, and some members of his administration, (as was then believed), went to work to give a higher tone and "energy," as the word was, to the government. They succeeded. Among the measures adopted in 1798, was that of getting up addresses to the president, commending him in the most extravagant terms, and expressing "unlimited confidence in the wisdom and virtue of his administration." These addresses were hawked about from door to door, like petitions in our cities to get a street paved—those who signed them were good citizens, and those who refused were put down as "jacobins." *In many places it was like taking a census of the people, to determine how many were "federalists" and how many were "democrats," and it was believed that many persons were actually dismissed from office as being "disaffected," because they refused thus to send in their "adhesion."* I do not magnify facts. Parties were at such a height at that day, that I well recollect to have been personally abused, because I did not mount a black cockade, and once had great difficulty to prevent personal violence on a young man of my acquaintance, because he foolishly braved a set of persons by wearing one. Both parties went so far, that social, family intercourse was destroyed, in thousands of cases—and a gentleman could hardly join a mixed company without being insulted by unsupportable epithets. To receive the "Aurora" at that time, was regarded as the extreme point of political degradation, and so powerful was the persecution, that many obtained and read it secretly, though "Porcupine's Gazette" was openly patronized! People compared the proscription of that and other newspapers to the proceedings of the "holy inquisition," by whom it was made an unpardonable sin to read the Bible! Lists of the subscribers to these offensive papers were obtained at some places, and forwarded to the seat of government! Credit was, very generally, refused at some banks to the "opposition," and it was believed that the old bank of the U. States, at Philadelphia, had closed the accounts, (or caused the closing of them), of most persons that were not acknowledged "federalists." I recollect one personal instance of this sort. It happened in the bank at Wilmington, Delaware, where I then lived—a note was objected to because the maker of it was an "enemy of government," but the good sense of the direction rejected the proposition, and the "legitimate" was exposed. Further to shew the spirit of parties, I will notice a fourth of July celebration that took place in that town, always remarkable for its "republicanism," though then almost broken down by the power of "federalism." It had been agreed to make a joint celebration of the anniversary of independence—that the president of the day should be a "federalist," and the vice president a "democrat," and that the company should, in good humor, drink all the toasts that they might alternately offer. The dinner party consisted of a number of the most prominent and respectable gentlemen on both sides. When the cloth was removed, the president gave "John Adams," &c. The toast was drank by all, though it afforded no small degree of merriment to see what a "hard job" it was for some to get down their wine. The vice president then gave "Thomas Jefferson," &c. It was generally drank as the other had been, but an imprudent young man violently broke his glass, and spilled his wine on the table. Every one was on his feet in a moment. The act was deprecated by almost every one present, and in

the severest terms—yet party feelings were soon so much roused, that a general battle seemed inevitable. All wanted to talk, and none were willing to listen! But the affray was soon settled—a powerful mechanic very deliberately seized the young man by the back of the neck, grasping him as if in a vice by one hand, while with the other he poured a glass of wine down his throat, to the manifest danger of suffocating him! This was the act of a moment—but that moment was happily sufficient to restore the company to discretion, and convince both parties of the necessity of an immediate separation—which took place, and each division of the company finished the celebration "in its own way." Things of this character were forced into the most common transactions of life, from the making of a pair of shoes to the building of a ship, in all places whereat the parties were pretty equally matched. In some, the different political sects met in actual combat, with as much regularity as opposing armies ever did. This was notoriously the case in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, during a famous electioneering campaign, when *fighting and voting* were a common object on both sides! All persons had yet to learn, or at least to attend to, the admonition, that "TRUTH IS A VICTOR WITHOUT VIOLENCE." The passage of the alien and sedition laws increased the flame—the officers of the provisional army were often very overbearing, and perhaps, not, at all times, treated with the respect that they deserved, on account of a letter said to be written by the secretary of war to gen. D. of Virginia, in which it was said that persons laboring under a certain hideous political designation, would not be objected to on that account, for officers; and many believed that the army was rather intended to operate on the people of the United States, than on the French republic; that it was designed to build up a "strong administration," to support an alliance with England in a crusade against liberty, *destroy the state sovereignties and consolidate the government.* That these were the designs of some, there cannot be a doubt. The United States was compared to "a sow with a litter of pigs," each tugging at her, arresting the freedom of her will, and wasting her strength!

Washington, however, yet lived, and the "federal" party, certainly, embraced many of the best men of the nation, who had for seven years contended for freedom, and could not be supposed willing to establish such an aristocracy as a faction of that party, [the Hartford conventionists of latter times], aimed at. Moderate measures were recommended and encouraged, and the election of Thomas McKean, as governor of the great central state of Pennsylvania, "the key stone of the political arch," had a wonderful effect in suppressing violence. President Adams seemed displeased with the lengths to which parties had proceeded, and he changed his policy, in renewing his attempt to effect, and in bringing about, an accommodation with France. This was understood to be against the advice of the heads of departments, and an explosion took place. The secretaries of state and war resigned or were dismissed—and a party was got up only less hostile to Jefferson and the democrats, than to Mr. Adams. Some account of these things were given in several curious pamphlets that appeared at the time—but a friend long since borrowed my collection of them; still the general facts of that political quarrel are pretty fresh in my recollection. The president, it is said, was highly offended, because things had been done by his secretaries, as under his sanction, that he did not approve of; and it seemed as if he himself really began to apprehend what the "demo-

crats" imputed to him, as the design of his administration—to wit, *a change in the form of our government, "a fraternal alliance" with England, and an extinction of the free representative system.* It may be, that it was the idea of the alliance that first caused a stir in the blood of the old whig. He had been worked into what was, perhaps, a too hostile disposition towards France—but, to unite with England, and give up the destinies of this country to the will of old George and his ministers, was too much! The fire of the revolution again warmed his soul; he penetrated into what he supposed was the ulterior designs of those who had possessed his almost unlimited confidence, and, with a burst of his former spirit of resistance, cast off them all. I well remember the shock that it produced, and the "long faces" that it made—and it was currently believed, on what then seemed undoubted authority, he said, *"that had all the regiments ordered to be raised been full, and H— at their head, we should have been compelled to raise another army to preserve the constitution."* I cannot now refer to the authority for this remarkable declaration as quoted; but I happened to meet with it in a pamphlet written by myself fourteen years ago, called "Things as they are;" and have no manner of doubt of its substantial truth. An anecdote may serve to shew the probability of these things, which was directly related to me while Mr. Adams was president, and perhaps before the result of the election of 1800 was known. When going from or proceeding to Washington, he met, at one of the public houses on the road, an old revolutionary friend that he had not seen since the close of the war.* They agreed to dine together. Mr. Adams made some observations that evidently manifested a desire to know the politics of his compatriot—who said, he had not changed them since 1776; adding, *"but they tell me that you have changed yours."* The president said, "perhaps it has appeared so—but it is not the fact. My predecessor left me surrounded by men that were exceedingly useful to him, and innocent, because they dared not attempt to dictate to or mislead him; but, presuming on their standing with Washington, they have given me inexpressible pain, and, to cast them off, was a most difficult matter. I have relieved myself of them, but it is too late." This is the substance of what, (from particular circumstances), I remember was told to me sometime in the year 1800, in a way that I believed it; but whether any such conversation ever took place or not, I cannot affirm. It was well understood, that many of the "federalists" were opposed to the taking up of Mr. Adams for the presidency, a second time—that they had nearly fixed on another person; but, having agreed upon him, they supported him to the utmost of their power, as a party—as the "democrats" have supported their candidates. It may here be added, that Mr. Adams was not long out of office before he was a frank and open friend of Mr. Jefferson's administration; and, a few years after, he became a public writer against *impressment* and other hostile acts of the British, under his own name. And it has been stated, I think by himself, that when the first embassy to France was talked of, he was greatly importuned to send gen. Hamilton as one of the envoys—he yielded to this, on condition that Mr. Madison should be another. This was most decidedly objected to, and neither were appointed.

*I cannot state the fact certainly, but, if I recollect rightly, it was the late col. Osborne Williams, of Anne Arundle county, Maryland—a man that never was afraid or ashamed to say what he thought—a diamond in the rough.

But to return to the subject—the people at large remained nearly as much heated as ever, and it required time for them to get cool. They had been worked into the madness of passion by reported plots and conspiracies—believed on one side to be real, we must hope—and on the other denounced as despicable contrivances to introduce "a reign of terror;" and the approaching election still furnished materials for inveterate opposition among them, which some of the last acts of Mr. Adams' administration were not calculated to lessen—especially that concerning the judiciary, for this the democrats supposed was designed as a *palladium* of "federal" politics and policy.

I shall now proceed to the 2nd great "landmark"—or rather division or collection of "landmarks."

2. The second contest between Messrs. Adams and Jefferson for the presidency, in the year 1800—in which the latter was successful, and entered on the duties of his office the 4th March, 1801.

The history of the case embraces a great multitude of facts—but they shall be noticed with all possible brevity. This election was conducted as violently as the former had been—and the parties abused each other in the most extravagant manner. It was said that if Mr. Jefferson was elected, our churches would be turned into cow stables, the public debt of the United States be wiped away, the country become a province of France, and the like; and that, if Mr. Adams was chosen, he would do things not much less offensive. Persons of character—some men in the most eminent situations, so far forgot themselves as to become common traducers of public and private reputation! The "federalists" yet had the power, and the "democrats" were struggling to get it: but great principles were maintained and opposed. The first thought, generally, that the constitution was too weak—the latter believed that it was sufficiently strong; and on these leading points hinged many important collaterals, thought to be essential to the well being of the people.

It is here needful to give some account of the progress and termination of that memorable election in the house of representatives. It was the most awful political contest that ever occurred. Never, perhaps, before had the minds of a whole people been so seriously agitated; and I cannot yet revert to the period without a sensation that partakes of horror, when I reflect on the narrow escape that the republic made.

At that time there was no designation on the ballots of the electors whom they designed for president and whom for vice president. They simply contained two names, and the person who had the greatest number of votes was considered as elected president—if no one had a majority, the choice devolved on the house of representatives, voting by states, as yet is the case. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had 73 votes each, and Mr. Adams 65. The balloting commenced in the house of representatives on the 11th Feb.—eight states voted for Mr. Jefferson, 6 for Burr, and 2. (Maryland and Vermont), were divided: it required a majority of the whole number of the states to make a choice, so no determination was had. The balloting, with the same result, continued until the 17th of the same month. In all places whereat the intelligence of it was received, the people looked as we might suppose they would do if a civil war was expected, and the agitation at Washington, filled with strangers, was almost beyond bearing. The late estimable Nicholson, of Maryland, though apparently at the point of death, was brought to the capitol in his

bed and lodged in one of the committee rooms, that, by his vote, he might prevent Maryland from being given to Burr. At last, on the 37th ballot, the following result appeared—

Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, *nine* states, voted for Mr. Jefferson.—Maryland gave 4 votes for him and 4 blanks, Delaware and South Carolina declined voting, and New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut stuck to Burr.

When the issue was known, the people were wild with joy—they hugged one another in the streets, and some danced and sung and shouted, not knowing what they did—the old forgot their infirmities, and the young committed many extravagancies. A notice of two little things that happened to myself may illustrate the state of the public feeling. I caught myself, *though entirely alone at the time*, with my hat in my hand and whirling it round my head, and huzzaing with the whole force of my lungs; and it made me feel very foolish—but, "*I could not help it.*" Immediately after this I met a friend who begged me to proceed to my office with the least possible delay—I accordingly ran towards it as fast as I could, and there found a large crowd of persons in the very act of forcing a small cannon into the office to give me a grand salute, though I then was a private man like the rest, never having printed a public paper of any sort until several years after. It was with no small difficulty that I diverted them from their design, and, as it was, they were yet so mad as to discharge the gun in a thickly built and populous street, by which a couple of dozen lights of glass were broken in the office alone! In this crowd, a number of persons were actors whose common habits were as sober and sedate as those of others of the town in general. It is just to add, that though the "federalists," for a moment, seemed depressed by this event, a common sense of what was right soon caused a large majority of them, (so far as came to my knowledge), to be satisfied with a result, bottomed on the undoubted will of a majority of the people, though they did not esteem Mr. Jefferson any the more on that account.

This act of the "federal" party in congress can hardly be excused. I never heard it defended. The constitution, it is true, gave them *power* to proceed as they did—but, if all men should do, on every occasion, what the *written law* will not prevent them from doing, we should be little better off than a nation of savages, and, perhaps, worse. Take away from society its *moral sense* of decency, justice, mercy, honor, truth, &c. and what remains is not worth contending for, as an improvement over the customs and manners of the rudest aborigines of America. It was just as perfectly known that the people designed Mr. Jefferson for president and Mr. Burr for vice-president, as that an election had been held at all. Some may have quibbled, and said, that members of congress had no *right* to know this. It is true, they had no *legal right*. But there was a *right far beyond the law* that should have operated—THE ETERNAL RIGHT OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE; and even the first principle of the constitution under which they acted, that "the will of the people is the supreme law of the land."

The following letter from the late James A. Bayard, (then having the vote of a state, being the sole representative of Delaware), though lately published in the REGISTER, we feel it proper to insert here. It was addressed to one of his friends at Wilmington:

Washington, 17th February, 1801.

"DEAR SIR—Mr. Jefferson is our president—Our opposition was continued till it was demonstrated that Burr could not be brought in, and even if he could he meant to come in as a democrat.

"In such case, to evidence his sincerity, he must have swept every officer* in the United States. I have direct information that Mr. Jefferson will not pursue that plan. *The New England gentlemen came out, and declared they meant to go without a constitution and take the risk of a civil war.* They agreed, that those who would not agree to incur such an extremity ought to recede without loss of time. We pressed them to go with us and preserve unity in our measures.

"After great agitation and much heat, all agreed but one. But in consequence of his standing out, the others refused to abandon their old ground.—Mr. J. did not get a *federal* vote.† Vermont gave a vote by means of Morris withdrawing. The same thing happened with Maryland. The votes of South Carolina and Delaware were blank. Your obedient servant. [Signed] J. A. B.

I have a suspicion of the source from whence this letter was published. I heard of it shortly after its date—and the fact is strongly impressed on my mind, that the writer made a request to withdraw it, *but was assured that it had been destroyed immediately on its receipt, as improper to be kept in existence.* ¶ If he had been living, that letter would not have been published.

Mr. Harper, (as may be seen by a reference to his exposition, addressed to the editor of the "National Gazette," and inserted in the last volume of the REGISTER, page 277), in opposition to what appears to be the meaning of Mr. B's words, as to the *extremity* to which the "New England gentlemen" would have proceeded, says, "I most firmly believe that there was not a man among them who would not have voted for Mr. Jefferson, had his vote been necessary to prevent such a catastrophe." In republishing Mr. Bayard's letter, it is right to refer to Mr. Harper's declaration.

[One passing remark on this subject—If I could apprehend the repetition of such a scene, and suppose that a congressional caucus would prevent it, liable as it is to many and such serious objections in the present state of affairs—I would support it, *even if it virtually vested the election of a president in the senate and house of representatives in their "individual characters."* But I do not believe that an old fashioned caucus, "democratic" or "federal," can now be held, and that, if holden, apprehend that it may rather have a tendency to throw the decision into the house of representatives than prevent it—some of the reasons for which I have already assigned.]

The contest being over and Mr. Jefferson seated, he soon clearly indicated his design of softening down party-rage, and he so effected it, that, in 1804, he was re-elected almost without opposition! But there were many severe contests in the different states before this unanimity was brought about. I shall notice two of them, that the spirit of the whole may be understood—they are familiar to me, and as applicable to the condition of things elsewhere, as in the little state of Delaware.

In the year 1801, the democrats, for the first time since the peace of '83, succeeded in the election of their candidate for governor, and col. David Hall,

*"The loaves and fishes"—ah! what trouble have they caused mankind.

†Nor did Mr. Burr get a *democratic* one.

who had commanded the justly celebrated Delaware regiment for some time during the revolution, was chosen by a majority of 17 votes. It was the constitutional duty of the senate of that state to count the votes and proclaim the result of such elections. It was currently reported and decidedly believed, that a majority of that body had pre-determined to pronounce the election illegal, and so secure the governorship to the speaker of the senate, a majority of which was "federal." It was deliberately resolved to resist this—and concluded to swear in col. Hall, as governor, *on the green, before the state house at Dover*, if the senate persisted in its supposed design. Preparatory to this, it was needful to find a willing person who could administer the oath; and, after much inquiry, it was discovered, *that only one "democrat" in the whole state had authority to administer a common oath—so perfect had been the proscription; and how that one had escaped, then became a matter of much speculation: it was an honest Irishman, who had fought bravely in the revolution, and he promptly agreed to perform the duty requested, for which purpose he proceeded to the seat of government; and, in its neighborhood, many resolute persons were located—among them as respectable men as there were in the state, to act as occasion might require. A sort of negotiation was entered into and an understanding had, as to the proceedings that would take place. One of the senators, (who could not "go the whole"), gave way, and voted against his party; col. Hall was then declared duly elected, and each man departed for his own home in peace.*

We had another great contest in this small state in the ensuing year, 1802, which I shall briefly notice, and conclude this branch of the subject. Mr. Bayard, who voted thirty-six times for Burr in the house of representatives, vested with the whole power of the state in his own person, was again a candidate. We put up Mr. C. A. Rodney to oppose him. These gentlemen ever were, until the lamented decease of the former, on the most intimate and friendly footing of any two persons that I ever knew, and they nobly maintained their regard for one another, even in this furious rencontre of parties. It was as stubborn a contest as ever took place—but resulted in the election of Mr. Rodney by a majority of fifteen votes! Mr. Bayard was a man of great powers—fearless and brave, almost an idol with his party, and so much the more desired to be put down by the other side. In looking over some old papers, I happened to meet with an extract from the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, of the 11th October, 1802—this was not the most violent of the papers of that day; it, however, said, "Indeed, the death of WASHINGTON could not have given the *enemies of liberty* more satisfaction than that Bayard has lost his election." It was an event deplored by one party, and a cause for triumph in the other, that, perhaps, never had its fellow in the choice of one representative in the congress of the United States. Mr. Bayard, surely, was about the strongest man in the "federal" interest—he was privately liberal, yet, as a public man, resolved, and sometimes apparently rather austere. Still, every one admired his uncommon talents, and all believed him *honest*. His political principles were severely assailed in this contest, but his integrity never impeached: and, it is fair to add, that Mr. Rodney was treated in the same respectful manner by the other side; but it would sometimes make one smile to see these gentlemen, almost daily, arm-in-arm together, while their adverse political friends were seemingly ready to make battle, at every corner or cross-roads in the state!

Before Mr. Bayard proceeded to Washington in the latter end of the year 1800, he declared, in my hearing, that, if the choice of a president was to be made between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, no man ought to hesitate. He believed, he said, that the first meant right, but that his scheme of government was not fitted to the state of society, and he pronounced it visionary. Of the latter he spoke in very rough terms, and expressed his surprise that the "democrats" had ever taken him up, saying that he was a perfect *Cataline*. The very evening of Mr. Bayard's return home, on the 6th or 7th March, 1801, we accidentally met, and I took the liberty to remind him of the conversation alluded to, and apply it to his late votes for Mr. Burr in congress. He said that his opinion of the men had not been changed; and then expressed his *detestation of the trammels of party; observing, that I could not yet understand their force*. He said this in a way that silenced me, *for he appeared exceedingly mortified, if not distressed*. I do not affect to have had an intimacy with Mr. B. but we were sometimes together at the house of a mutual friend; and then, as on all other occasions, he was polite and communicative—liberal in his remarks, and willing to hear the observations of those that he happened to be in the company of. This gentleman's conduct in 1801, has already been mentioned—it was he who then, perhaps, prevented a dreadful calamity; and, if the history of a certain meeting that took place between 1808 and '10 is ever brought to light, I apprehend it will appear that he, a *SECOND TIME*, interposed, and destroyed a scheme that had for its apparent purpose a separation of the states. He was a warm partizan—but a real patriot; a good neighbor and a generous friend. My testimony cannot add any thing to his reputation; but a notice of him seemed fitted to the general subject that I am endeavoring to give a faithful, though imperfect, account of—and when a man such as he was, proceeded to the lengths that he did, *through party*, what must have been the state of the common mind?

In 1803, the zeal of parties was so much softened, that Mr. Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, as before observed, almost unanimously—Connecticut and Delaware being the only states that voted against him, supported, however, by two straggling votes from Maryland—14, all told. Matters went on pretty quietly until 1807, though parties were yet strictly divided in congress, and some agitations took place about "Burr's conspiracy," the purchase of Louisiana, and divers other things—none of them, perhaps, coming into our view as "landmarks"—the majority was not violent, and the minority submitted as it should do.

In November, 1806, Napoleon, emperor of France, issued his Berlin decree; this was followed up by the famous British orders in council, the first dated January 7, 1807, and order was heaped on order, in perfect contempt of neutral rights, Napoleon taking part in the effect by his Milan decree of the 17th December, same year. The British orders in council declared nearly all Europe in a state of blockade, and the American coast was lined with ships to enforce said blockade at the mouth of the harbor of New York, and it was done! Nay, the insolent persons who commanded these ships took the liberty of over-hauling even shallops laden with cord wood or hay, for the New York market, and a scoundrel, named Whitby, fired into a sloop and murdered a citizen of the United States.—At other places, acts nearly as outrageous were committed, and the cup of bitterness was filled by the base attack on the Chesapeake frigate, to sup-

port British claims to the "right of search" and to *impress seamen* from our ships, thousands of whom, native American citizens, were then enslaved in her "floating hells." Blessed be heaven!—I never expect to hear of a recurrence of these things—they *cannot* happen in a state of peace; for though Britain thus made war on *us* we were at peace with *her*. Not being prepared for the contest, and for every good reason wishing to avoid a war that would mix our affairs with those of Europe, what were called "restrictive measures" were adopted, and the embargo laid in December, 1807, to protect persons and property against the depredations of the British, and nearly two months before the Milan decree was here known to have been passed. It was regarded as the only alternative between submission and war, by the "democrats," though opposed by the "federalists," being, as they asserted, laid at the dictation of France.

A minute account of the proceedings that led to the embargo would be highly interesting—and shew that those who first urged the government to resist British encroachments, were the first to abandon it for having resisted them! The facts are in proof, in the memorials of the merchants and others—and, if collected, would make a curious little volume.

The bill for laying an embargo passed the senate, 22 yeas and 6 nays—and was carried in the house, 82 to 44. On looking over the yeas and nays, I notice the name of one gentleman, at that time holding his seat as a "federalist," who voted for the embargo—and one also, so regarded as a "democrat," who voted against it.—Perhaps there never was a more strict drawing of the line between parties than on this occasion. It was the great point or "landmark" of Mr. Jefferson's administration, involving, in its practice, the whole of his theory in favor of peace and in opposition to war. But it re-kindled the old fire of party. He that was for the embargo, was a "democrat"—he that was against it, a "federalist;" it was as a wall between the parties, to be seen and almost *felt with the hand*, (so strong was it), in every state, city, county, town, village or hamlet of the United States, and in every class or condition of the people, "high or low, rich or poor." It was the *touchstone of principle*—as shall be exemplified by familiar events that happened in Maryland, to represent the acts and feelings of the whole people of the United States.

The city and county of Baltimore formed a district that sent two members to congress. The "democrats," resolved to re-elect major N. R. Moore, a soldier of the revolution, who had voted for the embargo, with Mr. A. McKim, a very respectable merchant and a friend of the embargo, as his colleague. The "federalists," or opponents of the embargo, thought they had a better chance of success by taking up one man only, and they fixed on a gentleman that would have succeeded if it had been possible to elect one favorable to the policy of his then party: it was Mr. W. H. Winder, since general Winder of the army of the United States, at that time believed and now held to be, not only a learned and accomplished gentleman, but as true an American as ever lived. If perseverance, in itself, ever deserved success, he ought to have been elected. The campaign was a very hot one, and each party spent much time, and used all possible exertion, to increase or bring forth its strength. But when the election came on, Messrs. Moore and McKim obtained 6837 votes, and Mr. Winder only 1818. But let us further mark the prevalence of *principle*!—

this same maj. Moore, who obtained such an overwhelming majority in 1808, who had always sustained the character of one of the best of men and soundest of "democrats," was rejected in 1810, and Mr. Peter Little, (our present member), sent in his place! For Little 2604; for Moore 2478 votes. The reason for this was, that major Moore had voted for a repeal of the embargo law, which Mr. Little said that he would not have done; and the old veteran, with all the power of old attachments and faithful services, supported too by three fourths of the wealthy of the "democratic party," was beaten by a new man, a mechanic, for principle-sake; and hundreds who voted against him put in their ballots with serious regret. I was one of these. We all loved the man, but felt it our duty to maintain what we thought a matter of principle. It is notorious that the whole state of Maryland so acted for or against the embargo question; and that because the majority was in favor of that measure, gen. Smith was re-elected to the senate, in 1809.

During the term of Mr. Jefferson's administration, some points were unsuccessfully made by the "federalists," in which subsequent events and increased knowledge have shewn that they were right—and others were made in which they were undoubtedly wrong. But party supported, and party opposed, almost every measure suggested by the executive—and herein is the great evil of parties. I shall mention only one case to illustrate this remark—the *gun boat system*, no doubt proper, useful and efficient in certain cases, but now universally acknowledged as wholly incompetent to a scheme for the *national defence*; and the opposition of the "democrats" to the navy (proper), had also been in the extreme. But I doubt very much whether the leap that we have made from *gun boats* to ships of the *first class*, will not be found as inconsistent with sound policy, *if much further extended*. I am fearful that the science and skill of our invaluable seamen, and their exploits on the ocean, may have seduced us into an establishment that will hereafter cause us much trouble. It is an easy thing to build ships of the line—but to man and support them for war, is another affair: and, when we call to mind the accidents of storm and battle to which they are liable, perhaps there may be reason to believe that they may become too much a favorite with us. A fleet may be defeated—it may be wrecked, and then the naval means for the whole period of a war will be lost. I know that it is the opinion of some of our best naval officers, that, if the navy is to be increased beyond the amount of ships now building, that attention should be paid exclusively to the erection of strong frigates and sloops of war, to harass an enemy and dissipate his strength. But these remarks belong to other subjects, though at all times worthy of being considered.

[To be concluded in the next REGISTER.]

GEN. JACKSON. The following extract of a letter from general *Andrew Jackson*, explaining the reason why he declined accepting the mission to Mexico, to which he was appointed by the executive, is copied from the *Mobile Commercial Register*:

"Not having been consulted on the subject of the appointment, nor having heard any thing of the intention of the president to make it, until after the nomination was submitted to the senate, entitled me to exercise my own judgment on the propriety of the measure; and, on mature reflection, have come to the following conclusion: That, in the present revolutionary state of Mexico, the appearance of an American minister at that court, with credentials to

the tyrant Iturbide, would carry with it, to the people of that country, the appearance that the U. States approved his course: would thereby strengthen the tyrant—and enable him the more firmly to rivet the chains of despotism on the Mexican people, who of right ought to be free. The future peace and security of the United States, materially depends upon the Mexicans establishing a government upon the representative system. These views induced me to decline the acceptance, determined never to permit pecuniary or other considerations, to entice me into a measure, where the cause of suffering humanity could not be relieved; and where there was no prospect of my rendering any service to my country.”

COTTON, in the New York market, is now worth on an average from two to two and a half cents more than it was three weeks ago, and the chances seem rather in favor of a still further advance. This rise, says the American, has been partly occasioned, perhaps, by the fact, which now seems ascertained, that the crops will, on the whole, fall rather short of, instead of exceeding, as they were expected to do, those of last year; but, perhaps, still more from the increased consumption of this raw material by our own manufacturers.

PINS. In reference to this manufacture, the New York Evening Post says—We observe it stated in the Mechanics' Gazette, that Mr. Whittemore, of this city, has so improved the machine for making pins, (originally invented by an American), as to make, from the simple wire, 30 *per minute*, completely headed and pointed entirely by the machine, with only one hand to turn the crank. Great as this ingenious improvement is, we learn from the Minerva, that a native American, who is now a resident of Philadelphia, has lately invented a machine, for making pins, about three feet square, which may be worked by a boy of 12 years old, who, without any previous instructions, can make 60 *pins in a minute*, being double the number manufactured in the same space by Mr. Whittemore's invention. All that is necessary, in the new machine, is to introduce the end of a coil of wire, and, by turning a crank, the wire is gradually drawn into the machine; it is there cut to the proper length for the shank of the pin; a spiral head is simultaneously formed, and placed on it; afterwards both are attached firmly together, and, by means of a grindstone, the point is formed, and the pin falls out of the machine, which, after having been submitted to the process of whitening, is, in every respect, like those now imported from Great Britain.

The principle on which the two machines are formed appears to be the same, though it is evident that the one invented at Philadelphia possesses a great advantage over the other in producing double the quantity of pins. This is certainly a remarkable age for inventions; and that spirit of discovery which formerly belonged, in a peculiar degree, to the French nation, and was so readily improved on by the English, seems to have been largely transferred to our own countrymen, whose efforts cannot fail, ere long, to silence the calumnies of those who not only denied us all literary talent, but pronounced us utterly incapable of any ingenious or useful invention.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND. A letter from a young gentleman, dated at Valparaiso in February last, gives the following account, derived from the captain of a Martha's Vineyard whale ship.

“The captain informs me of his touching at Pitcairn's Island, in lat. 25, 5, long. 130, W. This island was settled more than 30 years ago by six or eight English sailors, mutineers of the English ship *Bounty*. They took with them their Otaheitian wives. Twenty years after, the ship *Topaz*, of Boston, touched at the island and was surprised to find it inhabited, and more so on being boarded with canoes by people who spoke the English language. They said they were the sons of the above mentioned mutineers, who were all dead but one, named John Adams, who is living to this day, and is now upwards of 70 years old. He has several children and grand children, who, with the rest of his young friends, amount to 40 or 50 inhabitants. This venerable old man instructs them to read and write, and particularly in religious principles. They all call him father, and pay him the utmost respect. The master of the whale ship says he never left a place with more regret, as they are the most hospitable, virtuous and happy people in the world. The island is healthy and fertile, producing abundance of fruits, fowls, hogs, &c. It is said to be six miles long, and three broad.

RUSSIAN UKASE. From the *National Intelligencer*. A paragraph is circulating in most of the newspapers throughout the union, purporting to be an extract of a letter from Washington, and importing that the Russian imperial ukase of 4 16 of September, 1821, had been revoked. This statement is not correct. We understand that, at the proposal of his imperial majesty's government, recently made, the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg will be furnished with powers and instructions to confer with the Russian cabinet for the adjustment, to the satisfaction of all parties, of their conflicting claims in relation to the north-west coast of America: and from the well known moderation and regard to justice of the emperor Alexander, no less than from the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so long and so constantly manifested by him, there is reason to expect that this adjustment will be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to him, and, at the same time, consistent with all the rights of this nation. In the mean time, it is believed that the commanders of the Russian armed vessels upon that coast have received orders, which will obviate any further immediate collision with the commerce and navigation of the United States in the Pacific ocean.

FOREIGN NEWS.

France. The squadron at Martinico consists of a 64 gun ship, 3 frigates and several sloops of war. The Spanish letter of marque, lately captured and sent into Port Royal, has sailed for France. It is reported that she had *three millions* of dollars on board.

Spain. Cadiz is blockaded by a French squadron. Two Spanish privateers were fitting out at that place. Forty (late) French officers had arrived at Valencia to join the Spaniards. Almost all the people of property at Madrid have removed from or were prepared to leave the city—and those able to bear arms would generally join the constitutional forces. This shews the degree of *affection* that is entertained for the French. Their march to Madrid has not been strewn with flowers, nor will they repose on beds of roses when they arrive there. Sir Robert Wilson, it is given out, will join the army under Morillo: we consider this favorable as a guarantee of the fidelity of the latter, of which some persons have had doubts, perhaps unjustly. It is

complained that the French troops insult the Spanish women, and some of them have been punished by the peasants for it. The strong port of St. Antonio, 6 leagues east of St. Andero, is garrisoned by 3000 constitutional troops, well prepared to defend the place. A party from the garrison, lately captured 400 men of the army of the faith, also, a French detachment of about 200 men, with from 4 to 500 mules, laden with stores and ammunition of various kinds, with \$1000 in money, all intended for the French army, which they supposed to be besieging that place.

It was believed at St. Andero, on the 20th of May, that a great battle had been fought in Catalonia. That Mina's force was about 20,000 strong, and that of the French the same—that the latter were defeated with the loss of 5000 men, the Spaniards losing 3500. The master of a vessel arrived at Boston, states that he saw the official account of the bloody affair.

The "Democratic Press" has the following article—we have not seen the fact stated that the French had arrived at Madrid, in any other paper, but it is probable enough in itself—

"The French army, about 10,000 strong, and the ragged remnant of the forces of the faith, have entered Madrid. This was expected, and now we may expect the tug of war. The division of the French will lead to the concentration of the Spanish, and the guerillas will be active in cutting off supplies of provisions and foraging parties. A considerable defeat of any portion of the French troops would be attended with the most disastrous consequences."

There is an intimation in the British papers that the Spanish cortes, in the last resort, will remove to the Canaries, taking the royal family with them. This is considered as indicative of the resolution of Spain never to submit to the government of France.

Two Spanish privateers have been fitted out at Corunna—a valuable French ship, loaded with cochineal, &c. has been sent into Cadiz.

Portugal. It is stated that the Portuguese army will soon amount to between 50 and 60,000 men, and be marched to the Spanish frontier. The Portuguese general Rego and his corps are at Leon, in Spain. This seems as if it was intended to make a common cause with the Spaniards.

Chili. Gen. Freyre has been elected Director, and it was hoped that good order would soon be established. It is said that he would assist Peru with 4 or 5000 men.

Peru. Affairs are in an unsettled state. It is intimated that the royal chiefs, Valdez and Cante-nac, design to establish a government independent of Spain, but subject to themselves—and that, unless powerfully assisted by Colombia and Chili, the republicans must submit. They appear to be weakened by factions.

Mexico. A Vera Cruz paper of the 15th May, says—The constituent sovereign congress of Mexico, in their session yesterday, have decreed what follows:

1st. That the coronation of don Augustin de Iturbide, being an act of violence and force, and not a work of right, there is no call for any discussion on the abdication which he makes of the crown.

2d. That, likewise, consequently, the hereditary succession, and titles emanating from that coronation, are declared to be annulled; and all the acts of the government, passed between the 19th of May and the 29th of last March, are pronounced illegal, or, at most, subject to the revial of the

actual government, for their being confirmed or revoked.

3d. The executive supreme power shall hasten the departure of don Augustin de Iturbide from the territory of this nation.

4th. And that this shall be accomplished at one of the ports of the gulf of Mexico, in a neutral vessel, procured at the expense of the state, for conveying him with his family to the place he may choose.

5th. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable in this capital, be annually assigned to don Augustin de Iturbide during his life, on the condition, that he may establish his residence in any part of Italy. And that, after his death, his family shall receive eight thousand dollars, under the rules established for the pensions from the military fund.

6th. Don Augustin de Iturbide shall hold the appellation of excellency.

The executive supreme power, &c. will consider all this as understood.

Mexico, 8th April, 1823—third year of the independence, and the second of liberty.

LIC. JOSE MARIANO MARIN, *President.*

FLORENTINO MARTINEZ, *Deputy*

GABRIEL DE TORRES, *Secretaries.*

Therefore, we command, &c.—A. D.

JOSE IGNACIO GARCIA ILLUECA.

Iturbide has departed for Italy in the British ship Rowling, which was under convoy of the sloop of war Tamar.

It is decreed that things heretofore called *Imperial* shall be termed *National*. Many other things have been attended to by the "constituent congress;" among them the coat of arms and national flag has been established as follows:

1st. That the shield must be the Mexican eagle, standing on the left upon a nopal or cochineal fig tree, which may grow from a rock among the waters of the lake, and with the right foot grasping a snake, and holding it in a posture for tearing it to pieces with the beak; and that this blazon must be bordered with two branches, the one of laurel, and the other of oak, according to the design adopted by the first defenders of the independence.

2d. In respect to the national flag, it is decreed that it shall be the same as heretofore, with the only exception of placing the eagle without a crown, which is also to be the case in the shield.

The following important intelligence has been received from Vera Cruz, at New Orleans:

A gentleman, of respectability, under date of 4th March, writes as follows: Esteemed friend—Messrs. Isisari and Horeo, commissioners from Spain, have arrived at this port, and are awaiting the installation of the sovereign congress, to proceed to the capital of this empire, for the purpose of conferring with that august body relative to the important affair of a negotiation between two nations who should love each other with the brotherly affection required by the strong relation of common religion, language, usages and customs.

I have seen the powers of the commissioners, furnished them by the cortes, sanctioned and authorized by the king, and noticed the extensive facilities granted. They are:

1st. An unlimited authority is granted them to treat for the total emancipation of this opulent hemisphere.

2d. The peninsula is desirous of forming the closest alliance with this nation, and of entering into a treaty of commerce mutually advantageous.

3d. That the children of this country and those beyond the Atlantic, should be considered as one family.

4th. That they should mutually assist each other in case of need.

5th. That the armed force of either party be sent to the aid of the other whenever either be attacked by a foreign enemy, making common cause, which will have a tendency to strengthen as much as possible two such opulent nations.

6th. By order of the Consulado of Cadiz, to propose to the Consulado of Mexico, 30 thousand quintals of quick silver, now in their stores, for the purpose of facilitating the working of the mines; giving them, in consideration of the dullness of this important branch of commerce, such a credit as may be necessary for the payment.

7th. Finally to combine any thing that may tend to the great end of an eternal pacification, consolidating the fundamental basis, and strengthening the bands that bind them together in a closer friendship and disinterested union than has been seen for centuries in social contracts.—*Diario de Vera Cruz.*

The people of Yucatan have declared themselves independent of the general government of Mexico, and were forming a state constitution.

American Wines, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: In my letter printed in your paper of the 26th ult. (taken from the American Farmer, which I did not intend should be published, but for Mr. Skinner to make an editorial article of, and the letters enclosed to him), I have asserted that, before the end of the present century, the vineyards of the United States will add one hundred of millions of dollars annually to their agricultural products, which renders it necessary to give an explanation of my ideas on the subject; as I suppose there is not one person in five thousand that has ever reflected seriously on this business, or has any idea of the advantage it will be eventually of to this country.

We have it, from the best authority, that the vineyards in France produce, annually, on an average of years, more than one hundred millions of dollars. The extent of the vineyards in France are about two millions of arpents, which is about equal to one million and six hundred and ninety thousand of our acres. France, according to A. Young, and others, contains one hundred and thirty-one millions of our acres; consequently, there is about one acre in seventy-seven, in vines, in the whole extent of that kingdom. The average produce is about five hogsheads, of sixty-three gallons each, on an arpent, or 315 gallons. A vineyard, to produce, in the same proportion, on one of our acres, would be upwards of three hundred and seventy gallons.

For the sake of comparison, I will select the state of Virginia, which, according to Morse's Geography, contains seventy thousand square miles, which, at 640 acres to the square mile, will make 44,800,000 acres in that state, and which is a little more than one-third of the extent of France; and, instead of having one acre in 77 in vines, the proportion in France, I will say Virginia will have one acre in four hundred in vines, which is less than one-fifth of the proportion in France, and will make one hundred and twelve thousand acres; and, at 370 gallons of wine to the acre, will produce 41,441,000 gallons.

Upon inquiry, I have it from the best authority, that there are vines in France which sell for six hundred crowns the ton of 250 gallons, which is

equal to \$2.64 per gallon, and other good wines sell in proportion, and great quantities are not sold at higher prices than our cider. And, for the sake of brevity, I will state an account, which every one who chooses may vary according to his own ideas, as to price, &c.

1,000,000 of gallons of wine at	\$2 00	\$2,000,000
2,000,000 do do	1 50	3,000,000
3,000,000 do do	1 00	3,000,000
5,000,000 do do	0 75	3,750,000
7,000,000 do do	0 50	3,500,000
23,440,000 do do	0 25	5,860,000

Total product at the prices above stated, 21,110,000 and a great portion of it valued at a price, (25 cts.) which would generally be cheap as vinegar, or it may where it is not a pleasant beverage, be turned into brandy; and, at an average of 50 cents the gallon, it will amount to the sum of \$20,720,000; or, even at 25 cents, will add \$10,360,000 to the agricultural produce, if the cultivation of the vine is pursued and most of it may be got from lands that are now lying idle and useless. It will be a pleasant amusement for gentlemen to have from one to five acres, with the assistance of their house servants, without interfering with the laborers of their farms.

I have here stated facts, from which gentlemen may make their own calculations, and draw their own conclusions; and any one who will take the trouble of looking at a map south of the 40th degree of latitude, and east of the Mississippi, will see that there is more than sufficient extent of country in the United States to produce more wine and money at the lowest rate above stated, and to amount to a much greater sum than one hundred millions of dollars, even if there was but one acre in five hundred cultivated in vines. JOHN ADLUM.

[To some of the readers of the REGISTER it may be necessary to state that major Adlum, who signs the above, is a very respectable gentleman of the revolutionary school—yet, active and intelligent, of amiable and dignified manners, kind, courteous and interesting, with whom I have the pleasure of a slight personal acquaintance—but his reputation is well known to many. He has succeeded in the cultivation of the vine to a considerable extent, and I cannot see any reason why the success that he anticipates may not be accomplished, provided the cultivation of the plant, to the extent suggested, shall be profitable to those who embark in it, on account of over-production and the force of our habits—the latter, however, may undergo a desirable change, in the substitution of light wines for ardent spirits.]

Ed. Rec.

Manifesto of the king of Spain.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

One of our Gibraltar papers contains the substance of the king of Spain's manifesto. This state paper is dated from the alcazar, or palace, of Seville, the 23d of April, and begins by observing:—

That, after the signal success with which were crowned the exertions of Spain to repel the outrageous attack made by Bonaparte upon her independence, it was not to be expected, that his example would be followed by princes who call themselves the restorers of order, and who are so much indebted to the noble-minded and gallant people who paved the way for the fall of the French Attila. This, however, has unfortunately been the case; and the French government attempt to vindicate their unwarrantable aggression by indecorous and

groundless assertions.—They call the restoration of the constitutional system, a military revolt; impute to compulsion the king's acceptance of, and adherence to it; and brand with the name of faction the cortes and the government which enjoy his confidence and that of the nation. But Europe and Spain will not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by vain declamations. It is true that the constitution was re-established by some military men; but every body knows with what readiness and alacrity the whole nation joined them. As to the king, the moment the nation had so solemnly expressed her will, it was his duty to comply with it. He did so, and adopted those laws under which his throne had been defended, and the enemy expelled from Spain; which had been approved of by the same sovereigns who now pretend to have forgotten that they emanated, not from the army, but from the representatives of both the people and the army; and which had been unfortunately suspended for six years, owing to his majesty's want of experience, and imperfect acquaintance with the state of his country—but to which, better advised, he recurred, as well as the nation, because they afforded to both, the prospect of happiness and a point of re-union.

The manifesto goes on stating, that it would be beneath his majesty's dignity, to refute the allegation, that he is not free, and that Spain is under the sway of faction. The truth is, in his majesty's opinion, that they who say so, do not believe it themselves; that they are actuated by selfish and ambitious views; that they do not care about his majesty's liberty, and, in reality, give themselves no great uneasiness about those internal disorders which they at once foment and exaggerate; that they are the enemies of the prosperity of Spain, and wish to keep the country and the monarch in a state of subjection. It is next observed, that, intoxicated with their power, the allies set themselves above those forms which were formerly religiously observed, and want to regulate all governments according to their own notions, and their will to be the supreme law. To this, however, the Spaniards, of all nations, are the least likely to submit. Twelve millions of souls, in a most advantageous situation, with a noble pride which disdained to submit to Bonaparte himself, and in the enjoyment of all the blessings arising from a free constitution, will certainly not exchange this happy state for the wretched condition to which they would be doomed under the rule of their enemies.

And, lastly, the manifesto concludes as follows: "With respect to me who, placed by Providence at the head of a magnanimous and generous nation, owe every thing to her, I will not, (I swear it), fail in the sacred duties pointed out and laid upon me by so high a station, and such signal benefits. Determined to share your fate, I will not, nor ought I to agree to any other treaties or conventions (although none has hitherto been proposed to my government), than those which are consistent with the constitution of the monarchy. The sovereigns of Europe, who have entered into a league against us, seduced by a rash and implacable party, put forth my liberty and defence to color their violence and their unjustifiable attempt. But they are grossly mistaken who seek thus to impose upon the world and upon myself. Do they fancy, that I have already forgotten the deceitful way in which Napoleon, calling himself my ally, my protector, my friend, treacherously enticed me to his arms, for the purpose of stripping me of my crown? Are not those princes the same who so long recognized my

tyrant and confirmed his usurpation? and, when they afterwards took up arms, did they do so for my defence and deliverance, or on account of their own danger, and for the security of their own thrones, then threatened by that insatiable and ambitious man? They speak of my liberty; but what do they understand by this word? Is it perchance, the liberty which they gave to the king of Naples, my respectable uncle, whom they have not allowed to fulfil any of the promises that he made to his subjects on his departure for Laybach? And, after being the abettors and instigators of all the deeds of revenge, all the persecutions, and all the sufferings with which that unhappy nation has been visited, have not they thrown the whole odium of those acts of violence on the government of that monarch, when they thought that it suited them to exhibit themselves in a different light? No, Spaniards! no; I reject, from this moment, in the face of the whole world, that assistance which offends and degrades me. For you I am a king, and for you and with you alone do I wish to be so. In peace and in war, in tranquil as in turbulent times, I found you constant and loyal. My freedom and my honor will be better guarded by you than by the enemy's bayonets; and I would rather observe the laws which we all swore to, than to be the tool of their capricious will and inhuman policy. Do cordially join me, as from this moment I do you. Let us reciprocally bury in oblivion our suspicions, our distrust and our complaints; these are evils which are almost the necessary consequences of disputes about forms of government, but which ought to give way before a more important interest—common defence. Let us support, and fight for the constitution, because it is our fundamental law, and because an attack upon it is an attack upon the sacred and inviolable rights of our independence. If it is defective, it is not the business of the sovereigns of Europe to mend it, and still less by resorting to insults, threats and violence. We alone have a right to perfect that work, and we will do so at a suitable and proper season. The point of the greatest consequence at present is, to prove ourselves Spaniards; let us all earnestly do so; let us have but one will; and the country, be sure of it, the country and liberty will be saved. Thus will be disappointed all the hopes on which feeds the injustice of our enemies. They rely upon our weakness, supposing that we cannot resist them; upon our cowardice, supposing that we dare not meet them; upon our internal dissensions, supposing that we cannot devise the means of making an end of them; and, lastly, upon our forlorn state, supposing that no other power will concern itself about our fate. And, trusting to this notion of our absolute nullity, they intend to frighten us, and for this purpose march against you the same commanders and the same soldiers who once were the blind tools of him who overawed Europe. But you also are the same men. Could any one ever question what your resolution would be? No, Spaniards, to arms! Regard for your character recommends it, national honor requires it, your safety commands it. Let those rash men advance; the fields, the precipices, the caves, the wells, and even the houses of the peninsula are covered, (*cubiertos*), with bones, and stained with the blood, of those who preceded them; let them come and experience the same fate; and, since humanity and the justice of your cause cannot move those iron hearts, they will be taught by reverses; and your undaunted courage and noble constancy will have secured the freedom of the nation, the dignity of my crown, and the independence of all.

FERDINAND.

The manifesto having been communicated to the cortes, they voted an address to his majesty, expressive of the satisfaction and deep emotion with which they had heard its contents, and renewing the assurances of their adherence to the constitutional throne, and of their readiness to rally round it, and, in concert with their constituents, to submit to every sacrifice for the defence of the holy cause of the constitution, the liberty, the glory and the independence of the country.

Slave Trade—Verona.

[PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.]

The following are extracts:—

No. I.—The duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Paris, 21st Sept. 1822. Received the 24th.

I have taken an opportunity of talking to the French minister respecting the slave trade, and of urging him to adopt some effectual measures for its repression.

He stated that the king and the French government were sincerely anxious to put an end to this traffic; but they could devise no measures to produce that effect, which they could hope would be adopted; that the measure so often recommended to their attention by the British ambassador at this court, that of attaching a *Peine Infamante* to the conviction of this crime, would be inefficient, even if passed into a law. He said that he could not conceal from me the fact, that the abolition of the slave trade was unpopular in France; and he begged me to observe, that the existing law for the abolition of the slave trade, was the only law that had ever passed the legislature without discussion.

I replied that I did not think we were called upon to point out to them the measures which they ought to adopt, in order to carry into execution their own engagements. That we stated the measures which had been found the most effectual in England and elsewhere, and we certainly had reason to complain, if no measures were adopted by France to carry into execution her engagements, the decree of the king, and the law of the country.

The French minister said, that they had done, and would do, all in their power; that they maintained cruisers on the coast of Africa, and off Madagascar, for no purpose, except to check this traffic, to which they were sincerely desirous to put an end.

I told him that I should certainly draw the attention of the allied courts to this subject at the congress; as they, equally with ourselves, were anxious for the total abolition of this traffic.

No. II.—Mr. Secretary Canning to the duke of Wellington.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1822.

After dwelling at considerable length on the difficulties presented by the refusal of France, Mr. Canning says:—

At present, whatever may have been the advantage or disadvantage to the British colonies, it is much to be feared that, to Africa, the abolition by Great Britain has been injury rather than gain.—The slave trade, so far from being diminished in extent, by the exact amount of what was in former times the British demands, is, upon the whole, perhaps, greater than it was at the period when that demand was the highest; and the aggregate of human sufferings and the waste of human life, in the transport of slaves from the coast of Africa to the colonies, are increased in a ratio enormously

greater than the increase of positive numbers.—It would seem as if those who continue this abominable traffic, had a malicious pleasure in defeating the calculations of benevolence, and in visiting upon the innocent victims of their avarice, the fruitless endeavors to rescue those victims from their power.

Unhappily, it cannot be denied, that our very attempts at prevention, imperfect as they yet are, under the treaties which now authorize our interference, tend to the augmentation of this evil. The dread of detection suggests expedients of concealment productive of the most dreadful sufferings to a cargo, with respect to which, it hardly ever seems to occur to its remorseless owners that it consists of sentient beings. The numbers put on board, in each venture, are so far from being proportioned to the proper capacity of the vessel, that the probable profits of each voyage are notoriously calculated only on the survivors; and the mortality is accordingly frightful to a degree unknown since the attention of mankind was first called to the horrors of this traffic.

To these enormous, and, I am afraid, even growing, evils, we have nothing to oppose, but the declaration of the congress at Vienna: our treaties with Spain and the Netherlands abolishing the trade definitively and totally: and that with Portugal, restricting the Portuguese slave trade to the south of the Line.

It is the truth, (however lamentable or incredible), that, by the testimony of the French government itself, there is no public feeling—none on this subject in France which responds in the smallest degree to the sentiment prevalent in England—that no credit is given to the people, or to the legislature of this country, for sincerity in those sentiments; that our anxiety upon the matter is attributed to a calculation of national interest; and that a new law, formed on a proposition from England for new restrictions on the illicit slave trade, would, at this moment, be thrown out in the legislature of France.

The principal advantages then to be derived from the union of sovereigns to the cause of the abolition, appear to resolve themselves into these two:—

1st. An engagement on the part of the continental sovereigns, to mark their abhorrence of this accursed traffic, by refusing admission into their dominions of the produce of colonies belonging to the powers who have not abolished, or who notoriously continue the slave trade.

2d. A declaration in the names, if possible, of the whole alliance; but, if France shall decline being a party to it, then in the names of the three other powers, renewing the denunciation of the congress of Vienna, and exhorting the maritime powers who have abolished the slave trade, to concert measures among themselves for proclaiming, and treating it, as piracy: with a view to founding, upon the aggregate of such separate engagements between state and state, a general engagement to be incorporated into the public law of the civilized world.

Such a declaration, as it assumed no binding force, would not be obnoxious to the charges which would attach to a declaration of new public law, by an incompetent authority, while, at the same time, its moral influence might materially aid us in our negotiations with other maritime states.

We could have no difficulty in consenting that subjects of the united kingdom, found trading in

slaves, should be treated as pirates, upon a reciprocal admission of the same principle by other powers.

No. III. The duke of Wellington to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Verona, 29th Nov. 1822. Received Dec. 9.

I inclose you the protocols of the conferences and the several papers annexed, on the slave trade.

You will observe that what I intended should be a general declaration, is in the shape of resolutions; and that there is no separate declaration upon any of the points, by the several powers who agree to them.

Proces-verbal of the conference relative to the abolition of the slave trade, &c.

(Extract.) VERONA, Nov. 24, 1822.

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, of France, of Great Britain, of Prussia and of Russia, met this day, to take into consideration the communication which the duke of Wellington has made, in the name of the British government, in the form in which it is hereunto annexed.

The subject of it is, the deplorable continuation of the slave trade, in spite of the declarations, the laws, and the treaties, which have interdicted and condemned this trade since 1815. The duke of Wellington offered, in his memoir, observations as to what he considers to be the causes of the evil, and pointed out different measures which might put an end to it.

Count Nesselrode declared, in the name of his majesty, the emperor of all the Russias, that his imperial majesty never would disavow the principles and the sentiments, which had made him, at all times, look upon the slave trade as a traffic reprobated by religion, justice and humanity: and that he was ready to concur in such measures, as his allies should think practicable, to secure the total and definite abolition of this traffic.

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, of France, and of Prussia, also declared that their sovereigns continued firm in the principles, in favor of which they had pronounced themselves, since the congress of Vienna; and it was agreed to record anew these principles, by a declaration analogous to that of the 8th of Feb. 1815.

With respect to the particular measures proposed by the duke of Wellington, the plenipotentiaries of France reserved to themselves to make them the subject of their reflections, and submit the result of those reflections to a subsequent conference.

(Signed) METTERNICH, NESSELRODE,
LEBZELTERN, CHATEAUBRIAND,
FERRONAY, HATZFELDT,
TATISCHEFF, CARAMAN,
WELLINGTON, LIEVEN.

Proces-Verbal of the conference of Verona, 28th Nov. 1822.

The attention of this conference was directed to the communications made by the duke of Wellington, at the meeting held on the 24th November, relative to the abolition of the slave trade.

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, of France, of Prussia and of Russia, read their answers to the said communications. These answers are hereunto annexed.

After the reading of the papers, the duke of Wellington considered it his duty to notice an observation in the answer of the French plenipotentiaries, purporting, "that a deliberation, which would tend to oblige all governments to apply to the slave trade the punishments inflicted for piracy, could not, in their opinion, be within the province of a political

conference." The duke of Wellington, in referring to the expressions contained in his memorandum, remarked, that his proposition had absolutely no other object than to engage maritime powers, who have abolished the slave trade, to concert among themselves the measures to be adopted, in order to declare this traffic piracy, and punish it as such.

Viscount Chateaubriand replied, "that the plenipotentiaries of his most christian majesty had perfectly understood, that the duke required each government separately, to pass a law assimilating the trade in slaves to piracy; but that they could not sign a declaration in which this desire should be expressed, because they could not prescribe to their government the title, form, tenour, and extent of any law."

On the observation of several of the plenipotentiaries, that it would be difficult to adopt measures against commercial intercourse with Portugal and her colonies, with reference to the non-abolition of the slave trade, without having first intimated the same to the Portuguese government, and without having heard them upon the subject, the duke of Wellington observed, that he never had it in contemplation to propose a different course; and that he equally admitted the necessity of entering into an explanation with the Portuguese government, before such a measure should be carried into effect.

The project of a general declaration was afterwards read, the object of which was to show, that the allied powers still adhered, with regard to the definitive abolition of the trade, to those principles which were proclaimed in the declaration signed at Vienna, the 8th of February, 1815. This project was adopted in the form annexed, under letter E.; and it was agreed to insert it in the proces-verbal, under the head of "resolutions."

The duke of Wellington moreover expressed a desire, in order to concert further measures proposed to effect the definitive abolition of the slave trade, that the allied courts should establish a conference in London. The plenipotentiaries of Austria, Prussia and Russia, declared themselves in favor of this proposal; and the plenipotentiaries of France reserved to themselves to refer it to their court.

(Signed) METTERNICH, FERRONAY,
NESSELRODE, CHATEAUBRIAND,
CARAMAN, WELLINGTON,
HATZFELDT, LIEVEN.
TATISCHEFF,

Answer of the plenipotentiaries of France to the memorandum of his grace the duke of Wellington, relative the slave trade.

(Extracts only are given; the document is long.)

The memorandum which his grace the duke of Wellington submitted to the conference, at the sitting of the 24th of this month, has been taken into consideration by the plenipotentiaries of his most christian majesty.

They commence by avowing that the French government participates in the solicitude of the English government to suppress a traffic, equally reprehensible in the eyes both of GOD and man. The number of African slaves conveyed to the colonies for some years past, even if it were less than it is estimated by England, would be still far too great. The accumulated sufferings of these victims of an infamous cupidity, awaken feelings of the greatest horror. Christian nations can never do too much to efface the stain which the slave trade has impressed upon their character; and too much praise can-

not be give to England for the zeal she has evinced in the prosecution of this beneficial design.

If public opinion is less decided in France than in England on the question before us, it is to be attributed to causes which it is our duty to develop. A people so humane, so generous, so disinterested, as that of France—a people always ready to give the example of submitting to sacrifices, deserve to have explained what may appear to be an inexplicable anomaly in their character.

The massacre of the colonists of St. Domingo, and the burning of their habitations, left, in the first instance, painful recollections amongst families who lost relations and fortunes in those sanguinary revolutions. It should be permitted to call to mind these misfortunes of the whites, when the English memorandum paints, with so much truth, the sufferings of the blacks, in order to show, that every thing which excites pity, naturally influences public opinion. It is evident that the abolition of the slave trade would have been less popular in England, if it had been preceded by the ruin and murder of the English in the Antilles.

Moreover, the abolition of this traffic was not decreed in France by a national law, discussed in the tribune—it is the result of a stipulation in a treaty, by which France has atoned for her victories. From that moment the measure was coupled, in the eyes of the multitude, with foreign considerations, merely because they believed it to be imposed upon them, and it, therefore, became subjected to that unpopularity which attends compulsory measures: the same thing would have happened in any country where public spirit and a proper degree of national pride exist.

A motion in parliament, ever honorable to its author, was finally crowned with success in England; but for how many years was it not rejected before it was carried into a law, although the measure was supported by one of the greatest ministers England ever produced? During these protracted debates, public opinion had time to mature and to come to an ultimate decision. The mercantile interest, which foresaw the event, took its precautions; a number of negroes, exceeding the wants of the colonists, were conveyed into English islands; and successive generations of slaves were provided to fill up the void to be occasioned by the abolition, when it should take place, of casual slavery.

No advantage of this description was possessed by France—good fortune and opportunity failed her. The first convention between France and England, after the restoration, recognized the necessity of acting with prudent caution in a matter so complex a nature; an additional article to that convention allowed a delay of five years for the entire abolition of the slave trade.

The French government are determined to prosecute without intermission persons engaged in this barbarous traffic: numerous condemnations have taken place, and the courts of judicature have punished as soon as they could fix upon the guilty. "It would be dreadful," states the English memorandum, "that the necessity to destroy human beings has become the consequence of that, of concealing a traffic proscribed by the laws."

This too just remark proves that the French law has been rigorously executed; and the extreme of cruel precautions taken by the violators of the treaty to secrete their victims, proves, in a striking manner, the vigilance of the government.

Answer of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the duke of Wellington's memorandum on the slave trade.

His imperial majesty has, for a long time, felt at the horror that a traffic, the disgrace of civilization, could inspire.

It was certainly worthy of an age which saw the principles of morality and religion at length preside over political combinations, and legitimate rights reassume their salutary sway, to interdict a commerce so totally repugnant to the religion professed by all the states of Europe, and which their own interests would equally forbid, if it be true that never did the violation of the first laws of nature and humanity secure real advantages either to governments or to nations.

Convinced of these great truths, the emperor considered it his duty solemnly to acknowledge them, so soon as a conclusion of a glorious peace afforded the powers of Europe an opportunity to consecrate, as the basis of their new relations, all the maxims of wisdom, of equity, and of reciprocal benevolence. In 1814, his imperial majesty hastened to give his approbation to the clauses which were to lead to the definitive abolition of the slave trade.

Amongst the measures proposed, there are some in which Russia is immediately concerned, and respecting which, her plenipotentiaries will now state his imperial majesty's opinion. There are others which affect more particularly his majesty's allies. Amongst the first should be classed the project of a declaration announcing to Europe, that all the powers continue in the firm resolution to prevent this culpable traffic, wherever cupidity still dares to prosecute it.

The plenipotentiaries of his imperial majesty have orders to sign such a declaration. It will be with the highest satisfaction that the emperor will furnish this guarantee of the perseverance with which he seeks to fulfil the engagements he has contracted; and his imperial majesty is ready at the same time to make known, in concert with his allies, that he will never suffer individuals, born out of his territories, to adopt his flag and abuse the protection it would afford them, in order to cover a commerce in slaves.

Resolutions respecting the abolition of the slave trade adopted in the conference of the 28th November, 1822—Verona.

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, of France, of Great Britain, of Prussia and of Russia, assembled in congress at Verona, considering—that their august sovereigns have taken part in the declaration of the 8th February, 1815, by which the powers assembled at the congress of Vienna, have proclaimed, in the face of Europe, their invariable resolution to put a stop to the commerce known by the name of the African slave trade.

Considering, moreover, that, notwithstanding this declaration, and in spite of the legislative measures which have in consequence been adopted in various countries, and of the several treaties concluded since that period between the maritime powers—this commerce solemnly proscribed, has continued to this very day; that it has gained in activity what it may have lost in extension; that it has even taken a still more odious character, and more dreadful from the nature of the means to which those, who carry it on, are compelled to have recourse:

That the causes of so revolting an abuse are chiefly to be found in the fraudulent practice, by means of which the persons engaged in these nefarious speculations, elude the laws of their country and

the vigilance of the cruisers stationed to put a stop to their iniquities; and veil those criminal operations, of which thousands of human beings annually become their innocent victims:

That the powers of Europe are called upon by their previous engagements, as well as by sacred duty, to seek the most efficient means of preventing a traffic, which the laws of almost every civilized country have already declared to be culpable and illegal; and of punishing, with severity, those who persist in carrying it on, in manifest violation of those laws:

Acknowledge the necessity of devoting the most serious attention to an object of such importance to the honor and welfare of humanity; and consequently declare, in the name of their august sovereigns:—

That they continue firm in the principles and sentiments manifested by those sovereigns in the declaration of the 8th of February, 1815; that they have never ceased, nor ever will cease, to consider the slave trade as—"a scourge which has too long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity;" and that they are ready to concur in every thing that may secure and accelerate the complete and final abolition of that traffic.

That, in order to give effect to this renewed declaration, their respective cabinets will eagerly enter into the examination of any measure, compatible with their rights and the interests of their subjects, to produce a result that may prove to the world the sincerity of their wishes, and of their efforts in favor of a cause worthy of their common solicitude.

CHRONICLE.

John McLean, esq. late commissioner of the general land office, has been appointed post master general, in the place of *Mr. Meigs*, resigned; and *George Graham*, esq. succeeds him as commissioner of the land office.

Mr. Canning, the minister of Great Britain, has proceeded to New-York, for the purpose of returning home. He appears to have been much esteemed by the people of Washington and others, who knew him best.

Baptist Irvine. A gentleman, who lately visited Curracoa, informs the editor of the New-York Evening Post, that *Mr. Baptist Irvine*, who had been doomed to work in the salt mines for 30 years by the tribunal of that island, for being concerned in the expedition of Ducoudray against Porto Rico, had appealed from the sentence to the mother country, and confident hopes were entertained that he would be sent to Holland and acquitted.

The U. S. schr. *Pilot* and store ship *Decoy*, have arrived at Norfolk. The first had on board a person charged with piracy, who made a desperate attempt to escape, by jumping overboard near Craney Island. He reached the shore, but was re-taken next day. *Com. Porter's* health was rapidly improving. The *Peacock* and *Shark* were at Vera Cruz on the 27th May. The light squadron was cruising round Cuba and affording convoy, as usual. Officers and men generally in good health—but *lieut. com. Maury* died on his passage home in the *Decoy*, with *mid. Joseph Smith*, two seamen and a boy. One midshipman and two seamen were sick on board of the *Decoy* when she arrived. *Lieut. Maury* was an officer much esteemed.

Four cases of fever have appeared on board the *Decoy* store-ship, since her arrival at Norfolk—

some of them of a very malignant type. Midshipman *Robert Cocke*, who was sick on the passage, and *capt. Grayson*, of the marines, who arrived in apparent good health, have died; also the servant of the latter.

The U. S. Schooner *Jackall* has arrived at Norfolk. Left the officers and crew of the squadron in good health, considering the severe duty that they had to perform. The service was kept up with undiminished activity.

The Jamaica papers have accounts of the execution of twenty-two pirates at Kingston. The trial of three others had been postponed.

The U. S. ship *Cyane* arrived at New-York last week, from the coast of Africa, via St. Thomas. The former account of the loss of a number of her officers and crew is confirmed.

Yellow fever. Two or three deaths by this dreadful disease have taken place at the Quarantine ground, New-York.

Boston. There are now in the city of Boston twenty eight churches, viz:—Unitarians 9; Calvinistic congregationalists 4; Baptists 4; Methodists 2; Episcopalians 4; Universalists 3; Roman catholics 2; besides eight societies that have no public houses of worship.

New Orleans. The latest accounts state that whole districts of country were under water—especially *Concordia* and *Ouachita*, whose crop would be lessened in the great amount of 30,000 bales of cotton! The sugar plantations too, had suffered much by breakings of the levee, and it was thought that the product would be 3000 hhds. less on account of the inundation!

The Mississippi. The number of persons passing up and down this "Father of waters" is wonderfully large. In the course of a few days, no less than seven hundred and eighty passengers came up the river in steam boats, and landed at Louisville!

Several accidents have happened to the steam boats in this river by "snags" and otherwise—still, they are almost exclusively employed in the navigation and commerce of it.

The Erie Canal. The commissioners have decided unanimously that the grand canal shall terminate at *Black Rock*. This has been a matter of much interest and anxiety to the people of the neighborhood and those of Buffalo.

Tobacco. Ten hogsheads of Upper Canada tobacco are advertised for sale at Montreal. It is supposed that 100,000lbs. will be raised this season.

Tread mills. The amount of vagrants is 1000 less in a year, at New-York, since the introduction of the tread-mill. One is building at Albany, and warning is given to rogues to "clear out."

A new use and application of sheep-power. *Gen. Ringgold*, of Washington county, (Maryland), who sheared this year, upwards of one thousand sheep—and has marked 1600 for shearing the next—kept this flock pasturing in his wheat until near the middle of April. By this means the fly, then in the young shoots, was in a great measure extirpated. His system is to have them confined in their range, to a given space—and so pass them regularly over the whole field. This too, has the effect of distributing their manure equally. [*Am. Farmer.*]

GREAT FORTUNE. *Mr. Thellusson*, a Swiss merchant, who died worth £600,000, disinherited his children by will, and left his whole fortune, to be reserved for accumulation for 90 years, then, (when it would amount to £17,000,000), to be given to a single individual, to take his name.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR." When it was resolved to publish the REGISTER, in 1811, it was determined also that it should be conducted by myself, alone—and that no other person or persons, on any pretence whatever, should prescribe, dictate or suggest, [imperatively], the insertion of one line, unless in justification of some charges, or to correct some mistakes that might be made; for to these we are all liable. In pursuance of this rather "singular" notion, the first number contained an article in which, when I spoke of myself, I used the "first person" *I*—to shew that it was *I* who wrote it, and that we should not have any thing to do with the management of this paper. Where there are more editors than one, the plural number, especially in expressing opinions; should certainly be used—and too many editors, without a colleague, may properly use it, because the sentiments promulgated may easily be from those who act as censors of his press: and every body knows that such things are. But, for my part, though I sometimes inadvertently, and from old habits, use the word "*we*," no good reason has presented itself to shew why *truth* and *grammar* should be violated, for the sake of a foolish, pompous and regal fashion.

The use of "*we*," when a writer has to speak of himself, is often ridiculous in the extreme. I well remember a hearty laugh that I had at a certain editor, giving an account of a personal affray that he had had with another person, somewhat in these terms—"As *we* were passing through — street, *we* were assaulted by —, notwithstanding he saw our wife looking out of the window; and *we* being of much less bodily strength than —, he beat *us* and struck *us* in the most barbarous manner, until *we* were rescued by some of the neighbors who rushed to *our* relief." And a late London paper thus notices the subject: "The use of the plural '*we*,' in newspaper composition, however stoutly editors are bound to stickle for their quasi-regal prerogative, sometimes leads to curious anomalies. In the report of the proceedings of a Spa fields meeting, some time ago, in the *Times*, was the expression, 'at this period, *our* pocket was picked,' &c. as if the gentlemen connected with the respectable journal had but one pocket in common. We see in a country paper, which has just reached us, in which the editor speaks of 'an appeal from an order of filiation, in a case of bastardy, in which *we*, (meaning the said editor), had the misfortune to be the appellant.' As the ground of such an appeal must be an *alibi*, the assumption of a plural character, by the appellant must have thrown difficulties in the way of the appeal. We are happy to say, however, for the credit of our brother plurals, that the order of filiation was quashed, and it was proved, to the satisfaction of the magistrates, that a more infamous aspersion on a "body corporate of one" had never been attempted."

I cannot tell why it should seem more modest to speak falsely, affect authority or shew subserviency, by the use of *we*, *we*, *we*—than if to tell the truth and aim at nothing beyond it, by the use of *I*, *I*, *I*. At any rate, the last shall be used in the REGISTER, by myself, even if there should be a partner in the concern, and the right of it be supported by the initials of my name—for my wish is, that every thing

should pass for just as much as it is worth, and what it really is—and nothing more.

☞ The "Virginia Times" claims the credit of the excellent little article that was inserted in the "Register" of the 21st ult. concerning the conduct of gen. Jackson, in the Seminole war, and com. Porter's proceedings to arrest the progress of piracy, on the coast of Cuba. It was stated in this paper as copied from the *Louisville Argus*; but the "Times" rightfully excuses me of having made the mistake, (and indeed I did not), and in very polite terms expresses his pleasure that its circulation has been so extended. But I notice the matter chiefly to say, that we measure the same things by different measures. It is right to protect persons and capital engaged in shipping and *also*; but *wrong* to protect persons and property engaged in the raising of wheat, or making a market for it by the promotion of industry, *on the land*. The first costs or loses to us, say millions of dollars, (*in money account or treasury exhibits*), every year; but to expend ten dollars on the other, would be little less than a sort of treason in the opinion of some great expounders of the constitution. What a smoke was raised when Jackson pursued the scalping savage into Florida, and would have torn the murderers of infants even from the bosom of the don, within his own territory; but now, how should we rejoice if Porter, by some master-stroke of policy, could collect all the pirates in one nook of the island of Cuba, say fifty miles *within the land*, and there punish the whole of the miscreants? Yes, but Florida is part of the continent, and Cuba is an island!—and, though it is lawful to pursue an enemy within the undisputed foreign territory *on the water*, it is *not* lawful so to pursue him *on the land*. There is a great difference between land and water—that's certain; yet all nations claim an equal sovereignty over them, to certain extents.

About these things I have had but one opinion. I would have justified Jackson in pursuing the murderers of his countrywomen into the embroidery room of the king of Spain, himself, just as I would Porter in hunting the pirates in the creeks and on the shores of Cuba. The principle is the same. Let those who have acted inconsistently on this subject reflect; and not praise in one what they would condemn in another. Let them blow hot or blow cold—but not do both at the same time.

DARING ROBBERY OF THE MAIL. From the *Baltimore American*. Between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, (July 8), a most daring robbery of the eastern mail was committed about two miles east of the great falls of Gunpowder. The mail was on its way from the east to Baltimore, and, at the place above mentioned, was arrested in its progress by a fence which had been erected across the road. The night was dark, but the lamps of the carriage shewed to the guard and driver the nature of the obstruction, and at once led them to anticipate its object. We learn from the guard that, when the mail was thus stopped, he saw four men, and three, being near each other, he fired his blunderbuss among them. They instantly uttered loud yelling shouts, and two of the robbers came up to the carriage, one on each side of it. The guard

then seized his pistols and discharged them at the men, but he believes neither of them took effect. The robbers then advanced to the carriage, and seized the guard and the driver. The guard was struck across the head with a pistol, with which one of the ruffians was armed, and the blow deprived him, for a short time, of his senses. The driver being a stout, active man, jumped from the carriage, and after a scuffle with two of the robbers, who had seized on him, he finally made his escape from them and got off unhurt, although a shot was fired after him.

The guard was taken about thirty yards from the carriage, where the ruffian who had first struck him, stood over him with a pistol presented to his breast.

The villian asked the guard why he had fired at him—to which the latter replied, he was only doing his duty—that he was sworn to protect the mail. Some of the robbers called out to their comrade to shoot him, or they would shoot him, (the robber). The guard begged earnestly for his life; they talked of tying him, and kept him in the most anxious suspense as to his fate. At one time the robber held his hands across the eyes of the guard for about five minutes. During the time that these events took place, (which the guard supposes was about half an hour), the rest of the robbers were engaged in rifling the mail. The robber then directed the guard to sit down at the foot of a tree, at the road side, and not to stir at the peril of his life. The robber then went towards the wagon—and the guard heard one of them say—"The packet is ready"—or, "*the packet is waiting for us.*"

After a short time the guard slipped off his shoes and crawled into the woods a short distance, where he remained until the driver returned with Mr. Rouse, the post-master at Joppa, and two or three other persons. They found the mail-bag cut open, and in looking about the spot where the robbers had been fired at with the blunderbuss, much blood was discovered and traced to a neighboring field. The faces of the robbers were blacked—and a shirt was also found, which had the appearance of belonging to a blacksmith.

As soon as the delay in the regular arrival of the mail authorized the suspicion of a robbery, Mr. Stokes, one of the mail contractors, immediately left the city to ascertain the cause.

Mr. Stokes returned to this city about five o'clock in the afternoon, with the mail robbers in custody. From him, (Mr. S.) we learn the following particulars of their apprehension. Mr. Stokes having arrived at the place where the robbery occurred, accompanied by Mr. George Bartol, and being joined by Mr. Rouse, they went, with the shirt which was found in the road, to the iron forges on the Gunpowder. It was immediately identified by Mr. Tucker, the manager, as belonging to one of the forgers, named Emmonheiser, and the party at once proceeded to his house for the purpose of arresting him. He denied all knowledge of the robbery, and expressed great willingness to go with them. It being known that another of the forgers, named Moore, boarded with Emmonheiser, he was asked for. He was said to be sick and unable to come out; but, when the party shewed a determination to enter the house, he came forward. They were both arrested and taken to the house of the manager. While Emmonheiser was undergoing an examination by a magistrate, Moore was sent out of the room. While Mr. Stokes was talking to Moore,

he saw that his vest was buttoned up rather closely—on pulling aside a black silk handkerchief, which appeared to be arranged with care to cover his breast, he saw the marks of blood on Moore's shirt. On further examination it was found he was wounded badly in the breast, with six or seven buckshot. Finding himself thus detected, he immediately made a full confession of the fact of robbing the mail, in which he was assisted by Emmonheiser, (then under arrest), and another forger, named Ward. The latter was immediately arrested, and, on examination, was found to be severely shot in the hand by the blunderbuss.

Moore also confessed where the packages taken from the mail were hid; he went with Messrs Stokes, Rouse and others to the place, where a bag, belonging to the forge, was found under the leaves, in which were contained about two bushels of packages. Those on the top were known to be quarterly accounts of post-masters on their way to the general post office. The packages appeared to be much stained with blood. The bag was safely delivered at the post office and was forwarded to the general post office.

At the spot where the robbery took place there was a high bank on each side of the road. The guard* acted with much courage and good conduct, having discharged his blunderbuss at the robbers when they first discovered themselves, and afterwards snapped a pistol at one and discharged the other pistol at another before they came upon him. It appears it was the last shot, from the pistol, which wounded Moore in the breast, who was armed with a gun.

They were escorted to the city by the troop of First Baltimore Hussars, (under the command of major McClellan), who promptly mustered and repaired to the spot in the morning.

On Wednesday, (next day), at the gaol, in the presence of judge Bland, of the United States district court, marshal Bentalou, and others, the culprits underwent a full and formal examination. The judge stated to them they must be fully aware that the crime for which they were then under arrest was a capital offence—and that they must not promise themselves any hopes of exemption from the punishment of the law, let their examinations result as they might. Moore was first examined. He made a voluntary and ample confession of the whole affair, amounting in effect, to the statement given above, with this addition, that the plot of the robbery had been three months under consideration. His testimony was formed into the shape of a deposition, to which he afterwards made oath and subscribed his name.

In the examinations of Emmonheiser and Ward, the deposition of Moore was read to them, but they both stoutly denied any knowledge of, or participation in, the robbery. We learn that the wounds of Moore and Ward are not so severe as they were at first represented. They all have wives and children.

☞ The post-master general has requested Mr. Skinner to express his thanks to Mr. Stokes, and the party associated with him, in arresting the robbers, as well as to the detachment of cavalry, and all other citizens who so promptly co-operated in pursuit of them—observing, with justice, that the vigilance of all "deserves the highest commendation."

*The name of the guard is Patrick Green—and, as a reward for his meritorious conduct in this affair, a subscription has been opened for his benefit.

THE "OLD LANDMARKS"—Concluded from page 280.

The election of Mr. Madison to the presidency in 1808 was incidental to the *embargo policy*, and not in itself a landmark. His opponent, Mr. C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, received only 47 votes. Soon after this, there was another state of tolerable political calmness. Parties held their ground; but the imposing majority on one side somewhat checked asperity in both.

4. The next great struggle was on the removal of the charter of the old bank of the United States, in 1811. The "federalists" regarded that institution as a "sheet anchor," and the "democrats" deprecated it as an oppression; unconstitutional in its organization and pernicious in its operation.

History of the case. That some cases of *political persecution*, at least, seemed to appear in the conduct of the bank of the United States, was undoubted—perhaps, they were magnified; but the fact was, that the management of its concerns, during the most ardent of our contests, was *exclusively* vested in "federalists," as was stated at the time, and now believed to have been the case. The boards of directors were generally made up of the most active *politicians*. From the period of the election of Mr. Jefferson, in 1800, it seemed as if it was the common purpose of all the "democrats" to refuse to re-charter that institution. Its establishment had been opposed by Mr. Madison and other men, of the highest standing, as unconstitutional, and so it was accepted to be by the democratic party, whose opinion, it may be, was strengthened by party hostility to it: but, when the time to act arrived, some flew the course, on the ground of expediency, or an honest apprehension of the great injury that would result from the natural death of the institution: but the body of the party held its ground, and, for their maintaining it, the "*democratic*" papers were severely alluded to in the senate, when the subject was under discussion, as may be seen by a reference to the speeches then delivered. Still, the vote in both houses was, (taken together), unprecedentedly close. Nothing like it before, perhaps, had ever taken place. A bill to renew the charter was first introduced in the house—and, after much debate, the first section was struck out, (or, in other words, the bill was rejected), by sixty-five votes against sixty-four—majority one! This vote was taken on the 24th January, 1811. A bill with some new provisions, but to effect the same general purpose, was introduced into the senate, and a motion made therein to strike out the first section. A long and very able debate followed—the vote was taken on the 20th of February and stood *seventeen to seventeen!* The vice president of the United States, the venerable *George Clinton*, then rose, and, having assigned his reasons, directed that his vote should be entered in the affirmative. So both houses resolved that they would not re-establish the bank, *on any conditions whatever*. That the "federalists" regarded this as a great party measure is to be ascertained from the fact, that *every one of them, in both houses*, voted for a renewal of the bank; and they were joined by a number of members, who were regarded as "democrats," not believing the bank to be unconstitutional, and thinking it expedient to reinstate it, for various reasons. The decease of this bank afforded much joy to the party—and to no man more than to the writer of this article.

5. The next landmark was laid down in the declaration of war, June, 1812. But the facts about this are so recent or well known, that it is not worth while to enter upon a notice of them.—

The main question was carried in the house of representatives on the 4th of June—yeas 78, nays 45; all the yeas "democrats;" and in the senate, yeas 19, nays 13. All the "federalists" in both houses against it—one who had been rather considered as such excepted.

6. The attempt made to defeat the re-election of Mr. Madison in 1812, when Mr. De Witt Clinton's name was put up in opposition to him. The result was, that Mr. Madison received 128 votes and Mr. Clinton 89 votes.

History of the case. The declaration of war against Great Britain gave full force again to parties, and a re-organization of the "federal" strength took place. Mr. Clinton had been regarded as a most decided "democrat," and thousands believe that he is yet so—but the opposition, knowing that they could not displace Mr. Madison by one of their own men, agreed on Mr. Clinton, that they might secure the important state of New York, at that time of doubtful politics, or indeed "federal."—He was known to be a man of energy and talents—there were strong attachments to him among the "democrats," and it is morally certain that, if he had not been pushed forward in 1812, he would have received the unanimous support of the party in 1816, and at present, have filled the seat occupied by Mr. Monroe. Local feelings, it may be, had some influence in New York and New Jersey, but almost every where else, *it was the old question of democracy and federalism*. The friends of the war generally thought that a change of the administration would have a fatal effect on its result, and shew a wavering policy highly prejudicial to the national character—still there were some few in Maryland, supporters of the war, who advocated the election of Mr. Clinton, on the alleged incompetency of Mr. Madison to carry it on with spirit, and bring it to a successful termination. Some of us, nevertheless, thought, at the same time, that *personal considerations* had as much to do in this proceeding as national feelings. I do not believe that we were greatly mistaken—and it is probable that most of us had respected Mr. Clinton as sincerely as any of these opposed to Mr. Madison. They had not influence enough to obtain an election in either of the districts—all the "democrats" chosen in Maryland voted for Mr. Madison—all the "federalists" for Mr. Clinton.

The states of Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, gave undivided votes for Mr. Madison, and Maryland gave him 6 votes.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, gave undivided votes to Mr. Clinton, and Maryland gave him 5 votes.

The following state of the poll in Baltimore district may shew the force and feeling of parties: Mr. Johnson, the present mayor of Baltimore, was the "Madisonian elector," and Mr. L. Taylor, like of this city, and who, until now, had been esteemed a most thorough going "democrat," was the "Clintonian elector." The vote stood thus:

	Johnson.	Taylor.
City of Baltimore	2632	845
Anne Arundle county	773	531
Part of Montgomery do.	71	487
	3476	1863

The part of Montgomery county annexed to the district was, perhaps, the most "federal" section in the state, in proportion to its extent.

The war went on and was concluded with honor early in the year 1815. Many other divisions of parties took place before the termination of Mr. Madison's second period of service—but they were all incidental to or depending upon the great points already laid down; and before he retired we had arrived at a state of things not materially different from that which existed in the first part of Mr. Jefferson's second period of service. The nation had acquired a character of which all real Americans were proud, though called by different names. But it may be thought disrespectful not to make mention of the "Hartford Convention"—and to mention it is sufficient. That assembly, however, must not be regarded as having had the sanction of the *federal party*. It was the expiring ebullition of a *faction* only. There was no BAYARD in it, or it would have adjourned on the second day of its sitting.

Though considerable opposition was made in caucus to the election of Mr. Monroe, as the successor of Mr. Madison, there was but little division among the *people*, and he would have been elected, had fifty caucusses been held. But that is a matter quite immaterial to the subject before us. He received all the votes except from the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware; they, in all, 34, were given to Mr. Rufus King—*pro forma*. He entered on the duties of his office on the 4th of March, 1817—and then commenced what, at Boston, on the visit of the president, received the name of the "*era of good feelings*,"—which, whether the *result* shall be good or bad, have continued ever since. There has not been any arrayments of political parties at the seat of government from that time to this—and I repeat it, that the very names of "democrat" and "federalist" are obsolete at Washington, though yet kept up in some of the states—and in two or three of them, it would really be a difficult affair for the oldest and most consistent "democrat" or "federalist" in America, who was a stranger to their *local* divisions; exactly to tell what the *people* thereof, were contending about—for the reason that the old "landmarks," which reached from the extreme east to the extreme west, and the extreme south to the extreme north, have been obliterated or lost, by the change of circumstances and variation of the condition of things, foreign as well as domestic.—It is the truth, that the designs and projects of foreign nations, one or the other, have had too much to do with our domestic affairs. But a *national character* has been pretty well established, and will soon be firmly fixed. The "*magnanimous Alexander*" is about to be expelled from the "*peace society* of Massachusetts"—Napoleon is dead, and the world is now satisfied that, if he was an ambitious man, he was also a great one, and a mighty benefactor of his country—Old *George*, the tyrant, has gone the way of all flesh, and the present king, "*a dandy of sixty*," has got the gout—*Louis* is surfeited by too often performing his only distinguished feat of devouring one hundred oysters at a meal, but will probably be relieved by a dose of Spanish pills—and poor *Ferdinand* is now acknowledged to be, what he always undoubtedly was, ungrateful and a fool; Greece is struggling for emancipation from her barbarian masters, and Spain is contending for the inestimable right of self government and constitutional laws—and we have so far forgotten or laid aside all foreign predilections, that every true hearted *American*, raising himself on tip-toe, to give force to his sentiment, exclaims, "STRENGTH TO THE ARM THAT STRIKES FOR FREEDOM"—may the

blood stained *Crescent* be humbled in the dust, and the polluted *Lily* be laid low!

The great length of this imperfect sketch renders it necessary that I should hasten to a close, which shall be done by way of recapitulation.

The first point should be waived, in the application of the facts stated to *parties*, for the reason that, though the first division took place in Washington's administration, *opposition* to it was not methodized or continued. It was partial and particular, not general—like that of the "democrats" to Mr. Adams' administration, or that of the "federalists" to Mr. Jefferson's. Previous to the discussion and decision on the treaty, the leading politicians and statesmen had differed in opinion about the executive power. One set was jealous of it, as being too *strong*—the other thought it was too *weak*—the first would have rendered it more directly responsible than it was, the latter have removed it further from popular control. The debate and proceedings that took place on a call for papers, relating to the treaty of 1794, manifestly shewed this. It was this great point of principle, with, perhaps, a strong prejudice against Great Britain, and the treaty itself, considered as objectionable by most persons, that produced the struggle and stand in the house of representatives against an act of the senate and the opinion of WASHINGTON, as to the expediency of the proceeding.

LANDMARK NO. 1. The election between Messrs. Adams and Jefferson, in 1796—in which the former succeeded, and was inaugurated president on the 4th March, 1797.

Contingent subjects of controversy—Differences with France, and various "strong" measures; addresses of *adhesion*, expressing unlimited confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the president, and the political outlawry of all who refused to sign them; alien and sedition laws; increase and arming of the navy; provisional army; appointment of gen Hamilton; taxes and the 8 per cent. loan; case of Jonathan Robbins; semi war with France; reported plots and conspiracies; "trouble in the wigwag;" change of secretaries, &c. and an adjustment of the differences with France; establishment of what was called the "army of judges," at the close of Mr. Adams' administration.

LANDMARK NO. 2. The second trial of strength between parties in 1800, in which Mr. Jefferson was elected to the presidency.

Contingents—Awful balloting in the house of representatives; reduction of the army and navy and of expenses generally; repeal of the direct and indirect internal taxes; reduction of the public debt; repeal of the judiciary act; "Burr's conspiracy;" purchase of Louisiana; French decrees and British orders; murder of Pierce and other outrages of the British on our coast; attack on the Chesapeake frigate; various restrictive measures; THE EMBARGO; laws enforcing it; means of defence; the *gun boat system*; unsuccessful negotiations with Great Britain and France; warm debates in congress; election of Mr. Madison. *Erskine's famous arrangements*, abandonment of the restrictive system in consequence; renewal of unfriendly acts, and continued capture of American vessels and impressment of American seamen, &c.

LANDMARK NO. 3. Attempt to renew the charter of the old bank of the United States—the 'contingents' of which have already been sufficiently noted.

LANDMARK NO. 4. The war, declared in 1812.

Contingents. Military and naval preparations; fortifications; loans; taxes; ardor of parties; support of and opposition to the war. Henry's disclosures.

LANDMARK NO. 5. Election between Messrs Madison and Clinton, 1812.

Contingents. Excited spirit of the "federalists;" discontented "democrats;" Mr. Madison re-elected; effect; opposition in the east; difficulties about the militia; great contest for governor in New York—its effect; events of the war; attacks on public credit and distress for want of money; capture of Washington; negotiations at Ghent; victories; "Hartford convention;" PEACE.

In these things, whether principals or contingents, with all that were collateral or incidental to them, I was, with "might and main," along with the "democratic" party—not in sentiment only, but action, to the utmost of my ability; always having believed and still believing, that if any thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well, and with all the power that can be applied to do it. As before observed, I became a writer on politics in the year 1795—but I first published a political paper late in 1805; retired from it early in 1811, and soon after the REIGN was commenced, which, except on the *war question*, has not, to the best of my knowledge and certainly not by design, ever assumed a party political character; though, on general principles and as to what is esteemed political right, it has been ardent—and will remain so. But I am not prepared to say that, because any gentleman differs in opinion with me, he is a worse man than myself. He has an equal right to hold and express sentiments for himself; and, no doubt, others have thought I was just as wrong as I thought they were. However, the result shews, I think, that the "democrats" were generally right—inasmuch, as without lessening the *responsibility* of any of the officers of government, the constitution has been found *strong* enough to resist the shock of foreign war, and exceedingly powerful internal opposition. And I am happy to say that, in every struggle of parties, though I yielded to no one of my own in zeal and activity, I preserved the private friendship of many on the other side, and could always find persons among them that I believed were as *honest* as I thought myself to be.

Many of the items above stated as "contingents" to what I have esteemed as the great "landmarks" of parties, are hardly less important than the latter can be, and a history of some of them might not be unprofitable to politicians. But enough has been said, at least for the present, and I shall hasten to conclude.

Since the ratification of the treaty of peace on the 18th Feb. 1815, no *new* point has been made between parties, and the old ones have perished with the cessation of their causes. In most of the states wherein political contentions still exist, they seem to me rather as struggles for *influence and office*, than for the support of *principles*; for I cannot discover, in the acts of the local governments, much, if any, reference to the old "landmarks," unless in respect to candidates and applicants—otherwise the policy appears nearly the same; and the late elected governor of Massachusetts, a "democrat of the old school," has highly complimented the administration of his predecessor, who is "an old school federalist." And that political parties at the seat of government are dead, or sleeping so soundly that there is no prospect of rousing them, is a fact that cannot be doubted. Those who most violently opposed one another a few years ago, are now on the most friendly terms, and seldom ever seem to recollect that they once so widely differed; and all the candidates proposed for the presidency are regarded as "democrats," though some of them will not bear all the tests of what was considered "democracy."

Still we are called upon to have a "democratic caucus," to select an "undeviating democrat," and recommend him to the people for the office of president.

In the first place then, ask each member before he can enter the caucus—

1. Did you, in any manner, support Mr. Adams and his administration, in 1796, 1797 and 1798, &c.? Did you adhere to him and encourage him to persevere in his measures?

2. Did you support the election of Mr. Jefferson in the second contest with Mr. Adams? vote for the embargo, and sustain its general policy, and go with the party in the measures adopted to prevent aggressions on our seamen and commerce?

3. Did you desire the renewal of the charter of the old bank of the United States?

4. Did you support the declaration of war, and all the measures adopted to give effect to the national power?

5. Did you oppose the election of Mr. Clinton to the presidency in 1812, and persevere in your support of Madison's administration until the ratification of the treaty of peace?

These questions being satisfactorily answered, let us suppose the caucus is opened. If the preceding tests are required for the admission of a member, they must surely be applied to any one proposed as a candidate for the presidency, if an "undeviating democrat" is wanted. And here I shall close the subject. It is the business of those who think that a caucus is proper, to apply the *tests* advanced, and make what of them they can. For myself, I can say, and without the possibility of a doubt being raised of the truth of the assertion, that, from the year 1795 until the present day, I have never failed to support any "democratic" measure or principle—fulfilling, to the party, the toast of *Decatur*,* applied to a more important matter; but still holding on to what I believed was the result of my own judgment, in a confidence that I was doing what the good of the country required of me as one of its citizens. I have not profitted any thing by this, except in the continued friendship of *every one of my old and steadfast associates*, some of whom were fathers in the republic; and verily, think that I have as good a right to speak of "democracy," if I please, as the "printers to the state of New York," or even the "printers to congress," being *PRINTED TO THE PEOPLE*, and obedient to their will as the grand caucus, whether agreeable to my own private opinions or not—for I hold it right that the majority should govern: but I will not proscribe and persecute persons because they apprehend that the right of thinking is a common gift of the ALMIGHTY, and that an expression of their thoughts is secured by the constitution of the United States. If to do otherwise is "democracy," I never was, never shall be, a "democrat." We have had enough of proscription—if, as some will say, the "federalists" began it, it will be the glory of the "democrats" to end it, so far at least as to "tolerate errors, seeing that reason is left free to combat them." *Diversity of opinion is the friend of truth; and not always a difference of principle.*

USURY. The Baltimore "Morning Chronicle" has the following happy remarks:

"We published, sometime since, at large, the reasons assigned by governor Robinson, of Louisiana, for refusing his signature to the bill for the prevention of usury. The legislature have since passed

*"Our country—right or wrong."

lished a pamphlet in their defence, to which his excellency has replied. Thus are the constituted authorities of our country brought to the bar of public opinion, and acquitted or condemned. Here the members of the different departments of the government, appealing to the sovereign people, are now waiting their sentence. What a government is ours, and what a spectacle does this present to the allied despots of Europe. They are appealing to the bayonet, and we are appealing to the press. And yet we are told that the people cannot be entrusted with their own government!"

ANOTHER "HOLY ALLIANCE," (says the Charleston Gazette), has been formed. We observe a Tunis article, of March 22, which says, Tunis has concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the grand duchy of Tuscany, by which that state is to be placed on the same footing as the most favored nations. Besides the merchandise of various descriptions imported in the ships of different nations, two Tripolitan ships brought negro slaves; a *Sardinian* vessel brought *christian slaves* from Smyrna, and an *English* vessel, *christian slaves* from Constantinople. Several christians here have in vain interceded to mitigate the fate of the christian slaves; but very lately an European ship arrived here with one hundred Turkish soldiers from Smyrna, who have with them twenty Greek children and four women, as slaves. The ship, like the preceding with similar cargoes, was escorted by a frigate of the same nation as far as Smyrna.

MONEY. A bill has been introduced into the Mexican congress to borrow eight millions of dollars from abroad. Strange that the country of silver should apply for it to those which do not produce it!—but it shews that whatever is regarded as wealth will centre where industry is encouraged.

SLAVE TRADE. The Manchester petition for the abolition of the slave trade, contained 29,664 signatures. The one from Leeds 9400.

The people had much better petition parliament to equalize the duties on East and West India sugars. This would do more to abolish the slave trade, than all other laws that Britain can make on the subject, supported by the whole power of her arms.

FECUNDITY. It is perhaps a remarkable fact, that the wife of an industrious mechanic of Boston, who had been married but nine years, has brought him thirteen children at seven births, viz.—at the four first births twins each time; at the two next births one each time, and at the last, which occurred about six weeks since, three, making in the whole 13; a thrifty pair, who deserve a bounty from the public.

THE FEATHERED RACE. No less than 1100 crows, blackbirds, hawks, owls, &c. were lately killed, in one day, by ten young men belonging to Mercer, (Penn.) They divided into two parties, and the one killing the lowest number was to pay the expense of a supper for the whole company. On comparing notes, it was found that they had an equal number of scalps, in consequence of which, it was agreed that every man pay his own bill, and give the feathered tribe another trial.

AN ENGLISH BULL. A burial society has lately been formed in the county of Lancaster. The first printed article of their regulations, commences with a preamble thus: "Whereas, many persons find it very difficult to *bury themselves*," &c.

WANSTEAD-HOUSE, (says a late London paper), was sold by auction, on the premises, on Monday last, for 10,000*l.*: one of the conditions of sale binds the purchaser to clear every thing away, even to the foundation, by lady-day, 1825. The biddings commenced at 1,000*l.*, and advanced by thousands till they reached 8,000*l.* when they dwindled to an advance of 100*l.* each bidding; till they reached the sum at which the building was sold: the purchasers are Messrs. Stannard and Athow, of Norwich, in conjunction with three others of their townsmen. The auctioneer announced to the company, by their request, that they intended to sell the whole in lots, large or small, to suit buyers, and they absolutely sold a pair of marble chimney-pieces for 300 guineas, before they left the room. Thus is sacrificed, on the shrine of extravagance and gambling, a mansion which cost, in its erection, more than 360,000*l.* and which has no equal in the county of Essex!

IRON CHURCH. The following is extracted from the Christian Observer for April, 1823. We had not before known that such large portions of churches had been built of iron.

"St. George's church is an object of considerable architectural interest for its taste, and as having been nearly the first cast iron church erected in the kingdom. The whole frame-work of the windows, doors, pillars, groins, roof and pulpit, and ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length of the church is 119 feet; the breadth 47. It is ornamented with a splendid cast window of stained glass. The tower, raised to the height of 96 feet, and standing on a hill, the site of an ancient sea beacon, is elevated 345 feet above high water mark, and commands one of the finest views in the kingdom, comprehending the town and shipping of Liverpool, the estuary of the Mersey, the level surface of Lancashire, as far as the eye can trace the prospect; with the craggy hills of Wales towards the west, and towards the northeast the distant mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The contemplative Christian, viewing so many of our churches, thus characteristically situated, will be inclined to see in them an apt emblem of what the ministers of Christ themselves should ever be, "guides and way marks in the path to bliss;" or, in still more authoritative language, "cities set upon a hill which cannot be hid."

ALABAMA. The following extract is from a letter of an intelligent gentleman, of this city, now travelling through the southern country. It imparts information which will, we suspect, be as new as it must be gratifying to most of our readers. The growth of every thing in this country is inconceivably rapid, and this circumstance can hardly be more strikingly illustrated than by the contrast which the actual condition and recent origin of Blakely and Mobile present. [N. Y. Amer.]

"*Mobile, May 11.* I crossed over in a steam ferry-boat, from Blakely to this place, in a little less than two hours. The view of two towns, one on each side, the shipping, steam boats and bay, rendered the passage interesting. Eight steam boats run from this place up the Alabama and Tombeckbee—one of 500 tons, an elegant vessel, has brought down from Montgomery, upwards of 400 miles by the river, more than 1500 bales of cotton. Much cotton is piled on the wharves; a good proportion of this article goes to New Orleans by the inland passage, which employs a great number of small craft, one of which just is arrived, in 60 hours, which

may serve to give an idea of the time occupied in this passage. It seems strange that cotton should go from hence to New Orleans: superior capital, and the chance of selling it as Orleans cotton, are probably the principal causes.

"The bay forms a fine sheet of water, in full view of the town. Blakely has every advantage over Mobile, except that of being begun when this was already established."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT. A quantity of gunpowder, in a wagon, exploded in this town, on the 20th inst. by means of which two men were so badly burnt as to die within twenty-four hours, and another man and a boy were so much injured that their lives are despaired of.

The circumstances attending the accident we understand to be as follows:—The wagon contained twenty-five kegs of powder, of 25 lbs. each, covered with straw for more convenient transportation; a small quantity, not exceeding two ounces, had escaped from the casks, and was carefully swept from the floor of the wagon upon the ground.—Whilst the owner of the powder was in treaty with a neighboring store-keeper for the sale of the article, an unlucky boy conceived that it would be fine sport to fire the waste powder which was scattered upon the ground; and, without further reflection, procured a coal of fire and communicated it to the powder. The immediate consequence was, that the straw in the wagon, which enveloped the kegs, was in an instant blaze! The horses, of course, took fright, and set off without any certain direction. A more horrible spectacle cannot well be conceived: in the thickest part of a populous town, a wagon, containing this large quantity of powder, enveloped in fire, was about to be exploded, no one could tell where!

The first attempt of the horses was to reach the stable whence they had issued, and which was in sight—being driven from this course, they sought refuge in a corner, which was made by two stores, and had the explosion happened here, both would probably have been shattered to pieces; but a Mr. Hall, of Strafford, in his anxiety to preserve his own horse, then in the immediate vicinity, drove the horses of the burning wagon into an open space a few rods distant, and before he could escape the powder exploded!

Meantime, two men and a boy, working in a hatter's shop near, saw the wagon in flames, and without knowing its contents, undertook to unharness the horses. They were instantly warned of their danger by the shouts of the surrounding multitude, but they either did not hear the cry of powder distinctly, or they hoped time would allow them to accomplish their generous purpose—but, before they had half finished it, the fire reached the powder. It is wonderful that both men and horses were not instantly shattered to pieces—but they were not. One of the horses is not dead, and the men had presence of mind to throw themselves into the river, and afterwards to walk back to the tavern. They did not die until several hours afterwards. Their names are Abbot L. Kelley, of Waterborough, Maine, and Andrew Kimball, of Sandwich.

Mr. Samuel Hall, of Strafford, and Lewis Colbath, (the boy), are not yet dead, but are not likely to recover.

New-Hampshire Republican.

IRON MOUNTAIN. From the *St. Louis Enquirer*.—This place is in Washington county, in this state, and is the most extraordinary store of iron ore that

has yet been discovered in any country. It would not probably be transcending the limits of truth to say, that it would supply the world with this useful mineral for a long period of time. In appearance it bears a strong resemblance to native iron; and would yield, on fusion, 80 or perhaps 90 per cent.

There are other places that have been denominated *iron mountains*, such as that of Traberger, in Smoland, and two, the names of which we do not recollect, that have been discovered in Lapland; but none of these can be compared with the mountains of Missouri, neither in point of magnitude, nor in quality of ore.

It is a matter of astonishment that no foundry has yet been established convenient to this place; in its neighborhood are many valuable mills, and there is evidently no want of water power for the application of machinery, even of the largest construction. As there are few individuals who could command the capital necessary to be employed in this business, it would, perhaps, require a company to carry into effectual execution an enterprise of so much importance, and which could not fail in being amply productive. Of the success that would attend it, there cannot exist a doubt, and it is thought, by many intelligent persons, that iron, castings, &c. might be exported advantageously even to places where they are now manufactured.

The peculiar quality of the ore of which this section of country is the rich depository, is also worthy of attention. At a *bloomery*, erected by Messrs. Peery and Ruggles, iron is produced of a quality greatly superior to any that can be imported, and is preferred by smiths, because it is worked with greater facility, and is found to possess, in a very high degree, the properties of steel. Axes, plough-irons, and other implements of husbandry, made of this iron, without any addition of steel, is found nearly equal to those formed in the ordinary way.

The *iron mountain* is frequently visited by the curious traveller, and by those who have contemplated drawing on its vast store of wealth; and, at length, it is stated, a foundery and other works, calculated to bring into operation the mineral resources of this district, are about to be erected.—We do not vouch for the truth of this statement, but a better prospect for the investment of capital is but seldom presented, and there can be no doubt, that, if not immediately, it will very soon, be embraced.

COMETS. Baron Zach's astronomical journal for January, 1823, contains the interesting intelligence that Encke's comet, which was expected to be visible in the summer of 1822, in the southern hemisphere, was discovered at Paramatta, in New South Wales, where the English have lately erected an observatory under the direction of the very active and intelligent astronomer, Mr. Rumker. An account of the former appearances of this comet, in 1786, 1795, 1805, and 1819, with a periodical revolution of about 1204 days, was given in the 5th vol. of the *North American Review*; and its place observed by Mr. Rumker, at the time of its discovery, June 2, 1822, at 10h. 39m. 35s. differed but few minutes from Encke's calculation given in that review. The observed right ascension being at that time 92 deg. 43m. 51s. 3; its declination 17 deg. 39m. 46s. 3, N. On the 23d June, at 12h. 53m. 55s. the right ascension was 115 deg. 47m. 41s. 7; declination 9 deg. 9m. 48s. 4. This is the second comet which has appeared, according to the prediction of astronomers.

N. B.

Salem, June 21, 1823.

ARTIFICIAL LEG. *From the Philadelphia Gazette.* We have lately been much gratified by examining an extremely neat and convenient specimen of the above useful invention, made by Mr. H. Alcorn, last and leg maker, Dock street, below Third. The calf is composed of prepared leather; which adds greatly to the lightness of the whole. In addition to his original method, Mr. A. has adopted, in the present instance, the joint for the ankle which was used by the late B. T. Adams, who made a number of these apparatus at the Pennsylvania hospital. The imitation of the motion of the ankle was remarkably successful and elegant; and it would deceive any but a very near and minute examination. On the whole, we were so much pleased with it, that we thought it a duty to those unfortunate persons who have lost limbs, to inform them, through the medium of a public paper, where they can meet with a good substitute.

We understand that the gentleman for whom the leg in question was made, has expressed himself, in a letter, much pleased with the result of the trials he has made of it.

The neatness with which artificial legs and thighs remove deformity, is truly remarkable, and has been, in many instances, exemplified in this city. Their practical convenience, where the owner is not employed at hard labor, is generally also very great; the English public have seen an instance of a similar substitute in the marquis of Anglesea, who lost his leg at the battle of Waterloo, and subsequently appeared at court with an artificial one. The substitutes which have been made for amputated arms, are not, from the nature of the case, capable of so much perfection: they can do little more than remedy deformity; the mechanical power of the stump not being sufficient for the force with which we are in the daily habit of exerting our hands. In the leg and thigh, however, we can attribute much more success to art; and we would have every one who is so unfortunate as to lose a limb, at least to inquire and satisfy his mind before he gives up the thought of a substitute.

CHIRURGUS.

LONGEVITY. *From the Connecticut Courant.* The following instance of the longevity of a family, a majority of which are now living, may be amongst the most remarkable in this state.

The father died about 20 years ago in the 93d year of his age, 93

The mother died about 18 years ago in the 95th year of her age, 95

They lived together in a married state, upwards of 70 years, and had nine children.

The eldest son is a healthy and intelligent old gentleman, in his 92d year, 92

The eldest daughter died in her 88th year, 88

The second son died in his 87th year, 87

The third son died in his 75th year, of the 15th attack of Pneumonia, 75

The fourth son is living, aged 82, 82

The fifth son is in his 80th year, 80

The second daughter is in her 78th year, 78

The sixth son is in his 76th year, 76

The seventh son, a respectable physician, is in his 73d year, 73

919

The above facts can be substantiated by three physicians, in as many towns in the state, on the banks of Connecticut river, who are the sons of the seventh son and physician.

Amount of their ages, 919

Average age, 83 1/3

WAR! The following is a chronological list of the various wars between England and France during the last seven centuries.

Date.	Duration.	Date.	Duration.
1141	1 year.	1627	2 years
1161	25	1666	1
1224	9	1689	10
1254	5	1702	11
1339	21	1744	4
1368	52	1756	7
1422	49	1776	7
1492	1 mon	1793	9
1512	2 years	1803	11
1521	6	1818	14
1549	1		
1557	2	700 years.	266 years
1562	2		of war.

Those who, from practical knowledge, are well enabled to compute the numbers who fell in every year, might know that they would, in the aggregate, amount to no less than twenty-six millions of mankind, if 10,000 may be taken as a fair average for every year!

ANTIQUITIES! *Long Island, (N. Y.) laws, passed 1655.* We make the following extracts to shew the spirit of the laws which were in force in 1655, on Long Island and in New York. *Nat. Adv.*

"No mares shall be transported out of this government either to Barbados, Virginia, or any other remote or forraine plantations, without special licence, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the maare or maares, so shipped for transportation.

"Every person licenced to keep an ordinary shall always be provided of strong and wholesome beer, of four bushels of malt, at the least, to a hoggshead, which he shall not sell at above two pence the quart, under the penalty of twenty shillings for the first offence, forty shillings for the second and loss of his licence; it is permitted to any to sell beer out of doores at a penny the ale quart, or under.

"No Indian, whatsoever, shall, at any time, be suffered to powaw or performe outward worship to the devil in any towne within this government.

"*Saylers.* To prevent many miscarriages which are frequently committed by saylers, by their immoderate drinking and other vaine expences in ordinaries, whereby the master and owners of the vessel to which they belong may be prejudised, by arresting and detaining such saylers for debts when their shipp are ready to sett sayle; no victuallers, innkeepers, or other sellers of wine, beare or other strong liquors, shall, after the first day of March, 1664, arrest, attach, or recover by law, any debt or debts to be made by any sayler or saylers in pay, and whose dwellings are not within this jurisdiction, except the master or owner of such shipp or vessell, to whom such saylers belong, have given under his hand to discharge the same.

"*Wolves.* If any person, either Christian or Indian, shall, at any time bring the head of a wolfe or wolves to any constable upon Long Island, the said constable is required to call two of the overseers to him, and then and there to pay and satisfie such person or persons, to the value of an Indian coat, to be allowed out of the public charge in the towne rate; provided always, that the constable and overseers shall require the oath of such Christians, that bring the head of a wolfe or wolves, that he killed the said wolfe or wolves, with the time and circumstances, and upon Long Island only; provided also, that the constable and overseers have due regard to such wolfe or wolves, brought by the Indians, that they appear to be fresh and newly killed, with cir-

stances that they are killed upon Long Island, and not elsewhere: The constable and overseers are to cause the heads to be nayled over the doore of the constable, their to remain; as also to cut of both the eares in token that the head is bought and paid for."

LIGHTNING. The following extract from the Dooms day book, at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, (England), A. D. 1500, may excite a smile:

"The deville did put his claws uppon the clapper of the great bell, and from his claw there yssued a flame of fyre, which dydde melt yverie bell in the church, threw the spyre uppon the ground, and meltidd moshe of the brasie work candylstyks, because an holie and righteous monke hadde in a sermon spoken tauntinglie offe his power and authoritee uppon earthe."

Thus did our pious and philosophic ancestors solve an electric fluid! [Salem Gazette.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Dido at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 22d of May, inclusive.

They contain nothing important or definite. The following letter is the only article of any interest. It is dated

"Bayonne, May 15. Large supplies of ammunition continue to arrive here from all quarters, and especially by sea, so that it should seem that the war is expected to be of some duration, as otherwise such extensive preparations to maintain it would not be made. The manufacture of biscuit likewise continues, and this seems to be the chief article of subsistence for our soldiers on their march and in small detachments. The last private accounts from Burgos are not so flattering as the bull fights, balls, illuminations, &c. might lead us to expect. The inhabitants who have not fled at the approach of the French, have certainly given them a good reception; yet it does not seem cordial, and except these demonstrations, which may be called municipal, the mass of the people seem passive. However, our army continues to advance, at least on its right wing. Our army is certainly disjointed as it were, the corps which compose it being so insulated, and not strong enough in point of numbers to hold the immense lines which they occupy, and consequently they leave intervals between them, which give the constitutional troops an opportunity of taking advantage of them. Persons who arrived here yesterday, give it as their opinion that the Spaniards will really carry into execution the plan they have announced, and begin their war as soon as the French have entered Madrid.

"According to the movements of Ballasteros, who manœuvres alternately upon Temel, Darocca and Si-guenza, and which seems connected with those of Mina, in Catalonia, it seems that they will give much employment to the second corps. As for the fourth, we are not well informed of what is passing there.

"From what we can learn, it should seem that marshal Moncey does not proceed with so much rapidity and confidence as we have been led to expect. The war in Catalonia seems likely to be protracted, though some persons have affirmed that the sudden retreat of Mina, had pacified every thing in that province. There are letters from Valencia, which say that the inhabitants are determined to resist if the French should advance to that city; as for the partizans of the faith, they were not feared, and, in fact, it should seem that they were dispersed.

"We have nothing new from Pampeluna and St. Sebastian; it seems as if the siege of those places was forgotten, or thought to be unnecessary. Yet guerillas are forming in the most favorable parts of Navarre and the three provinces, to which those fortresses will be a support and a place of refuge when they are pressed by a superior force.

"Letters received to day, from Vittoria, speak of the continuation of the blockade of Santona by Zabala. If that place should have the misfortune to fall into the hands of him who is now attacking it, it is to be feared that dreadful atrocities will be committed by this chief, who is well known, and has threatened that he will put the garrison and the inhabitants to the sword.

"The letters received to day, from Saragossa, state that the royalist Descamiados commit all kinds of acts of vengeance.

"A traveller just arrived from Pampeluna affirms that the garrison of that place had, unexpectedly, made a sally, with 1000 men and four cannon, and attacked the French troops, and had returned into the place, taking with them a good number of prisoners.

"Letters from Catalonia, this moment received, do not confirm the previous statements of the flight of Mina; but say that, according to his favorite system of tactics, he had taken five or six thousand of his best troops and entered La Cerdagne, where he inspired general consternation. Marshal Moncey had been obliged to turn round, and accept a battle, for which he was not prepared, in the neighborhood of Figueras, into the citadel of which Mina threw some troops to reinforce the garrison. He afterwards crossed the Tor, which was greatly swelled by the rains; and when the accounts came away, he was at Ripol. The same letters say, that gen. Molitor was endeavoring to push forward troops, both towards Tarragona and Barcelona."

LATER. Entrance of the French into Madrid.—The ship Fame, which arrived at Portsmouth, N H. on the fifteenth inst. from St. Ubes, brings the intelligence that it was reported, on the day she sailed, (May 30th), the French had entered Madrid, and that the Portuguese troops, ordered for the defence of Spain, had revolted—refusing to join the Spanish cause.

On the above the New York Evening Post has the following remarks:—It will be recollected, that the French calculated on being able to reach Madrid on or about the 24th May—St. Ubes is 15 miles S. S. E. of Lisbon, and both these places are situated about 300 miles from Madrid. If then the invaders entered the capital of Spain on the day they expected to enter, sufficient time had elapsed for the news to arrive at St. Ubes before the Fame sailed. We are, therefore, inclined to regard the above statement entitled to credit in so far as respects the progress of the French army, but we think that the rumor of the Portuguese troops having refused to join the Spanish cause, is not so probable.

Great Britain and Ireland. Rendezvous houses have been opened in London for the reception of seamen, to man 11 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 6 sloops of war and two cutters.

A late London paper contains the following singular article—The court dress of Mr. secretary Canning, intended for his majesty's birth-day, was, on Saturday, we are informed, seized on the premises of his tailor. Similar dresses, belonging to lord Clanwillian and sir Henry Wellesley, narrowly escaped a like fate, by being sent to their owners, a short time before the arrival of the officer. It ap-

appears that a considerable saving is made in the expense of these gorgeous court suits by being sent to *Paris* to be embroidered; and, it is asserted, that the illustrious personages above alluded to, first ordered plain suits to be sent, undertaking to get them embroidered themselves. They were accordingly furnished, and then sent to sir Charles Stuart at *Paris*; and, after being gorgeously embroidered, and fit to appear before royalty, were returned to this country, with, or as, despatches, and escaped the vigilance of the customs.

An Englishman named Russel, having walked 96 miles in 24 hours, roused the spirit of an Irishman called Macnamara, who performed the same distance in 23 hours and 10 minutes, *pushing a wheelbarrow before him the whole of the way!*

Russia. St. Petersburg, April 23.—The reports that have been spread respecting the march of our troops, to act as auxiliaries in the south of Europe, are contradicted by persons, who conceive themselves to be acquainted with the secrets of diplomacy. These persons say, that the court of St. Petersburg had at first resolved to place a considerable army at the disposal of the French government; that, with this intention, not only had communications been made by count Pozzo di Borgo to the French ministry, but, even in consequence of them, orders had been issued to the various corps of troops stationed in Poland; but all this had been given up in consequence of a declaration from sir Charles Bagot, the English ambassador, stating that the neutrality of Great Britain, in the war of France and Spain was conditional, and would continue only, so long as the other powers of Europe should take no part in this war.

The court of Vienna is said to have delivered a friendly note, breathing the same spirit, to the Russian government, which not a little contributed to stop the measures at first resolved upon by our ministry. Austria exhibits a very wise policy, by endeavoring to prevent the danger which would ensue from a general war in Europe.

The minister of war has summoned to the capital several staff officers from the southern and western armies, to receive new orders, which they are to carry to their respective head quarters.

Turkey. The accounts from Constantinople are to the 10th of April, at which time it was generally asserted there that the Greeks would not negotiate with the Porte, except on the basis of their entire independence. Lord Strangford was endeavoring to effect an arrangement, but the Porte, it is said, had declined his mediation. The negotiations with Persia were not near to a termination.

Colombia. We have received, (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette), a copy of the official despatch addressed to the intendant of Venezuela by commodore Daniels, giving an account of the circumstances which caused the capture of the two Colombian corvettes by the frigate and corvette under the Spanish rear admiral Laborde—of which a translation will be found below.

The force of the two Spanish vessels, as stated in the despatch, amounted to 75 guns and 800 men—the force of the two captured corvettes we have ascertained was as follows:

The Carabobo, 11 long twelves, 8 eighteen pound cannonades, 1 long nine and 1 long six, and 116 men.

The Maria Francisca, 10 long twelves, 3 long nines, 2 thirty two pounder cannonades and 135 men.

Spanish force	75 guns,	800 men.
Colombian force	36	251

—	39	549
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So that the Spanish force was more than double in number of guns, beside a great superiority in weight of metal, and more than three times the number of men. Notwithstanding this great disproportion of force, it appears that the two Colombian corvettes maintained the contest warmly for more than an hour, within pistol shot, after the departure of commandant Beluche with his vessels.

Laguaira, May 14th, 1823.

To his excellency gen. Charles Soublette, intendant of Venezuela, &c. &c.

SIR—I have the honor to report to you a narrative of the events which occurred, from the 26th April 'till 1st May, in regard to the vessels composing the national division, which I had the honor to command:

By the orders of your excellency, I was charged to press the blockade of Puerto Cavello with all possible rigor, which I strenuously endeavored to effect, by taking all the measures which I believed most proper to obtain so desirable a result. For the purpose of explaining more particularly the situation which I intended the vessels of the division should occupy on the 26th April, and the following days, I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a copy of my instruction to captain G. S. Christie, commanding the corvette Maria Francisca, and under whose directions I had placed the corvette Bolivar, lieutenant B. Murray, the brig Vencedor, lieutenant T. M. Brotherton, the schooner Flor de la Mar, lieutenant Samuel Wright, the schooner Rayo, lieutenant Woods, with orders to make a close blockade of Puerto Cavello, and especially not to deviate from my instructions. I transmit to you also a copy of my instructions to the several commanders of vessels under the direction of captain Christie. You will perceive, by these instructions, that I was on board the corvette Carabobo, and that my intention was not to separate the vessels.

From some cause, which I have not ascertained, the corvette Bolivar was separated from the division, and was not in sight on the 1st May, the day of the battle, nor for several days before. On the 29th April, the brig Vencedor, lieutenant Brotherton, being off point Toucaque, captain Brotherton observed a vessel to leeward aground; he immediately directed his course towards the place, and discovered that it was the brig Pinchincha, lieutenant Mathews; he despatched to me the schooner Flor de la Mar, lieutenant Wright, to inform me of this event, which I learned on the 30th April, at eleven o'clock at night. The next morning I made a signal to the Maria Francisca, captain Christie, to approach me, with the intention of despatching her towards the brig Pinchincha, that she might render her every possible assistance, and in case of the loss of the brig, to save her guns and whatever else it might be practicable to obtain; but, while I was making the necessary dispositions to this effect, a signal from the Maria Francisca announced four strange sails, two ships and two schooners, which we soon ascertained to be a Spanish division. Commandant Rene Beluche, having arrived from Laguaira about the same time that the Spanish division appeared, I had an interview with him, and he promised to support me in the engagement, which it was probable would take place, and not abandon me. The force of the brig Independencia and of the other vessels under his command, united to mine, I confidently hoped would render the first of May a glorious day for Colombia. Having gained an offing, I made signal to form the line and steered towards Point Toucaque, with a hope of falling in with the corvette Bolivar. The enemy having the advantage of

being to windward and of superior sailing, compelled me to engage sooner than I wished. I had previously given orders, that should one of the larger vessels succeed in laying herself aboard the frigate, the small vessels should so range themselves as to board the former and by that means reach the deck of the frigate—the large vessel, which would have laid aboard the frigate, to serve in this way as a bridge to the small ones. I made signal to prepare for boarding, and saw, with mortification, that the small vessels paid no attention to the signal, but fled without firing a gun.

The engagement commenced about forty-five minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon, as nearly as I can recollect. The brig *Independencia*, com. Beluche, was engaged nearly three quarters of an hour, and then made sail and departed. As he had sustained, for a considerable time, the fire of the Spanish corvette, I have no doubt that he suffered severely, and that this alone caused him to leave us. By his departure and that of the small vessels, the corvettes *Carabobo* and *Maria Francisca*, were left alone to sustain the whole fire of the Spanish ships, which they did until forty minutes after six o'clock, when our vessels being so much injured, both in their hulls and rigging, as to be totally unmanageable, I was obliged to strike to the superior force with which I was engaged, and which I have ascertained consisted of the frigate *Constitution*, of 48 guns, mounting long twenty-fours on her gun deck, and manned with 450 men; the corvette *Ceres*, carrying 26 long 18's, and one twelve pounder on a pivot, and 350 men; they were from Havana bound to Puerto Cavello, to which place I was taken with my officers and men; the two captured vessels being towed in by boats of the port on the third and fourth. It is not necessary that I should make a statement to your excellency of the force and armament of the corvettes *Carabobo* and *Maria Francisca*, as they are already well known to your excellency.

Our loss in the two corvettes amounted to thirty-seven killed and twenty-one wounded, among which are Mr. Macay, of the *Carabobo*, and Mr. Benning, of the *Maria Francisca*. The enemy have suffered greatly, both in the hulls and rigging of their vessels; I have not been able to ascertain the exact number of their killed and wounded, but, from what I have heard, the number must be very considerable.

I arrived here yesterday with all my officers, and have the honor to communicate, with great satisfaction, to your excellency, the condition under which we have been released.

I should fail in the duty which I owe to my officers and men, if I passed over in silence their conduct on this occasion; but I cannot name any in particular without doing injustice to the others: I therefore take the liberty of recommending them all to the favorable notice of your excellency; being persuaded that, although in this unequal combat we have not gathered the laurels of victory, the high reputation of the flag of Colombia has not been injured.

It is also my duty to make known to your excellency, the generous manner in which we have been treated by commandant La Borde, and all the other officers of the frigate *Constitution*, as also by the captain and officers of the corvette *Ceres*. Colonel Carrera, the governor of Puerto Cavello, and his officers, have also paid us the greatest attention.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following is taken from a report of the proceedings of the Baptist general convention, at the

late triennial meeting, held by appointment in the city of Washington, April 30th, 1823.

The rev. Robert B. Semple, with Drs. Baldwin and Staughton, being appointed a committee to prepare an address to the president of the United States, they waited upon his excellency James Monroe, and reported that the president had been pleased to signify that he should be particularly happy to receive the convention at 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, the convention proceeded to the president's house, when the rev. Robert B. Semple, of Virginia, presented the following address:

SIR: The general convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States, now in session in this city, cannot deny themselves the gratification of presenting to the chief magistrate of our nation, the sentiments of respect and affection which it is their happiness to entertain. Accustomed, sir, with every following Sabbath, in our respective congregations, to offer public petitions to the Lord of the universe for your preservation and prosperity, the sensibilities of our hearts are prepared to congratulate you on the possession of both. If, amid the onerous cares of your dignified administration, a transient alleviation can result from the assurances of our cordial attachment, we beg of you to be satisfied of its vigorous existence.

We thankfully feel that we are not approaching a monarch, the bend of whose eye shall control the terrors or the transports of our bosoms. We approach a fellow-citizen, a man of like passions with ourselves, elevated by his virtues, his services, his country, to a chair more honorable and glorious than any of the proud sovereigns of the earth have ever occupied; a chair from which, sir, it is your felicity to look down on a flourishing and approving community, where liberty dreads no oppression; where religion moves beautiful and free as an angel of light; where the useful and finer arts are prevailing and science advancing with the silent resplendence of the morning. You have assisted, sir, and we thank you, in planting on our soil a standard, whose stripes shall not cease to wave until time shall be no more.

For all that attention, alike discriminating, just and generous, which your condescension has paid to several of our rising institutions, we beg your acceptance of our sincere acknowledgments. You are waited upon, sir, by a denomination of Christians, to whom rational freedom is dear as "the current of the soul," whose ecclesiastical government is interwoven with its dictates, and whose ardent desires and endeavors embrace the victories of patriotism and piety, from the Potomac to the ends of the earth.

Our convention, sir, fervently wish the continuance of your health, and all the consolations which rectitude and benevolence can administer; and that, when your course of service on earth shall terminate, amid the tears of your fellow-citizens, and the hymns of seraphims, you may be introduced into the everlasting mansions of God.

ON BEHALF OF THE CONVENTION.

James Monroe, president
of the United States of America.

To this address the president of the United States was pleased to make the following reply:

To the members of the general convention of the Baptist denomination, now in session in this city: In approaching the period at which I shall retire to private life, after having devoted, from very early youth, my zealous and unwearied efforts to promote the welfare of my country, I need not assure you,

that the good opinion and good wishes of my fellow-citizens will constitute the most consoling reward that I shall carry with me. The communication, therefore, which I have just received from so respectable a body as a convention of your society, now assembled here, from the several states, has excited in my mind the most grateful emotions.

I concur with you, fellow citizens, that it is our peculiar good fortune to live under a government which recognizes no distinction of ranks, a government founded on the sovereignty of the people; under which every citizen has equal rights, and is protected in the enjoyment of them, by the mild, but efficient operation of the laws. Under our government, every officer, however high his trust, holds it by the free suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and is responsible to them, in the mode prescribed by the constitution, for the faithful discharge of its duties. Here there can be no oppression; religion is free; industry, science, and the arts are encouraged, and vice punished. Whenever we take into view the present flourishing and happy condition of our country, mark its origin, and the rapidity with which it has reached the present stage, we trace at once the cause from whence we derive these blessings; we see that we owe them to the freedom of our institutions.

From the commencement of the revolution to the present day, our career has been distinguished by very interesting occurrences, some of which have been fraught with difficulty. Happily, the virtue and intelligence of the people, which were always most signally displayed in the greatest emergencies, never failed to triumph over them. It is on that great resource, on that primary cause, the virtue and intelligence of the great body of the people, that we must rely for future success. If they continue to be competent to all the duties of self-government, as I trust and confidently believe, we shall be safe. It is from a deep conviction of this truth, that I see, with great interest and satisfaction, so many literary institutions springing up in different parts of the union, from which light is diffused over the whole.

I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the interest which you take in my future welfare, and to be assured that I very sincerely reciprocate it, as to yourselves.

JAMES MONROE.

West Canada Creek Falls.

From the journal of a traveller through the great Western lakes and down the Illinois river, in July, August and September, 1823.

It furnishes a sort of evidence of the hidden resources of our country, that only about two or three years since, the astonishing cataracts of West Canada Creek, and the picturesque scenery about them, in the neighborhood of the beautiful village of Trenton, and fifteen miles from Utica, should have been noticed. It was on the first day of July, when the waters were low, that my curiosity was attracted to visit this spot, which, it was represented, presented so much for admiration. We were conveyed by a carriage to it, over a good road, in less than three hours, from Utica. After alighting from our carriage, we were conducted by our guide down a steep precipice, more than 120 feet, by flights of artificial wooden steps, to the foot of all the falls, where the quantity of descending water appeared to be almost as much as the Mohawk at Utica. In ascending the river better than half a mile, some-

times on table rocks, sometimes by narrow steps, projecting one beyond another, supplied by the declivity of the mountain and its protuberances, where we owed the preservation of our lives to the strength of small iron chains, fastened to bolts fixed in the solid rocks, whence, if we should, by any means, have been precipitated into the gulf below, we might calculate on almost certain destruction, and sometimes by wooden ladders, and steps formed in the earth, where the rocks are occasionally interrupted and broken, we attain a height of more than 200 feet. At the foot of the uppermost falls, we were relieved, after being considerably heated, in a very warm day, from our fatigue in clambering up the rocks and mountains, by a copious spray diffused and falling all around us. Before this it was no where visible.

Though the river runs much in one direction, without meandering a great deal, yet, owing to the shelving rocks which some times covered our heads, and to others which project considerably into the stream, the cascades are presented in succession. The most imposing part of the whole is given in three sets of falls. Immediately after leaving one great fall of water we are brought in view of others, which keeps the mind constantly chained to the grandeur add sublimity of the scene. If the whole column of water was precipitated, as at Montmorency, near Quebec, and the falls of Niagara, it would, like them, fix our wonder and surprise on a single spot. The measure of our feelings at the latter places, is proportioned to the magnitude and majesty of the stream. So it is where the Blue Ridge is broken through by the force of water, at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, at Harper's Ferry. And so it is at the natural bridge, in Rockbridge, Virginia, where, by the wearing of the water, a single-arched bridge of solid rock, near a hundred feet wide, is left suspended near 200 feet over solid perpendicular rocks. I have viewed them all, and with not much more wonder and delight than the falls of West Canada Creek. I make no doubt many would survey this place with nearly the same pleasure they would any of the above.

The approach of night allowing us only a partial view, deterred us from the prosecution of our travels about a mile further up the stream, which, it is said, would have carried us to an additional elevation of more than one hundred feet, and warned us of the danger of being overtaken by night, and of being embarrassed to make a safe return down the precipitous rocks, more than 200 feet, in a little more than half a mile, the banks and rocks being nearly perpendicular, and from one to 500 feet apart. In beginning our descent, I began to mark, with more attention than our ascent, the steep declivity of both its banks. The first is a fall of the whole stream in a single sheet of about twenty feet, when it expands over a flat stratified rock about one hundred yards, and gradually and rapidly descends about two hundred, when it is again compressed to nearly the size above, and precipitated through fractured and creviced rocks, abruptly and perpendicularly, about 70 or 80 feet. After a rapid and violent descent of about 100 feet, it falls again perpendicularly about 50 feet more. The same rapid descent is still continued again for about 100 feet, when the whole body of the stream, which has been gradually narrowed by its wearing down the rock in its progress, forms a crescent, where the fall is 50 or 60 feet more. At the bottom of this fall we are encompassed with the highest banks, probably more than 200 feet, mostly of solid rock, in horizontal strata of one to twelve inches thick.

The stream is now carried on to its last fall, one or two hundred yards, where it is, perhaps, 30 or 40 feet perpendicular. Here the channel has been so much lowered and lessened by friction as to leave a large projecting rock, which, almost in conjunction with another on the opposite bank, encircles the falling water in the gulph below. We have now reached the bottom of all the falls, and come on flat rocks, partly solid and partly disjointed, regularly descending 10 or 15 feet in 3 or 400 yards, where we resumed the steps which first brought us to them.

Every thing within the banks of this stream impresses the mind with the remotest antiquity. Vegetable and animal petrifications are to be seen all around. The banks, which are generally of solid rock formation, and arranged in horizontal strata, are sometimes perpendicular, and generally very steep and gradually sloping towards the water, as they have been worn away by the action of it on them. As their structure is very regular and uniform from top to bottom, it is very evident the water once rolled along their surface. Whether, then, these strata have been formed from the slow and gradual accumulation of vegetable and animal deposits, successively converted into rock, or whether the water has furrowed it down, almost countless ages must have passed away for the channel to attain its present point of depression.

Whether viewed by the geologist, to deduce the antiquity of the world from the operation of the water on its solid basis, or by the less read and reflecting, who blindly admire the great and the sublime, the *tout ensemble* cannot be contemplated but with awe, with interest, and delight.

Singular Law Case.

FROM THE RICHMOND E-QUIRER.

We publish the following statement by particular request. It is a new and curious case under the Virginia act of Jan. 26, 1810, "*to suppress duelling.*" By that act, whoever gives or accepts a challenge to fight a duel, which may result in death, is declared incapable of holding any post or profit, trust or emolument under this commonwealth--whoever is appointed to any office is bound to take an oath, that he has not violated this law, and will not violate it during his continuance in office--this law is to be given in charge to grand juries. It contains other provisions which it is unnecessary to specify.

The first notice which we have had of Mr. Graves' case, was from a remonstrance, presented from Mr. Lacy, to the house of delegates, on the 14th of last December, objecting to the seat of Mr. G. a delegate returned from the county of New Kent, upon the ground that he was disqualified in consequence of having violated the duelling act. The case was referred to a select committee,--and, on the 24th Dec. the committee reported, that "they are satisfied, from the circumstances of the case, that the said Graves did conscientiously believe, at the time of taking said oath, (as delegate), that he had not incurred the penalties of the statute." The committee also express, as their opinion, as a criminal prosecution against the said Graves, for the violation of law complained of, has been instituted in the superior court of law, for New Kent county, and is now depending therein," and as "the decision of the house," &c. might possibly influence the decision of the judicial tribunal, that "propriety and good policy require them to forbear entering" into any further "investigation." They, therefore, requested to be discharged from the

further consideration of the memorial. This resolution was adopted; and the question dropped.

The following is a statement of the trial, as it is reported to have taken place before the court, (Judge Semple presiding),

On Friday, the 23d of May, being the second day of the spring term of the superior court of law for New Kent county, was tried and determined, by a jury of twelve intelligent men, six several presentments, found by the grand jury in said court, against colonel Richard Graves. In each of those indictments, the defendant was charged with a violation of the act to suppress duelling. The attorney for the commonwealth drew up six counts, and charged the jury, that if the evidence was sufficient to establish either, they were bound to find the defendant guilty. For the purpose of giving the public correct information on the subject, the counts, as laid in the indictment, are inserted:

VIRGINIA:

First judicial circuit, New Kent county--to wit:

1st COUNT--The jurors for the commonwealth of Virginia, duly summoned to attend the superior court of law, directed to be holden for the said county of New Kent, being one of the counties composing the first judicial circuit aforesaid, upon their oath, present Richard Graves for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight him, the said Graves, a duel with weapons, but what kind of weapons is to the jurors unknown.

2d COUNT--And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight a duel with poison; thereby substituting the cups of poison and water for weapons whereby the said duel might then and there be fought and ended.

3d COUNT--And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy to fight him, the said Graves, a duel in the following manner; that two cups should be filled, the one with pure water and the other with deadly poison; and that two tickets should be rolled up and put into a hat; and they, the said Richard Graves and Archibald Lacy, should draw lot who should drink the cup of poison, &c.

4th COUNT--And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy to fight a duel with knives, &c.

5th COUNT--And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy to fight him, the said Graves, a duel by drawing a lot for a cup of poison, which cup was to be drank by the person to whom the same fell by the said allotment.

6th COUNT--And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy to fight him, the said Graves, a duel with poison and knives, &c.

Extracts.--Test, B. DANDRIDGE, C. C.

Few cases, ever decided in the commonwealth of Virginia, have excited more interest or more feeling than this. On the first day, when the trial was expected to take place, the court was thronged with an unusual number of spectators. On the second day, the number, though smaller, was far beyond what had ever been seen on any former occasion. The commonwealth was ably represented by her attorney, Mr. McCandish, whose ability and zeal was applauded by all who heard him--John Tyler and James Semple, jr. esqrs. were employed by the defendant, and Andrew Stevenson, esq. with a philanthropy honorable to his character, volunteered in the defence. The indisposition of Mr. Semple caused him to leave the argument of the cause to Messrs.

Tyler and Stevenson. The evidence went to shew that Graves received a challenge from Archibald Lacy to fight a fist fight, two or three days before the meeting of the legislature, in 1821; Graves refused to accommodate him at that time on account of his public duties; but pledged himself to give him, (Lacy), an opportunity of obtaining honorable satisfaction immediately after the rising of the legislature. That Graves wrote a note to Lacy, on the 17th of March, to meet him at a certain place to settle the difference. They met. That Graves was disabled by an accident in one of his legs and ankle. Lacy, whose bodily weight was upwards of 200 lbs. Graves' less than 130 lbs. urged a fist fight; when Graves proposed they should put an end to the difference by allotment in the following way; that two cups should be filled, the one with pure water, the other with deadly poison, and set on a table covered with a cloth; that two tickets should be rolled up and put into a hat, the one blank, the other marked with the letter P; that he who drew the blank should take his choice of the two cups and swallow its contents, and he who drew the letter P, should be bound, at the peril of his life and honor, to swallow the contents of the other cup. Lacy's answer to this proposition was "I will not drink poison to accommodate you, nor will I hazard my life with you in any manner whatever." Graves' second proposition was, "If captain Lacy insists on a decision by bodily exertion he shall be accommodated, under a pledge of honor that he will afterwards meet col. Graves on equal ground, and lodge no information, nor take advantage of such honorable proposition as he may make." To this proposition, Lacy answered in the negative, saying again he would hazard his life in no other way than fist fight. Here Graves, under the influence of passion, said "I am not, nor will not, be afraid of you, and to prove it I am willing to go with you into the woods alone, and, as stated by Lacy and his two friends, (Graves' friends being both indicted with him were excluded by the court from giving testimony), put a final end to the contest with knives." Here there was a clashing of evidence, for it appeared that one of Lacy's friends had acknowledged out of court, that Graves' words were "I am willing to go into the woods with you alone, and have no weapon but a knife," which Lacy also refused. Those propositions formed the basis of the six counts laid in the indictments, to which the defendant plead not guilty.

The author of this publication, who attended throughout the trial, and took particular notes of the evidence, deems it just to state, what was admitted by every one present, that there never was a greater display of acute and correct reasoning and feeling eloquence, than was heard from both Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stevenson, the latter of whom closed the argument on the part of the defendant. The case was certainly one of deep interest, and opened a wide field for the display of genius and eloquence. Subsequent to the transaction, Graves had, in qualifying to a commission as lieutenant colonel, taken the oath prescribed by the anti-duelling law; which he had also done by qualifying as a member of the legislature. To find him guilty then, would not only have been to disfranchise him, but to have stamped on him the crime of perjury. The justness of his cause, however, combined with the evidence and genius of his counsel in explaining the testimony and expounding the law, was so strong as to convince, not only the mind of every juror, but it is thought every unprejudiced man who heard the trial, that the defendant was not guilty of any one

count laid in the indictment, which was pronounced by the jury, who remained but a few minutes' in retirement. On reading the verdict of the jury, which was done by the clerk, in an audible voice, there burst forth from the audience, acclamations of joy, surpassing any thing I ever witnessed. An involuntary clapping of hands, stamping on the floor, with expressions of general satisfaction, resounded throughout. The court, seeing from what source those acclamations sprung, bore the interruption for a moment; when silence was commanded, all immediately obeyed, not one intending the smallest contempt of the court.

The highest praise is due to Messrs. Tyler and Stevenson for the feeling and deeply affecting eloquence with which they concluded their arguments. They seemed convinced, that the defendant had been wrongfully oppressed; that conviction would not only produce his own destruction, but throw upon his offspring a lasting stigma. So highly were the feelings of those gentlemen wrought upon, that they burst forth in a train of language, which even the prejudiced foes of colonel Graves could not withstand, the tears seemed irresistibly to flow from almost every eye.

A SPECTATOR OF THE TRIAL,

From an adjoining county.

European Documents.

From additional papers laid before the British parliament, April 22.

In speaking of the separate article in the treaty with Spain, an English journal observes—"This merely recalls with new force, the fear often already expressed, that we are, with all our disposition to peace, but too likely to be drawn into war. Will not circumstances grow out of the success of France, if she do succeed, before which this article of our treaty with Spain must necessarily yield?"

Memorandum relative to the conduct of Spain: communicated by M. de Jabat to Mr. Secretary Cancelling, on the 18th February, 1823.

If proofs of the moderation of Spain, and of the little foundation with which she is accused of following the system of promulgating her political principles, be required—here are three undeniable facts:—The junta of Oporto applies, in 1820, for Spanish troops; refused:—The government of Naples, in the beginning of 1821, makes the same request; refused:—In 1822, on the application of France, the French refugees, captain Nantil, &c. were made to retire thirty leagues into the country, whilst the generals Eguia, Abreu, &c. and the self-named regency, were organizing bands of the faith at Bayonne and Perpignan.

In 1822 we declined the services of three French regiments of the army of observation. Up to this day, no French soldiers or peasant can be cited whom we have seduced, armed, paid, and thrust into the bosom of his country to devastate it. We have not raised the tri-coloured flag; we have not refused to publish a generous and salutary amnesty; we have not invited to evening assemblies of etiquette French outlaws and conspirators; we have not tolerated that an individual at Madrid should invest himself publicly with the title of charge d'affaires of the regency of France, whilst his excellency, M. de Lagarde, was ambassador of his most Christian majesty at the court of his Catholic majesty. In fine, we have done nothing—for these negative proofs might form too diffuse a catalogue—we have done nothing against the French of those things which the French, (that is to say, the French

government), have done against us; and we have done for the governments which excommunicate us what none of them have done for us.

If there be any question of verbal or written disavowals, England has received the most solemn disavowals on the subject of Portugal; Austria on the subject of Italy; and Europe, especially, in the memorable setting of the 11th January, 1823, has heard the representatives of Spain declare, in appealing for the truth of it to the history of what passed from 1808 to 1814, and from 1820 to 1823, both, 1st, That their country will never interfere with the internal affairs of other powers; and, 2dly, That neither will she consent to the scandalous dictation which it is wished to impose upon her.

Mr. Secretary Canning to sir C. Stuart.

(Extract.) *Foreign office, March 31, 1823.*

The article, of which I inclose a copy, is contained in the treaty between his majesty and the king of Spain, of 1814, but has never been published. It was originally a *secret* article, but his majesty having declined agreeing to it as such, (from the opinion that it ought to be communicated to his majesty's allies), its title was changed from that of a *secret* to a *separate* article. It formed part of the treaty communicated to the court of France in 1814, by the duke of Wellington, then his majesty's ambassador at Paris; but it was omitted in the copy of the treaty laid before parliament at the express desire of the French government, signified by the prince de Talleyrand, then minister for foreign affairs.

M. de Chateaubriand will, I have no doubt, at once, acknowledge that such an act of compliance with the wishes of the French government, enhances his majesty's claim upon France, to respect the solemn obligations of this article.

Your excellency will particularly remark to M. de Chateaubriand, that the treaty of 1814 was not negotiated till after our army had been withdrawn from Spain.

(*Inclosure.*)—*Separate Article.*

His Catholic majesty engages not to enter into any treaty or engagement with France, of the nature of that known under the denomination of the family compact, *nor any other which may affect the independence of Spain, which may be injurious to the interests of his Britannic majesty*, or may be contrary to the strict alliance which is stipulated by the present treaty.

The present separate article shall form an integral part of the treaty of friendship and alliance, signed on the 5th day of July, and shall have the same force and validity as if it were inserted, word for word, and shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within forty days, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed, in virtue of our respective full powers, the present separate article, and sealed with the seals of our arms.

Done at Madrid, this 5th day of July, 1814.

(L. S.) M. EL DUQUE DE SAN CARLOS.

(L. S.) H. WELLESLEY.

Empire of Brazil.

TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Speech of his majesty the emperor, to the general, constitutional and legislative assembly of the empire of Brazil, at the opening of said assembly.

Worthy representatives of the Brazilian nation:

This is the greatest day that Brazil ever enjoyed; a day which, for the first time, shows to the world that it is an empire, and a free one.

How delighted is my heart when it beholds, assembled together, the representatives of almost all the provinces, ruled by a just and liberal constitution, and shewing to each other their own interests. We ought to have enjoyed a national representation; but the nation, not knowing her own interests, or perhaps knowing them, could not exhibit them, on account of the force and dominion of the Portuguese, who, (knowing well the degree of weakness, indifference, poverty and decay, to which Portugal was reduced), never wish to consent—(notwithstanding their proclaiming liberty, fearing a separation), that the people of Brazil should enjoy a representation equal to that which they possessed. They were mistaken in their conquering plans, and from that mistake has sprung all our happiness.

Brazil, that, during the space of upwards of three hundred years, has borne the contemptible name of colony, and suffered all the evils annexed to the destructive system then adopted, glowed with joy, and Portugal foamed with rage and trembled with fear, as soon as Sener Don John VI. king of Portugal and Algarves, my agust father, elevated it to the rank of kingdom by the decree of the 16th of December, 1815. The satisfaction which the people of this vast continent showed on this occasion was wonderful; but, after this political measure, another ought to have followed, which however did not; namely, a convocation of an assembly which should have organized the new kingdom.

Brazil, always sincere with regard to its manner of acting, being mortified in having endured, for such a length of time, even after that last measure, an insupportable yoke, as soon as liberty was proclaimed through Portugal, Brazil exclaimed with shouts of applause, *Portuguese constitution*, believing that, by giving this proof of confidence to its unworthy brothers, they would assist it in freeing itself from the innumerable harpies that prayed upon it; but it never imagined that it would be deceived by them. The Brazilians, who truly loved their country, never had the intention of subjecting themselves to a constitution in which all should not take a part; to a constitution, the object of which was to change the Brazilians suddenly, from free people to vile slaves. The obstacles which, before the 26th of April, 1821, were presented to the liberty of Brazil, and which continued for some time supported by the European troops, were the cause that the Brazilians, (fearing that they would not be able to convoke an assembly of their own), were compelled to follow the infamous cortes of Portugal. They suffered these sacrifices to see if, by so doing, they would be no longer insulted by the demagogue who predominated in this hemisphere.

All this was of no avail; we were insulted by the European troops in such a manner that I found myself obliged to send them to the other side of the river; to order them to be embarked and have them out of this territory, to preserve the honor of Brazil, and to be able to enjoy that liberty, which by right we ought to enjoy, and to obtain which, all our exertions would have been fruitless, if we had consented to keep among us a party directly opposite to the true cause.

No sooner were we free from these enemies, when there landed another expedition which was sent here from Lisbon to assist us; but, as I took upon myself to protect this empire, I did not wish to receive it. Pernambuco followed my example, and also the bay, which was the first that adhered to Portugal; and now, in recompense of its good faith, and of having found too late the path that it ought to have followed, suffers a bloody war of Vandals;

and its capital, which is occupied by them, will be demolished as soon as they are not able to maintain themselves in it.

What is the liberty that Portugal wished to give Brazil but slavery and servitude? We would have been totally destroyed had we continued to execute its orders, and if we had not performed heroic efforts, by means of the representations we made before any other, to the junta of the government of St. Paulo, afterwards the chamber of this capital; and besides to this junta, to all other juntas of governments and chambers, stating our wishes. It appears to me that Brazil would have been very unfortunate had I not attended as I did to Portugal. I well knew that it was my duty to do so, although I exposed my life; but as it was in defence of this empire; I was ready then, as well as now, or at any other time, to lose it for its defence.

[The emperor then proceeds to notice the internal improvements, the progress of education, the many new schools established—and 'knowing, (says he), the great advantage of mutual instruction, I have established a school upon the Lancasterian plan.' He then alludes to the retrenchment of the expenses of government, the increase of the navy—dwells on the favorable aspect of things in the empire, and concludes thus:—]

Thanks to the Almighty God, for seeing on this day a nation represented, and represented by deputies so worthy. Would to Heaven that it had happened long before; but the circumstances previous to the decree of the 3d of June did not allow it—and the want of love for their country in some, and all those inconveniences which must necessarily be experienced in travelling, particularly in a country so new and extensive as Brazil, have also retarded this desired and necessary junction, notwithstanding all the measures taken to hasten it. There arose, however, at last, the great day for this vast empire, which will make a memorable epoch in its annals. *The assembly to constitute our nation is convoked. What pleasure! What a happiness for us all.*

As a constitutional emperor, and more especially as perpetual defender of this empire, I said to the people, on the first day of December of last year, upon which I was crowned and consecrated, that *with my sword I would defend my country, the nation, and the constitution*, if they were worthy of Brazil and of me. I most solemnly ratify to you on this day the same promise, and I hope that you will aid me in performing it, by framing a constitution wise, just, adequate and executive; dictated by reason, and not by caprice: a constitution which will have in view the general happiness alone; which can never be great unless this constitution lies upon a solid basis—which the wisdom of two ages has shown us, and which are the true ones to give liberty to the people, and all the necessary power to the executive: a constitution, in which the three powers will be well divided, so that they may not claim rights to whom they do not belong, but that these rights will be organized and harmonized, as to become impossible for them to claim. And although they may make themselves our enemies, yet every time that this will occur, it will tend to the general happiness of the state: a constitution, in fine, which, placing insurmountable bars to despotism, whether royal, aristocratic, or democratic, may forever bury in eternal forgetfulness anarchy, and may plant the tree of that liberty under whose shade the union, tranquility, and independence of this empire may

forever flourish, to the admiration of both the new and old world.

All the constitutions which have been framed after the manner of those of 1791 and '92, experience has taught us, are entirely *theoretical or metaphysical, and consequently unattainable*—thus France, Spain and latterly Portugal, prove it. They have not given, as they ought, general happiness. No. We already see that, after a licentious liberty, in some countries despotism appears, and in others is about appearing, being an indubitable consequence that this will reduce the people to the sad situation of beholding and suffering all the horrid effects of anarchy. Far be from us such melancholy remembrances; they would throw a gloom upon the joy of so solemn a day. You are not ignorant of them; and I am confident every one of the deputies, by whom this assembly is composed, is characterized by a firmness in the true constitutional principles, which experience has sanctioned. I hope that the constitution which you will make, will deserve my imperial acceptance. May it be so wise and just as to be worthy of the locality and civilization of the Brazilian people; that it may be praised by all nations, and that even our enemies may imitate its sanctity and wisdom, and act according to its principles.

The object of the members of an assembly, so illustrious, so patriotic, will be the prosperity and happiness of the empire. They will be willing that their emperor should be respected, not only by their nation but by all others; and that their perpetual defender should fulfil exactly the promise made on the first of December of last year, and ratified on this day most solemnly before a nation legally represented.

CHRONICLE.

Pirates. The U. S. schooner Ferret, lieut. com. T. M. Newell, has had an engagement with several piratical boats, which he fell in with at Escondida, about twelve miles west of Matanzas. The pirates, being completely covered by a reef, hauled up their boats, and placed themselves behind the rocks—the Ferret, having but a small boat, could not send in more than six men. Lieut. Newell, finding it only a waste of ammunition, left them and made sail for Matanzas in order to get a suitable boat and return back before they could make their escape—but, unfortunately, the contrary wind and current frustrated him in his views. However, early the next morning, he fell in with an English brig; the captain very readily furnished lieut. N. with a boat, with which the Ferret immediately made for the same place, but, on coming near, had the mortification to find that the villains had decamped.

The British ship of war Tamar, capt. Herbert, has captured a piratical schooner, of two guns and fifty men—and, also, re-captured the American brig Tropic, which the pirate had taken.

Mail robbers pardoned. Last week two of the mail robbers, Joseph Mauric and doct. Dezereau, (Frenchmen), who stopped the great mail from New York, near Elizabethtown, in the year 1819, and robbed it, and were convicted of the offence and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, received a pardon from the president of the United States, and were liberated from the New Jersey penitentiary, near this place. There were three concerned in the robbery—one of whom, Pierre Bertrand, made his escape from prison some time since.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A short absence from home, prevented a personal examination of the proof of the last REGISTER, and some errors have escaped in the articles from manuscript that might otherwise have been detected. The word "removal" is printed for *renewal* "of the charter of the old bank of the United States," in the 10th line, of the 1st col. of page 291, and there are some other mistakes of like character—all which, however, will so appear to the reader to be.

"ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT." When reflecting about the proposed design of holding a congressional caucus to nominate a president, it occurred to me that it would be right to say something concerning the manner of electing electors. The New York "Patriot" furnishes an article on the subject which exhibits my views of the matter with more power than I could have given to them. It is inserted in page 317, and attention is invited to it. The right to choose electors is, surely in the people, and I have many years wished such an alteration of the constitution as would secure it to them, and so prevent a repetition of some of the disgraceful scenes that we have witnessed, on account of "management," by those who bargain for states.

SPAIN. By a late arrival at New York, we have unexpected, as well as gloomy, accounts from Spain, as will be seen by a reference to the *foreign news*.

The French have entered Madrid—this was looked for; there was no apparent design to oppose them; but the count Abisbal has proved a traitor to the cause of constitutional liberty, as is shewn in his letter to the other count: yet it seems that he could not prevent some opposition to the entry of the French, and a hope may be entertained that the defection is not general, notwithstanding what is said in the French papers. There is, indeed, a report, that he has been arrested by his soldiers; but we must wait for further accounts to make up our minds as to the state of this interesting country. Many yet have full faith that the invaders will be expelled or destroyed; but the idea of their success is sickening to the heart. Yet, if it shall appear that the people of Spain wish to be slaves to their priests—so be it: we shall not sympathise with nor pity them—if they are the victims of the treachery of those in whom they have confided, all will feel for them, and offer up their best wishes for future success against their infamous oppressors.

It is stated, but not as by authority, that the Portuguese army, sent to aid the Spaniards, had revolted, and declared against the constitution of their country.

GREECE appears still to be doing well, and the day of her deliverance is, probably, near at hand. The accounts therefrom are of the most encouraging character. See the proper head.

PORTO RICO. Several rumors were put afloat that this valuable island had been transferred to and actually seized by the British. They appear to have been without foundation.

VOL. XXIV—20.

THE PARDONING POWER. The last REGISTER contained an account of the pardoning of two persons who had robbed the United States' mail, in New-Jersey, and the arrest of three others for committing the same offence in Maryland! Every humane mind revolts at the necessity, real or supposed, of capital or otherwise severe punishments—but such as the law ordains, most persons believe ought to be invariably inflicted, unless there are some *undoubted* facts to be plead in palliation of the offence. The legislature of Maryland passed a law to render forgery punishable with death—the first person convicted under it was pardoned, and so the law was virtually repealed; there is a law of the United States that subjects those engaged in the slave trade to be punished as pirates—but the first person fully condemned for it, was pardoned by the president. Several found guilty of piracy have been let loose, and others, no doubt less guilty, been executed. The chance of escape is generally sufficiently great through the "glorious uncertainty of the law"—and, if the law that enacts punishment is wrong in the estimation of an executive officer, it appears more like the right in him to suggest the repeal of the law, than to render it nugatory by his own act, after having approved of it.

THE ALBANY ARGUS, of the 8th inst. says—"We have disturbed the placidity of temper which Mr. Niles, the editor of the Weekly Register, of Baltimore, in general so well preserves, by our observations upon certain remarks of his. in relation to the mode of nomination of a president, in which we deprecated the consequences of a departure from such salutary precedents."

The young "democrats" who edit the "Argus" are mistaken. The "placidity of my temper" has not been moved. They have hastily supposed that reproof for an ungenerous insinuation (that they might amend their ways), was an exhibit of anger! I well knew that they could not injure me, by expressing doubts concerning my political character—and reproved them only that they should cease to injure themselves, by displays of a puerile arrogance, which, if suited to the state of things in New York, can only provoke a laugh or excite pity elsewhere. The attack was on their part—wanton and unprovoked; the defence was designed to instruct them in "democracy," about which they talk so much and seemingly know so little. "Democracy," I have supposed, was the result of *inquiry*, built upon the reason of mankind; but, if we suffer the editors of the "Argus" to define it, it will appear to be the dictation of a few, prescribed by a regard for their own personal interests. The first invites many discussion and patient investigation; the other rejects both as contrary to the rights of certain *patenees*. These, however, are of modern growth, rank weeds in the garden of liberty—and will soon be rooted up and cast into a corner, to "return from whence they came," through the consideration of the people—whose interests, (from the days of King Nimrod, of Assyria, to the present reign of king ———, in the state of ———), have been the continual sa-

*The people of several states will easily fill up these blanks for themselves. The breed of kings

crifice of office-hunters and holders, and political aspirants.

"In endeavoring to establish the political impossibility of a democratic caucus, Mr. Niles seems to have imbibed the 'era of good feeling' doctrine." So says the "Argus." Now, this is the opposite of what was said by me, which the editors of that paper carefully keep from the knowledge of their readers. It was stated in the "Register," that when what was called the "era of good feelings" first began, "I frequently expressed my fear of it, considering the absence of *political* excitement as the precursor of less safe divisions among the people," &c.

The article before me, unless on account of the things above alluded to, is not, either generally or personally, worth further notice. If the editors of the "Argus," are willing to discuss the subject, "like men," as I observed in my last notice of them, I have no sort of objection to an honorable tilt with them, because, perhaps, the public good may be subserved by it. As "printers to the state of New York," they are entitled to respectful attention; and, as they volunteered to find fault with some of my speculations, it seems right that they should extend the same to me, notwithstanding I never sought for, held, or expect to hold, any public office of profit whatever, in the gift of the general or a state government. Previous to this, however, as our talk is to be about "democracy," I should like to know the *date* of their's, and how far we agree on the "landmarks" of the party. This will save us both much trouble. There is nothing like a fair start. But I must assure them before hand, that, unless they permit their readers to hear what I have said, I shall not trouble mine any further about what they may say, unless very briefly indeed; because I cannot deal in personalities, and will not impute bad motives to persons when they happen to differ in opinion with me, as these editors have done, unless purely defensive. I have reprov'd the young "democrats" of the "Argus," on account of their assault on me, for the reason that I respected them, and whether they profit by it or not, is exclusively a concern of their own: but they and all others may rest assured, that the dictatorial manner assumed, (and for which another paper published in the same state is very remarkable), will never be submitted to by me, so long as I hold any other sentiment than that of perfect contempt for the authors of it.

"THE INDIRECT BOUNTY POLICY." This is a newly-coined term, I believe, but we shall soon ascertain its meaning, and find out its application.

A writer in the Richmond "Enquirer"—an able man, and, I dare say, an honest one, who writes over the signature of "A Farmer"—is evidently a disciple of the old school, whose doctrines were long since exploded by every commercial and manufacturing nation in the world, and so, certainly, including the American. He makes a vigorous attack upon Mr. Crawford, and charges him with being friendly to the "policy of forcing manufactures by protecting duties," against which, it seems that the editors of the "Enquirer" had previously endeavored to defend him. I correspond with the latter in this case; for, though Mr. C. has several times mentioned domestic manufactures in his reports,

has much multiplied of late, and several of these, I am pretty well assured, have agreed to *sell their states*, if the people will suffer themselves to be disposed of like cattle. "Understood?"

I always supposed that he had an entire regard and reference to *revenue*, as derived from the payment of duties or *other taxes*. But it is not my intention either to attack or defend that gentleman; the facts are mentioned only for the purpose of introducing to my readers the first paragraph in the essay of the "Farmer," as follows:

"Among the many and various grounds assumed for defending Mr. Crawford against the charges of those who oppose his further elevation, that which is least tenable is presented in your editorial remarks of May 30. It has been stated that Mr. C. approves the protecting duty policy, and has recommended its being extended in its operation. This you positively deny—and treat with ridicule the idea of Mr. Crawford's being 'suspected of a design to curry favor with the manufacturers, because in his last report, he treats the impost as the means of revenue alone, without calculating it as a means of bounty to the manufacturers.' I shall quote what Mr. C. has said on this head in his two last reports, and, notwithstanding the ambiguous terms under which he is so fond of presenting, (or concealing), his political opinions, his own words fully convict him of supporting the INDIRECT BOUNTY POLICY—a policy which cannot be approved by any man who is either an enlightened statesman, a true republican, a friend to the interests of agriculture, or a supporter of the natural and constitutional rights of the majority of the people."

This is wonderful. The first congress under the constitution of the United States, met at New York on the 3d of March 1789, and, by that congress, what is here called the "indirect bounty policy" was adopted. American vessels, employed in the foreign trade, were taxed *six* cents per ton, and foreign vessels put down at *fifty* cents per ton, since raised to *one hundred* cents per ton—and further, the goods imported in foreign vessels were required to pay *one tenth* more duty than if imported in domestic vessels. This measure was opposed by the old school alluded to, but it was carried and approved of by WASHINGTON, to afford an "indirect bounty" to American ship builders and owners, and American seamen.

The same congress took the fisheries under care, and succeeding congresses proceeded to protect them by "indirect bounties," until, at last, the bounty became *direct*, and was called "BOUNTY," though now under the name of "allowance."

It is hard to believe that in the majority of the first congresses of the United States, (with Washington, president, Jefferson, secretary of state, and Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, all of whom approved those measures), there were no "enlightened statesmen or true republicans." The discovery of the fact was reserved for this day—if what the Virginia "Farmer" says is correct.

In 1794, Washington being president, it was resolved to build certain vessels of war for the "protection of commerce"—thus extending the "indirect bounty policy" and supporting it by an armed force. By subsequent acts, the navy has grown up to its present importance, and we expend from two to three millions of dollars every year as an "indirect bounty" for the support of commerce. For what

else, than to confer this "bounty," do we maintain squadrons in the Pacific, the West India seas and the Mediterranean? It is precisely the same in its nature and operation, as a duty of 50 dolls. per ton, on foreign iron, would have on the manufacture of American iron; except that the "bounty" to commerce costs us money, whereas the other would convert what is valueless into a vast amount of value, without taxing any one.

It is true, that all these things were gravely opposed by a certain set of philosophers—but it happily turned out that they did not succeed in defeating the "indirect bounty policy"—and, what is very singular, most of those philosophers, having become converts to the points that they so warmly opposed, (*being now the great friends of commerce and the navy*), yet urge their doctrine as applicable to prevent like success and prosperity in other and more important branches of the national industry, and consequent wealth and power of the United States! So that 'enlightened statesmen and true republicans' shift their opinions just like other people, and blow hot or blow cold as the case may require.

On the 28th April, 1820, the vote was taken in the house of representatives on the tariff bill reported by Mr. Baldwin, for protecting, or granting an "indirect bounty," as the "Farmer" has it, to American manufactures. There were 90 for it and 69 against it. It is hard to believe that in the majority there was no "*enlightened statesman, true republican, friend of agriculture, or supporter of the natural and constitutional rights of the great majority of the people!*"—Heaven help the country, if there was not! New York and Pennsylvania, which together had four times the free population of Virginia, and many more times the physical power and active wealth,* voted unanimously for the bill, save one—47 votes for, 1 against it, and that one notoriously disobeyed the wishes of his constituents. These states contain nearly one third of the citizens of the United States, and, beyond a doubt, possess many more persons *who cultivate their own lands by the sweat of their own brows*, than are to be found in ALL the states so represented in congress as to show an opposition to the "indirect bounty policy." Is it possible, that this mighty mass of population, so deeply concerned in the value and product of the soil, are not only destitute of *statesmen and republicans*, but really unfriendly "*to the interests of agriculture?*" But let us look further.

It is spoken of as a fact ascertained, that the great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, having together almost one half of all the citizens of the republic, [3½ millions out of 8], and possessing 86 votes in the house of representatives, will give, at least, 82 votes in support of the "indirect bounty policy" at the next session. Several of the minor states will also unanimously support it, and it is confidently believed that it will prevail, if rightfully brought forward, by a majority of about 50 votes out of 213; the majority representing 5,500,000

citizens, and the minority only 2,500,000. Indeed, in the four states named, it is believed that the only "*friends of agriculture*," to be shewn by a vote against a protective tariff, will be the representatives of the *commercial* class! How ignorant must the *country* people be of their own best interests! We should think that they ought to understand these, though they make no pretensions to the character of "enlightened statesmen!" Still, it is apprehended that they may be "true republicans"—for they themselves "*labor in the earth*," and such Mr. Jefferson regards as those in whose hearts God has *peculiarly deposited substantial and genuine virtue*; and he further says, "corruption of morals in the mass of *cultivators*, [i.e. persons who "*LABOR in the earth*,"], is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example"—and he speaks of the independence of those who rely on their "*own soil and industry*" for subsistence: and if these are thus virtuous, as we must needs believe that they are, surely among them must be some who are "supporters of the natural and constitutional rights of the great majority of the people," seeing that they themselves constitute that majority, and are those who have to bear the burthen of government and support it by arms, to defend their own possessions.

But some of these *deluded* people have carried the "indirect bounty policy" to very great lengths, indeed, in the establishment of *common schools*, for which they tax those who have no children; in the digging of *canals*, at the cost of thousands who never will even see them; and in the making of *roads* and building of *bridges*, at the general expense—all which are "*indirect bounties*" to those who have children, or possess lands or other property in the neighborhood of, or convenient to, such canals, roads and bridges. The state of Maine, though of a minor grade among the states on account of population, has a capital of about *two millions of dollars* vested in "indirect bounties" to promote education, and, besides, taxes her lands and people \$120,000 a year to keep up the "policy"—and, if a person owning lands in Maine were a citizen and resident of Virginia, he would have to contribute his part of this "*bounty*" as though he were a resident of Maine, or his lands would be sold for the schooling of children that he had no sort of interest in. What a melancholy case is this—that people should be taxed for things which benefit them not! But this practice is general, and to be found in every state, in one way or another. We see it clearly in *Virginia*, in the building of her university, at the common cost of the people, though few, *very few of them, indeed*, can expect to derive any other than an *indirect* benefit from this *direct* bounty, extended to literary pursuits.

The truth is, the "indirect bounty policy" prevails in every civilized community, and *without it civilization could not exist*. It is shewn in every species of what may be denominated *improvement*—whether it be the making of the Erie canal in New York, or the formation of a *primer*, for children, in Maryland. It is, in fact, the parent and the result of improvement, and, without it, improvement would not be made or could not be rendered permanently good; for it is the protection and encouragement of labor, genius, enterprise and capital, no matter how employed or to what applied. To revert to the word "*primer*"—if an American compiles one, the "indirect bounty policy" immediately operates in his behalf, by securing to him an exclusive right in its publication; and, though like primers might be imported from foreign countries at one tenth of the price that he pleases to

* New York—population, 1820	1,562,729
Pennsylvania	1,049,187
	2,411,916

New York—valuation of lands, 1815	\$269,370,900
Pennsylvania	346,633,889
	616,004,789

Virginia—free population, 1820	642,213
valuation 1815	\$165,608,199

sell those of his own manufacture at, they cannot be sold, provided he has entered his little book "according to law." This "policy" is the *principle* that universally governs—and it is only about its special application that we differ. Virginia would, we feel assured, give, (absolutely give), 500,000 dollars, if *certain* that the Potomac might be rendered navigable from its head waters, by the expenditure of that sum of money—but what is the proportion of her population that would be *directly* benefitted by it?—perhaps not one tenth: so nine tenths would be taxed to bestow a "bounty" on the other tenth. This "indirect bounty policy" is extended by the United States to the shipping interest, whether engaged in the foreign or coasting trade, to the fisheries, and the manufacture of coarse cotton goods—and each has prospered, to the profit of all persons in *all* the states, though apparently local in respect to some of them; and the reason why it should be confined to these four items, is what the farmers, *the real farmers*, wish to find out. It is not yet shewn that the free laborers of this republic "are their own worst enemies," and must have some *master-spirits* "to preserve them from themselves"—and I believe that among them are to be found the *most enlightened statesmen, the truest republicans, the best friends of agriculture, and the strongest supporters of the natural and constitutional rights of the great majority of the people*—for the simple reason, that *they are that majority*, (as before observed), and as capable of judging for themselves as any set of philosophers whatever.

The people have too often made grand mistakes in electing their representatives. A sort of sectional pride prevails that frequently causes them to enquire more particularly into the property of the *tongues* than the qualities of the *hearts* of candidates for public office—they must have persons that can *speak*, no matter if they never *think*; and the citizens of many little counties in the several states act as if they thought that matters of great pith and moment to the interests of such county might be specially discussed in the congress of the United States: and what is the result? We have too many talkers and too few doers. In a certain debate in the British parliament, some flippant member made a long speech to shew what ought to be done—he was followed by an old-fashioned person, who simply observed, that "what the other had *said* he would *do*"—and the last was the person confided in. Those who regard the tongue more than the heart, have always spoken disrespectfully of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and even laughed, because some of the members, being descendants of Germans, can not smoothly pronounce English words!—but what is Pennsylvania, through the acts of a *common-sense* legislature, if compared with some other states, wherein speaking and reporting have been preferred to thinking and doing?

These things are mentioned in opposition to the strange assertions of the "Farmer," as he calls himself—and, let him regard the subject as he pleases, I must remain one of those who will ever more depend for moral or political virtue, honor and truth, safety and perfection, in the classes of *free laborers*, than in the corps of merchants, lawyers or priests. The first cannot sell their country's good, because they must pay the damage of it—but the latter will sell, plead or preach any thing that they can make a profit by. The natural character of all the classes may be the same, but the practice of wrong must surely be less frequent with those who have to suffer from the wrong than in those who may profit by wrong. Those who

consume the fruits of the earth, are always in a state of war with the producers of them. If the question about protecting domestic manufactures could be put directly to the people of all the states, no doubt 19 out of every 20 persons, who labor with their own hands, would vote for such protection—but those who profit on the labor of others would generally vote against it. So the latter would possess all the "true republicanism" of the country. Who can believe this?

GENERAL POST OFFICE. The following circular has been addressed to post-masters and contractors. It might more completely effectuate the object of the post master-general, if still greater publicity were given to it, by publishing it in the different papers.

General Post Office, July 7, 1823.

The post-master-general has observed, that some of the contractors for the conveyance of the mail, seem to be indifferent, as well to the *manner* in which the mail is conveyed, as to the *time* in which it is delivered. Where the mail is carried on horse-back, the obligation is positive, that it shall be covered, so as to protect it from the weather—where it is conveyed in a carriage, the obligation is equally positive, that it shall be kept under cover.

In consequence of the repeated violations of the above obligations, the post-master-general gives notice, that, in every instance in which the contractor shall fail to convey the mail under cover, as the terms of his contract require, or shall fail in delivering it at the time directed, a fine shall be assessed, which shall only be remitted, on shewing that the omission or failure did not proceed from negligence. And if this remedy should prove ineffectual, the conveyance will be placed in other hands.

Many of the complaints which are so repeatedly made against the post office department, arise from the negligence of post masters—notice is, therefore, given, that these complaints shall be *strictly* attended to, and the proper remedy applied. It is particularly enjoined on those who have the care of distributing offices, that they employ in their respective offices, only such clerks as are entirely competent. Letters are mis-sent frequently, by those employed in distributing offices, who are not sufficiently acquainted with the geography of the country, to give the proper direction to the different letters.

For years past the moneys realized by the general post office have been less than its expenditures. The quarter ending on the 31st of March last, left a deficiency of nearly forty thousand dollars; and it is believed that there is a deficiency equally as large for the ensuing quarter. This evil is rapidly increasing, and must essentially impede the operations of the department, unless an effectual remedy be applied. The remedy can only be found by appropriations from the treasury, by restricting the travel of the mail, or by inducing postmasters to be more punctual in paying the moneys received by them. The list of delinquencies, which the office now exhibits, shews a most culpable negligence of many postmasters in this respect. In future, where any postmaster shall neglect to pay over as directed, within a reasonable time, the moneys he may have received for postage, he shall be deemed guilty of an omission of an important duty, and the postmaster general will apply the most effectual means to prevent a second failure.

It is expected that those postmasters who have appropriated the public money to their own use,

and have, for years, evinced but little disposition to refund it, will pay their respective balances without delay.

If the money received as above had been faithfully paid over, the expenditures of the post-office department would not have exceeded the sums received. The operations of a department, so essential to the interests of the community, as are those of the post-office, should not be impeded by the negligence or faithlessness of some of its agents. A relaxation from any positive duty, by any who are concerned in the above operations, cannot fail to produce some inconvenience or loss to the public. And, unless the most effectual remedies be applied, a failure in one point will but encourage negligence and insure other failures, until the whole system will become paralyzed. The post office department, to secure the important objects of its establishment, must be conducted with the utmost degree of energy. This shall be the constant aim of the postmaster general. He is happy to acknowledge, that a great majority of postmasters and contractors are not only competent to the discharge of their respective duties, but are prompt and energetic in the discharge of them. The postmaster general most confidently relies on the co operation of such, in his endeavors to give energy to the operations of his department.

PORTER'S SQUADRON. A private letter from the commodore, dated on board the *Sea Gull*, June 11, says—"I keep every one very busy; and, although the service has been severe and some are very sick of it, I have good reason for believing, that all who leave my command will do it with a desire to return to it whenever their services may be wanted. The fact is, that the disappearance of all the pirates, and our want of success in catching the rascals, is somewhat discouraging to us; but all are satisfied that our failure was owing to other causes than a want of exertion on our part. The fact is, our enemy is an invisible one; he has only to throw on the fairy mantle of a Spanish passport, which they all go furnished with, and the pirate is completely concealed from our view.

"Piracy is now down on this side of the island, and I hope soon to give as good an account of the other side. A pirate has, however, appeared there, and made two captures lately—but the most of the pack, the *Greyhound*, the *Terrier*, *Ferret*, *Weazle*, *Fox* and two barges are in full pursuit; if he escapes he must have good luck.

"There has not been a single act of piracy committed here since I came on the coast, and the above is the only one I can hear of on the south side, which we have left pretty much to the British.

"The importance of this station, [Key West], appears daily more and more manifest to me, and, in my opinion, it is of but little consequence who possesses Cuba, if we keep a force here; for we have the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico, all the commerce of which, as well as that from Jamaica and Cuba, is completely at our mercy.

"It is almost incredible, the number of vessels that daily pass and repass, and it is wonderful, considering the strong temptation, that piracy existed in no greater degree than it did.

"Those to New Orleans pass very near this island, and we have almost daily intercourse with them. I had no conception myself of the extent of our trade in this quarter, until I came here, and I am fully persuaded that this is the proper place

from whence to give it protection. The government has made a small experiment, sufficient to prove the utility of an establishment here, and the country would act unwisely to abandon it. The place ought to be well fortified, of which it is very susceptible, and a respectable force, chiefly naval, should always be kept stationed here. There would then be nothing to be apprehended from pirates, or any other aggressors on our commerce or flag.

"It is to this sea what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean, and the one thousandth part of the money that has been expended on the one, would make the other all that could be desired.

"I do not know exactly when I shall visit home; but hope to do so in about two months. I shall send the small vessels home at regular periods, to return to the station immediately. This I do to give the officers an opportunity of obtaining relief. One will leave here on the 16th, and on the 2d and 16th of every month hereafter I shall despatch one of them."

The *Wild Cat* has arrived at Norfolk—she had been absent five months, and employed in the most severe service, yet had not had one solitary case of sickness. The other light vessels of the squadron have also been highly favored, in respect to health, not having lost a man by sickness during the whole of the cruise.

By this vessel we learn that the Colombian privateer *Centella*, captain Hopper, continued cruising off Havana, and had taken a large number of Spanish merchantmen. The Spanish men of war had frequently been sent out after her, and sometimes seen her, but she either outailed them, or from her superior force they considered it too warm a job to engage her. The *Centella* had run several of her prizes ashore on the Florida coast, and disposed of their cargoes and materials to the wreckers, by whom they were introduced into the United States, in violation of the laws of nations, inasmuch as the property so captured and disposed of had not been formally condemned as prizes to the captors, and of our neutrality towards Spain. Commodore Porter, however, soon put a stop to the practice, by the seizure of one of the prizes in behalf of the Spanish owners. The *Centella* had been to Thompson's Island, but was not permitted to anchor by the commodore, who sent a polite message to captain Hopper, stating that, as there existed the best understanding between the United States and the Spanish authorities of Cuba in relation to the suppression of piracy, in which both parties were zealously engaged as in a common cause, it did not become him to excite any unpleasant feeling in the Spanish authorities, (whose friendly disposition towards the American squadron was no less manifest than beneficial), by affording, even indirectly, any kind of countenance to so active and successful an enemy to them, as he had proved himself to have been; and that, however warmly the commodore's feelings were enlisted in favor of the Colombian republic, and however unpleasant the task which his duty enjoined on him might be, he could not, from these considerations, permit him to enter the harbor—which, indeed, was merely a rendezvous for the naval force of the United States engaged in the suppression of piracy.

The schooner *Ferret* appears to have had an affair with some pirates, and succeeded in capturing two launches—but it is not said how many, if any, of their crews were taken.

Two other cases of fever have appeared on board the *Decoy*.

GEOGRAPHICAL! Mr. F. Buxton, on the 15th May, delivered a long and forcible speech in the British house of commons on the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies. The National Gazette remarks the following passage of this speech:

"Slavery has burnt down in the socket—has completely melted in the state of New York. The same has been the case in New Jersey, *Philadelphia* and others of the American states. The change in all those states has been gradual," &c.

If a member of the American congress, (adds the editor), should speak of *London* and the other British kingdoms, how the reviewers of London and Edinburgh would chuckle at Yankee learning.

An odd way of paying subscriptions for newspapers. The following is the first article under the editorial head of the *Courier* of the 17th ult. printed at Cortland, in New York.

"Those who calculate to pay for papers in *old pot metal*, must bring it in previous to the 10th of July. At which time we shall expect payment for all debts of more than six months standing."

QUICK WORK. In a factory, in Rhode-Island, seven girls wove, by day light, the last week, on fourteen looms, 3910 yards of sheeting, No. 15, thirty-eight inches wide. One girl wove 624 yards. The cloth has been exhibited.

CONNECTICUT BANKS. In the state of Connecticut there are eleven banks. From an official return made to the legislature in May, we select the following items, viz:—

Amount of capital stock of the eleven banks	\$4,288,425 00
Debts due to the banks	5,704,261 36
Specie	1,122,307 17
Bills in circulation	1,871,797 00

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE, June 25. The committee to whom was referred the communication from his excellency the governor, accompanied by the returns from the several banks in the state, report—

That they have carefully examined and cast the same, and find that the following banks are solvent, and have, over and above the amount of their capital, of their bills, in circulation, and of the debts due from the bank, the following sums respectively:

Portsmouth bank	\$5,225 85
Concord bank, (Kent, cashier)	2,979 90
Cheshire bank	1,379 42
Strafford bank	13,277 55
New Hampshire bank	18,795 32
New Hampshire Union bank	14,254 00
Rockingham bank	2,882 01
Exeter bank	17,280 00
Concord bank, (Sparkaw, cashier)	8,476 87
That there is a balance against the Grafton bank of	2,898 83

That, from the statements of the several banks before the committee, they are of opinion that the public are safe with respect to each and all of said banks; the Grafton bank, although it exhibits a deficit of the sum above mentioned, having, after balancing the deposits and bills in circulation, a capital stock of \$97,101 17.

JOSEPH DOE, for the committee.

PRETENSIONS OF RUSSIA. In the British house of commons—sir James Mackintosh, seeing his right hon. friend, the secretary of state for foreign affairs

in his place, wished to put a question to him on a subject of very high importance, and most nearly connected, not only with the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown, but with the interest of all lawful and practical navigation—(Hear, hear). It would be recollected, that, in the course of the last session of parliament, he had addressed a similar inquiry to the right hon. gentleman's predecessor, the late noble secretary of state, (the marquis of Londonderry), with respect to certain wild, monstrous and extravagant pretensions of the emperor of Russia, as to pretended vast dominions by sea and land on the north west coast of America; those dominions, embracing on shore several extensive territories now occupied by subjects of his Britannic majesty, and others which were possessed by citizens and subjects of the United States of America; and by sea, including an extent of ocean stretching from the north west coast of America to the north east coast of Asia—(Hear). On the occasion to which he, (sir J. Mackintosh), alluded, the noble marquis told the house that he had, by the command of his majesty, protested, on the part of the British government, against those principles of dominion which had been recently set up by Russia, and which he justly described as principles that were injurious to the maritime rights of all commercial nations, and especially obnoxious to those of the first commercial nation in the world. Since this period, however, and indeed but a few days since, information had been received in this country from America, that Russia no longer rested upon unwarrantable pretensions; but that Russian ships of war had been actually employed to warn off the ships of all countries, from the whole extent—sea and land—intervening between Nootka Sound and Japan, as part and parcel of the Russian empire—(Hear). He had been informed that they had driven away American vessels, which were sailing in those latitudes; and the same principle of exclusion would extend to any British ships which they might find there, as matter of course; and, doubtless, he presumed, as a preliminary step to that universal dominion by land and sea, which the plans and views of the Russian emperor seemed lately to contemplate. (Hear). In the first place, therefore, he begged to ask the right honorable gentleman—had his majesty's government received information that such acts of exclusion, as had occurred in the case of the American vessels, had been committed by the Russian government? And, in the second place, whether any answer had yet been returned by that government to the protest of Great Britain against its preposterous pretensions? It might be desirable to know, moreover, whether any negotiations were pending on the subject?

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that, to the question of fact which had been put to him by the honorable and learned gentleman, he could only reply, that his majesty's government had hitherto received no information upon the matter, excepting through that channel by which the statement in question had been published to all the world. He had, therefore, no means of verifying the fact on which the hon. and learned gentleman's inquiry was founded.

In the second place, as to the situation in which this country stood with Russia, in respect of the general question, it was correctly stated that they had entered a protest against her claim, upon the very first promulgation of those principles. That protest had been presented and repeated, both at the congress at Verona, and in the course of subsequent negotiations—(Hear, hear). Those negotiations were still pending, and in activity at the

court of St. Petersburg. By the last communications that his majesty's government had received from that quarter, it appeared that no information, connected with the matter to which the inquiry of the honorable and learned gentleman referred, had been furnished to our ambassador there. Here the subject dropped—(Hear).

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. The sums granted by parliament to the British museum, since its establishment in 1755, for the purchase of books, manuscripts, statues, vases, marble, &c. amount to 156,750*l*.

In the British house of commons, on the 14th May, Mr. Hume, a member, in order to illustrate the impolicy of prosecuting offenders against religion, stated, that, in consequence of the notoriety given to the "Age of Reason," by Carlisle's trial, thirteen thousand copies of that work were sold at half a guinea each in six months after his conviction, and that his "Republican" also rose in sale from 2,000 weekly to 15,000; and such was, also, the effect of similar prosecutions.

A general rising seems to be expected in Ireland—which continues in the most unhappy state.

France. Marshal Soult's splendid collection of pictures, are advertised for sale at Paris. They are said to embrace the *chef d'œuvre* of the great masters of every country. Thirty-eight thousand pounds are asked for five pictures painted by Murillo.

Spain. The accounts that follow are of the most unsatisfactory character. The letter from the count Abisbal, who has turned traitor to the cause of freedom and national sovereignty, will explain itself. On his proceedings the London Courier remarks—"one very important consideration is; whether *Abisbal* has acted in concert with the other constitutional generals, or whether, having the defence of the capital entrusted to him, his surrender of it has been merely an insulated act of negotiation. If we are to suppose the former, then we should say, there remains no chance of Spain making a successful resistance: but, if the latter should turn out to be the case, then, whatever may have been hitherto the probabilities of ultimate triumph, they will not be materially diminished by the transaction."

The *Quotidienne*, speaking of this news, adds that the southern province of La Mancha is in full insurrection against the constitution; that Ferdinand is expected shortly at Madrid, and that Abisbal is believed to have acted in concert with the generals Morillo and Ballasteros.

There are accounts of many petit battles between the Spaniards and their enemies, foreign and domestic. In one of these the traitor chief Miralhes, was taken prisoner and beheaded. There is no apparent want of patriotic exertion any where, except in the neighborhood of Madrid, through the treason of Abisbal.

Sir Robert Wilson has been received in Spain with much pomp and patriotic enthusiasm. He and col. Light fell into the ranks armed with muskets. The effect was powerful. Three hundred men immediately marched from Vigo for actual service. Late letters from him express entire confidence of success. Sir Robert, it seems, for the present at least, means to perform the duties of a soldier of the line—as in emulation of that wonderfully accomplished person, who, during the French revolution, would only receive the honorary title of "first grenadier of the republic," though a general's commission was always at his refusal.

The Morning Chronicle of the 28th, states positively, that the definitive formation of the new

Spanish ministry has taken place and gives the names of the persons.

The "Sun" of the 31st May, assures the public that what they "have previously said respecting negotiations between France and the new Spanish ministers has been confirmed; that they are now actually in progress, and that the whole has been arranged with the full knowledge and sanction of the British government. It is added, that many of the cortes have really absented themselves upon the understanding that they are not to be molested when the new order of affairs is established. The paper further says, that there is no foundation for the report that Austria was assembling an army, and that we may confidently add, that Austria, Russia and Prussia have determined to adopt the same neutral policy which has regulated the conduct of the British ministers. The next information expected from Spain will, it is supposed, state the return of the king to Madrid, and the final adjustment of the differences between France and Spain; and from the same quarter we learn that the terms offered by the former are such as will be satisfactory to Europe in general."

The Journal des Debats contains the following remarkable sentence: "The truth is, that the duke of Angouleme will treat with no general, with no separate army, but only with king Ferdinand when set free, or with the government which king Ferdinand shall freely have established."

The French entered Madrid on the 23d of May, and the duke d'Angouleme on the morning of the 24th. Some of the accounts assert that Abisbal had been deprived of his command by his indignant soldiers: and that that gen. Lagos has been appointed in his place. This statement, though confirmed by the fact, that a general of that name headed the constitutionalists in the defeat of Bessieres and in the evacuation of the capital, is contradicted by the *Journals des Debats*.

There appears to have been some fighting before the French entered Madrid. Bessieres was beaten back with the loss of 60 killed and 300 prisoners.

The king, it is said, has attempted to escape from Seville; the archbishop of Cordova, who was the author of this project, has been arrested.

Nothing appears in the Paris papers about the reported victory of Mina, though it is certain that this gallant fellow has succeeded in avoiding the snares which, it was said, had been laid to entrap him, and from which it was believed he could not possibly escape. The latest accounts state that he had arrived at Collent with 4000 men. The Spanish army appears to be stationed at the following places:—Morillo, near Benavente, 9000; Empecinado, near Valladolid, 4,000 guerillas; Ballasteros, near Serinena, 9,000; Mina, in Catalonia, 8,000 infantry, and 5,000 cavalry; Abisbal and Espinosa, Madrid, 18,000 infantry, and 3,000 cavalry. Besides these regular troops, there are 12,000 militia and 80,000 volunteers.

A London paper of May 30, says—The individuals who are expected to form the regency at Madrid to govern in king Ferdinand's name, so long as his captivity may endure, are three of the most distinguished personages in Spain; namely, the dukes de San Carlos and De l'Infantado, and the marquis de Casa-Yrujo.

A great deal of mystery, (says the London Morning Chronicle), still hangs over the affair of Abisbal, for it appears that the existence of a plan to write to him through the medium of Montijo, was known both in Paris and London, three weeks ago; and also that Abisbal's answer would be published as soon as it

was received. Had he been inclined to serve the interest of the French, by treason, on a grand scale against his country, he would have kept the command of his army till the French got near Madrid; yet, on the 23d of April, he sent off nine squadrons of cavalry to Badajoz, conformable to the orders of government, a quantity of powder and 200 prisoners belonging to the revolted guards. There is something very serious in this affair. Time will shew what it is.

St. Sebastian's still held out, and the garrison had severely assaulted and beaten the besiegers.

On the state of things in Spain, the London Morning Chronicle, of May 31, has the following remarks:

"We yesterday alluded to the unfavorable accounts of the state of things at Seville and the neighborhood, contained in a letter lately received from thence. These letters speak with confidence of the disposition of the new ministers to negotiate with France, and are sanguine with respect to the result, which, of course, supposes the hope of acquiring a majority of the cortes, as the decision rests with that body.

We observed that, however much we regretted the being obliged to communicate this information, it was of a nature that we could not withhold it. Still however, admitting this disposition to negotiate on the part of the Spanish ministers, admitting them to be as base and imbecile as the English and French ministers can wish them to be, we confess we are at a loss to see the grounds on which the French expect to settle every thing in a few days. To get rid of Spain, after getting entangled with it, is not the simplest thing in the world. It is easy to bring a hive of bees about our ears, but not so easy to get away from them. The very circumstance which render the French desirous of negotiating, may render the settlement a more troublesome business than they could wish.

The negotiations are entirely of English origin. Preparations have been making for them in Seville ever since the government was established there, by the active ambassador, whose address and dexterity in counteracting free principles, and hoodwinking those who profess them, were pretty well established at Naples. The time is now judged favorable for the grand blow, as the tone of the French, which has lowered considerably since the commencement of the campaign, is now deemed at the proper pitch. The duke d'Angouleme has had sagacity enough to discover that his auxiliaries, composing the army of the faith, are intent rather on means of plundering, under Bourbon protection, than actuated by desire to alter the political institutions of their country. From Catalonia the private reports of the commanders are discouraging; they find the population does not second them; and that, if the main army advances, the points of communication left in the rear will be in a very precarious situation. In short, the experience the French have already acquired in Spain, have taught them that, if the constitutionalists hold firm till the month of September, and the harassing warfare of guerrillas, now preparing, develops itself, they must inevitably be exposed to great privations and losses."

Speech delivered by the English general, sir Robert Wilson, on the 4th day of May, 1823, in front of the local national militia of Vigo, at the time of being enlisted into it, and before taking the oath of fidelity.

"Citizens: I have much difficulty in speaking the Spanish language, but it is necessary to exert myself on the present occasion to express to you my

sentiments in the best manner that I can. I am persuaded that you better appreciate expressions flowing from a sincere heart as mine is, than select, but deceitful words.

"The moment is arrived when I ought to take the oath to the constitutional king of Spain, to his government, to the Spanish nation, during the war that the latter may have to sustain against the French government, (not against the nation), in defence of its independence, and of the rights of all freemen. For this purpose I have left my country, and the objects of my greatest care; and I have even suspended my duties as a member of the British parliament. I and my companions have come to fight by your side, and to shed our blood, if required, in the defence of a common cause. We hope that our example will produce its due influence upon her aberrating sons, (*filhos extraviados*), unworthy of belonging to Spain, who are carrying on a sacrilegious war against their mother country, to throw around it the most shameful chains of the very slaves to whom they have themselves become enslaved. Every Englishman blends in your cause his hopes and regrets.

"This will not be the first time that I have fought by the sides of the brave Spaniards. In the late war for independence, I had, on various occasions, many thousands under my command; and, on the field of battle, I learnt to appreciate the rare and illustrious qualities of this invincible nation. In the pretended war in favor of the independence of Europe, it was that I acquired the decorations I wear suspended, and which are not owing to the favor of the allied sovereigns, nor to the reward of servile actions. I and many others have been deceived by them—for, instead of being the liberators and protectors of European independence, they have converted themselves into unjust and despotic sovereigns. The same decorations adorn this present uniform of a Spanish soldier of the army of liberty, to prove to them that it is not I who have abandoned my principles, but they who have violated the obligations contracted with their subjects, with their allies, and with the whole civilized world.

"Now, by the sacred name of my country, in the presence of God, and in the front of these colors of liberty, I beg your excellency to receive from me and my companions the oath of defending them."

[TRANSLATION.]

Count Montijo to his excellency the count Abisbal.

"In the name of our afflicted country, I have recourse to your excellency, the only person who can save her, and entreat you to consider Spain, divided and dismembered by her own children, as in the same situation in which she was in 1808, raising the voice of common distress, and soliciting all her offspring for a deliverer. At that period, as at the present, the disorder of her government debilitated her to such a degree as to leave her without defence, and make it appear that it was easy to conquer her. At that time, as now, the nation which is our neighbor offered to remedy the evils which were felt by all, took possession of our fortresses, and introduced its armies, with a view thereby to ensure the happiness which it tendered, and which was the greatest possible any people can enjoy—monarchy, a just and moderate government. At that time, as now, the Spaniards, driven to despair by the calamities they suffered, opened their houses and their arms to the stranger, receiving him and carrying him as it were in triumph through the northern provinces up to the capital. The latter resounded with shouts of joy at the entry of the French troops, and of the general who led them. Every evil was looked upon

as trifling, and preferable to the continuation of disorder and despotism, inasmuch that people invoked the despotism of Bonaparte, to get rid of that of Godoy. Even so now the public are clamorous for the absolute king, in order to free themselves from anarchy and from the despotism of the many. Finally, then, as now, two powers disputed the ascendant, because neither of them possessed the general good will. The people, in silence and dismayed, viewed, with bitter smiles and almost with complacency, the fall of their government, and even of their king; forgetting the mischiefs they brought on themselves, and the dangers which they incurred. But all at once an undaunted voice called out at Aranjuez, "long live Spain, down with the despot!" And, as soon as the latter had disappeared, all Spaniards united. Division was at an end; patriotism and valour were roused, and the conqueror of Europe in the end deplored his imprudence. It was at Aranjuez, that Bonaparte lost his power, for, without the 19th of March, the Spaniards would have made no resistance. But now the French are once more near the capital. The general will cannot be mistaken; the injustice and perverseness of the existing government are well known. Still we do not hear the shout which all are hoping for, of "Spain forever! Independence forever!" The armed force, the warriors of Spain, are split into parties, out-doing each other in acts of injustice, because none of them is sanctioned by the general will. The soldier is loth to incur useless dangers; he deserts his ranks, and will ultimately abandon his generals, who find it impossible to support any cause. Let, therefore, your excellency come to a decision, and stretch forth your hand to save yourself and to save us—that is, the country. Her welfare is the first law. Your excellency knows, and has declared that the sovereignty of the people being once recognized, it becomes a duty to obey the general will, which amounts to this—that the constitution of 1812 ought not to be retained, because it does not guarantee individual safety, nor preserve the dignity of the Spanish monarchy. Proclaim, therefore, what all desire, and act in concert with the other generals who entertain the same sentiments. Declare yourself independent, until the king shall be released. Collect your army, and hasten to destroy the origin of discord: so that the factious, the royalists and the foreigners, being deprived of every pretext, may have their designs frustrated, if they wish to rob us of the glory to deliver the king, and their plans totally defeated, if, under this pretext, they conceal some other wish.

"Your excellency ought to consider, that no party can be sustained without strength; and you may already have perceived, that the latter cannot be acquired without public confidence: to obtain which it is necessary to act in conformity with the general will.

"Were I not well assured that your excellency loves Spain and glory, I should not apply to you to avail yourself of the grandest opportunity which has ever occurred, of becoming the deliverer, not only of Spain, but of all Europe. It would be an insult to your penetration to dwell upon the melancholy consequences, and above all upon the uselessness of taking any resolution; for, to attempt the defence of any cause with few forces, when more numerous forces are at hand, is to enfeeble the cause which we desire to uphold. To sum up the whole, I am certain that it is as impossible to establish despotism in Spain, as it is to sustain the constitution of 1812; with this difference only, that, at the expence of blood, and with numerous forces, the

former might be kept up for some time; but, to put in practice the constitution of the year 1812, is physically and morally impossible, and consequently it has failed in Spain and every where else; for it is contradictory in itself, and contains the principles of its own destruction; it could prevail no where, because it is out of the power of man to create beings with qualities essentially contradictory.

"Let your excellency consider these truths, which the love of his country has suggested to him, who prays God to preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed)

"THE CONDE DEL MONTIJO.

"Madrid, May 11, 1823."

(TRANSLATION.)

His excellency the count Del Abisbal to count Montijo.

"Most excellent sir—This day was delivered to me by the chief of the Etat major, the letter of your excellency, dated the 11th inst. and, in reply to it, it is my duty to observe to you, that, as the chief of this district and the commander of the army, it is incumbent on me to comply with the orders of the government, at the head of which is his majesty, and that I am resolved to pursue this line of conduct, though I am fully convinced, that, unfortunately for the nation, the ministry which governs it is incapable of rescuing it from the danger to which it is reduced by the unskilfulness of the preceding ministers, and by the unpardonable imprudence of the last, who have provoked the present war without displaying the energy necessary for upholding the dignity of the nation, or proposing those conciliatory means that might have united the minds of Spaniards, and might have prevented foreigners from the daring attempt to interfere in the private disputes of Spain, by violating the territory of the nation, without any previous declaration of war.

"I have observed already, and I now repeat, that, in the capacity of general, I must obey the orders of the government, and not set the example of a pernicious disobedience, which would authorize that of those Spaniards whom the law places under my orders, and would open a vast field to private ambition; but, as a Spanish citizen, who may, without transgressing the laws, indulge his own thoughts respecting the situation of the country, and the means which might be taken to rescue her from the ruin prepared for her by discord, by fanaticism, and by the interests of the individual heads of party, who disguise their ambitious views with the sacred name of love to their country, and also of a numerous class of men who have nothing to lose, and who are inflamed with the love of plunder and distraction alone, which would contribute to the prosperity of those persons who can make a figure in society only when the barriers of subordination and respect to the laws are removed; I am of opinion, that the majority of the nation is not solicitous to continue the constitution of the year 1812, though it is not for me to investigate the causes which may have produced the very notorious dislike expressed in regard to the laws emanating from it.

"That the decided majority of intelligent persons, distributed among the different parties which unfortunately divide the nation, abhors both despotism and fanaticism, and only wishes for a liberal constitution, which may conciliate as much as possible all classes of the state, unite the will of the Spaniards by ensuring the dignity and inviolability of the constitutional throne, and do away this pretext that may be pleaded by foreigners for intermeddling in our domestic concerns, to the manifest infraction of the law of nations, so as to compel them to desist from their enterprize, on perceiving that Spanish wisdom knows how to curb the fury of parties, and

force them to retire; because the Spaniards themselves, in concert with their monarch, discuss like brethren the questions which divided their opinions.

"That a considerable portion of the lower classes, unaccustomed to think for themselves, have no opinion whatever, act on the rooted habit of respecting as most just that which is most ancient, and desire pillage and licentiousness, which, at the expense of people of property, supply them with some conveniences which they must forego in times of tranquility; and that the means which might be employed to re-establish peace and union, would be, first, to notify to the invading army, that the nation, in concurrence with the king, proposed to make in its present constitution such alterations as experience has taught it to be necessary to unite the minds of the Spaniards, and ensure their happiness as well as the dignity of the constitutional throne; and that, consequently, it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and confine itself to amicable intervention by means of its ambassador. Secondly, that his majesty and his government should again be established at Madrid, as the capital of the monarchy, lest it should be said that he sojourns at Seville against his inclination. Thirdly, that, in order to make in the constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new cortes should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves with the power specified by the constitution. Fourthly, that it be proposed to his majesty, that he would be pleased to choose a ministry which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of foreign powers. And, fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed; and that a disposition should be evinced to pay attention to, and employ, without any regard to former opinions, all Spaniards, who, from their penetration, services and patriotism, should be worthy of being preferred.

"Such is my private opinion; and, as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow-citizens, I will cheerfully subscribe any representation which may bring about so sacred an object.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed) "The CONDE DEL ABISBAL.
Madrid, May 15, 1823."

From the London Courier of May 28.

We are assured that ministers consider the intelligence they yesterday received from Spain, as decisive with regard to the issue of the war. The proceeding of count Abisbal must lead to such arrangements as will speedily put an end to hostilities. He despatched copies of his answer to Montijo, to Mina, Ballasteros and Morillo, and it was not doubted they would act in concert with him. Abisbal's army did not exceed four thousand men, and he prudently marched them from Madrid, fearful of the consequences that would likely ensue, had they remained in the capital, when the French troops entered it. On the 16th, (the day after he had written his letter to Montijo), he addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Madrid:

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Madrid!—If military operations, and a desire not to compromise the generous inhabitants of Madrid, compel me to evacuate the capital, I will not abandon it until the garrison destined to preserve public tranquility is replaced by an enemy's force, introduced by a convention authorized by the laws of war. If some ill-designing men flatter themselves with the hope of pillage and disorder, let them renounce their criminal projects, and

be assured that exemplary chastisement will be inflicted for every movement not authorized by law.

I have respected, and I respect the opinions of all, because I am persuaded that a liberal government ought so to act, so long as those who are not agreed as to the merit of the established laws, do not, nevertheless, fail in punctual obedience to them; but I will not suffer party fury to stain with blood the soil of the capital of the most enlightened nation, or the ambitious and perfidious views of a small number of individuals to compromise the tranquility of a city distinguished for its patriotism and talents.

(Signed) The Count DEL ABISBAL.
Madrid, May 16.

Alcavendas, May 23.

Report of the major-general of the army of the Pyrenees, to the minister of war.

SIR: I have already had the honor to inform your excellency, by my report dated Buitrago, the 20th inst. that his royal highness, to prevent all disorders at Madrid, has acceded to the proposal of gen. Abisbal, to leave some troops in that city to protect the various public establishments, and to maintain tranquility among the numerous population, till the arrival of the French troops; which, according to the measures already adopted, was to take place on the 24th. But the chief, Bessieres, commanding a royalist Spanish corps, though he had been for some days in communication with the division of Obert, and consequently knew that the French army was not to be under the walls of Madrid until the 24th, advanced to it; already, on the 20th, one of his detachments even penetrated to the centre of the city, while the main body of his troops remained at the Alcala gate. His presence created much agitation among the people, and numerous groups assembled.

The constitutional gen. Zayas, commander of the corps left at Madrid, immediately went to meet the royalist gen. Bessieres, and made him acquainted with the verbal convention that had been just concluded; but the latter insisted on having the several gates of the city delivered up to him; and part of the population manifesting an intention to second the entrance of the royalist troops, a pretty smart engagement ensued, in which Bessieres, having been charged by the cavalry of Zayas, left in his power a hundred prisoners; he had but few killed and wounded, but there were about forty victims of his imprudence among the lower order, who had united to support him.

As soon as his royal highness was informed of this affair, he hastened to send to Madrid col. de la Chasse-Visigny, of the staff, in order to obtain correct information of the result, of the state of the city, and the means to be taken to prevent fresh misfortunes. His presence produced the best effect, as it announced the near arrival of the French troops. In fact, the vanguard of the corps de reserve, which was the nearest, approached Madrid, and as the measures to be taken for the evacuation of the city could not be completed until yesterday evening, the vanguard entered this morning at 5 o'clock, and immediately occupied the several gates. A brigade of the division of Obert has also entered this morning, as well as the new local authorities, nominated by the provincial junta of government; and his royal highness, with all the other troops, will be to-morrow in the capital of Spain.

Tranquility is perfectly restored there, and the measures taken are such that it cannot be again disturbed. The Maj. gen. COUNT GUILLEMINOT.

Portugal. A supplement to the *Diario de Governo*, dated Lisbon, May 27, has the following article—

"The humiliation and infamy has been reserved for our days, of which a degenerate Portuguese is the author, (a near relation of the factious Silveira), and of which the following is an account.

"It is some time since the government have had suspicions of brig. general Sampayo, commanding the 23d regiment of infantry. The intriguing conduct of this officer was the true cause of the order of government, issued on the morning of the 27th, directing this regiment to march to its post in the province of Beira to join the army of observation. The infamous Sampayo availed himself of this occasion to seduce the unsuspecting soldiers. He made them halt in the neighborhood of the city, [Lisbon], from whence he wrote the following letter to the brigadier governor of arms:

"General and friend,

"My mind is made up. The minister must resign. A king, with dignity, and a constitution to conduce to the public happiness, and not a civil war. Finally, no faction to divide the king from the nation. Union and oblivion of the past, are the wishes of the 23d regiment. Yours are undoubtedly the same, and then farewell to anarchy."

"The plan traced out to bring back to absolute monarchy, has found entrance into the inexperienced heart of the son of the best of kings. The infant Don Miguel the same morning quitted the paternal roof, and fled to join himself with this handful of deluded men. It appears he was accompanied by some soldiers of the 4th regiment of cavalry. Nothing has as yet transpired as to the designs of this ill-guided prince, who, instead of imitating the virtues of his august father, has united himself to those who wish to throw the country into all the horrors of a civil war, to reduce us under a foreign dominion.

"Government has taken the most efficient means to stop the progress of the disorganizing faction. The troops continue true to their oaths and obedient to the general, in whom they have the utmost confidence. The chamber of the city sustains the good name which it has merited. The civic guards united, and under the orders of their worthy and chosen chiefs, will show what may be expected from freemen when firm in the support of their inalienable rights. Finally, the cortes are in permanent session, devising means for the safety of the public. *Portuguese!* what will you do? Perhaps submit to a handful of pretorian guards! Perhaps submit, blindly, to those unworthy aristocrats, who wish to crush you! Ah no: You are Lusitanians, and this is enough! Union, and we shall not want for strength."

Endorsed on the supplement—The French have entered Madrid.

The ministry, [Portuguese], has begged leave to resign, having lost the confidence of the people.

Russia. The subscription in aid of the Greeks, at St. Petersburg, amounts to upwards of one million of rubles, above 45,833*l.* sterling. The empress dowager subscribed 10,000 rubles. This is exclusive of the money raised at Odessa and several other places in Russia.

Turkey. The writer of a late letter from Vienna, states, upon unquestionable authority, that the Porte had given orders to sell by *weight* all the fine collections of books that were in Constantinople; particular mention is made of the noble library belonging to the princes *Moruzi*, individuals who were objects of jealousy and hatred to that most despotic government, on account of their vast

wealth, their patriotism and their talents. After such a trait as this, one would think no enlightened state of Europe would care a rush what became of such hopeless imbeciles as the Ottoman government.

Greece. A London paper of May 30, says—The affairs of Greece seem approaching to an interesting, perhaps a decisive crisis. There is a bare possibility, and even some faint hopes are entertained of a pacific termination of the contest. It is asserted from various quarters that the British ambassador has submitted a memoir to the divan, detailing minutely a pacific arrangement, by which the Greeks, on the one hand, should be recognized as an independent nation, and the Porte, on the other, be indemnified for its loss of revenue—the chief advantage which the Porte drew from its Christian subjects by an annual tribute. This, no doubt, would be infinitely beneficial to the Greeks. Supposing that the tribute agreed upon, should considerably exceed the revenues hitherto received by the Porte, still the burden would be much lighter to the Greeks, who would no longer be vexed by the pillage and exactions of the Turkish governors. But there appears no probability that the terms, such as they are described, will be agreed to by the Porte, and the business is likely to be decided by the sword. From recent accounts, it can hardly be long before the two parties grapple. The Turks have made formidable preparations. Firmans have been issued, commanding the Turkish governors to send what money they can procure to Constantinople. The Turkish system of taxation is, we need not mention, rather summary. It falls with cruel severity upon those of the Greek nation, or Greek rite, still under the dominion of the Porte. The property of the Greeks, who were assassinated in the island of Cyprus, has been torn from the surviving heirs, and sold for the benefit of the Porte—that of the Greeks who are either suspected or have disappeared, disposed of in the same way—and, in addition, the villages along the coast, chiefly inhabited by Christians, pillaged and buried by the Egyptian garrison of the island. It is by sea that the Turks seem disposed to make their principal attack. The Musselman froce is formed of three squadrons—the united Algerine and Tunisian; the Egyptian and the Turkish squadrons, which are stated to amount in all to 100 sail of various sizes and denominations. This is the most formidable armament which the Porte has yet sent out. But the Greeks, leaving out of calculation their superiority in naval skill and prowess, seem well prepared to encounter it. The Hydriot, Ypsariot and Spezziot squadrons, all well armed, equipped, and ready to sail on the first signal, amount to 88 ships of war, of various classes, and 24 fire-ships, with which, it is known, they do tremendous execution. By land, also, it is stated, that the Turks intend a last endeavor this season. Great efforts were in the act of being made, in the beginning of May, to raise troops in the European provinces, for the purpose of attacking the Peloponnesus; 80,000 men were, according to letters from Salonica, to be employed in this service, with the Pachas at their head. There is, however, less of cordiality and circumstance in the account of the Turkish preparations by land than by sea. But even, if the statement were true, the Greeks of the Morea are in a state to make successful resistance. The whole confederacy is now under a regular government—the troops are regularly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 30,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence.

☞ The general amount of the intelligence from Greece is cheering. It is understood that the patriots will resist any negotiation which has not for its basis their full and entire independence. Their government appears to be steady and as efficient as could be expected. Three of their ships have lately beaten some Algerine vessels in the neighborhood of Algiers. Candia is chiefly possessed by them. A large sum of money has been raised in England to aid them in their struggle for liberty.

The following table of the population of the several provinces of Greece, from the Edinburgh Scotsman, will be interesting to those who watch the progress of the struggle.

Morea,	400,000	Samos,	20,000
Greece, (mid.)	250,000	Hydria,	25,000
Mytelene,	20,000	Spezzia,	10,000
Scio, (before the		Crete,	120,000
massacre),	110,000	Small Islands,	19,000
Tino,	15,000	Refugees,	150,000
Andro,	12,000	Fugitives, &c.	100,000
Nuxia,	10,000	Nio,	3,000
Payns,	2,000		
Milo,	500	Total,	1,269,500
Santorino,	12,000		

Thus the whole population of Greece, which dares to aspire, not to independence, but to a tolerable government, does not amount to a fourth part* of what the United States contained, when they threw off the yoke of the mother country. This noble people, obliged to contend, single-handed, against its oppressors—abandoned by civilized and Christian Europe; has defended itself for two years, with a degree of perseverance and devotedness, which reminds the classical reader of the finest passages in its ancient history.

Chili. The new constitution established at Santiago, March 30, provides for the assembling of a supreme congress of the nation, with authority to form a permanent constitution, and until the adoption of such a constitution, that of 1818 is to govern, subject to the provisions of the present act, which contains forty one articles—Within thirty days from the formation of the provincial government, they are to issue their warrants for an election of representatives to congress. The elections are to take place in two months from the issuing of the warrants, and in forty days from the election the representatives are to meet. One representative is to be chosen for each fifteen thousand inhabitants, and one for each portion exceeding nine thousand.

Valdivia and Osomo are to choose one representative.

The intendency of Concepcion is to be represented on the basis of a population of 250,000
 Maule, 28,000
 Curico, 31,000
 Colchague, 70,000
 Rancagua, 32,000
 Santiago and the district of San Jose, 140,000
 Melipilla, 13,000
 Valparaiso, 30 representative.
 Quillota, 25,000
 Aconcagua, 26,000
 Vaza Beanca, one representative,
 Petorca one, and Ligua one.
 Andes, 12,000
 The intendency of Coquimbo, 90,000

Colombia. It is stated, on what is apparently good authority, that the congress of that republic, considering its own independence as firmly established, has authorized general Bolivar to proceed with

4,000 men to aid the Peruvian government, in addition to 4,000 troops previously allotted to that service.

The republicans are possessed of the command of the lake of Maracaibo, and com. Padilla has gained some decided advantages over the royalists.

Cuba. On the receipt of the news of the entry of the French armies into the peninsula, the captain-general issued the following proclamation:

"I, Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, captain general of the island of Cuba, chevalier and grand cross of the royal American order of Isabella the catholic, &c. &c. &c. make known to all the inhabitants of this province, that no doubt being any longer entertained of the entry of the French armies into the peninsula, and of the declaration of war by our government, although no official information of these events has been received, we must confide in the generous valour of Spain, and in the justice of our cause, for the triumph of our arms. But, inhabitants of Cuba, let not the just resentment with which the conduct of the French government inspires you, be extended to the honorable individuals of that nation, who, exercising their professions and industry, have established themselves among us, augmenting in every way our prosperity: you yourselves have invited them—the cortes have declared the Spanish territory an asylum; and, finally, with the view of adding to our population, they enacted the decree of the 12th March, of last year, which the authorities of this ever faithful city, caused to be translated into English and French, in order that, by general circulation, the advantages it held forth might be known. I know too well the noble and faithful character of the inhabitants of this province, to fear that, after so many guarantees, the least vexation or injury should be given to the French established, or who are about to establish themselves among us, of whom the chief part are peaceful proprietors, and agriculturalists: but, I also know that every where wicked men are to be found mingled with the good, who, under some specious pretext or other, seek to introduce disorders in order to profit by them. As a precaution, therefore, and that no body may plead ignorance, I publish the following article, being the 270th of the penal code, which says—"that all delinquencies against the property, honor or persons, of foreigners domiciled in, or passing through Spain, shall be punished in the same manner as if committed against Spaniards, even though war have been declared against the nation to which the stranger may belong. In this disposition are comprehended prisoners of war, who are equally under the protection of the laws," &c. &c.

Havana, June 24, 1823.

☞ Two days later—by another arrival at New York.

Nothing new concerning Abisbal, but it is intimated that the new Spanish ministry at Seville coincide in opinion with him. The French force that entered Madrid was large, and it is stated that a considerable body of troops would march for Seville to liberate the king. The duke of Angouleme has addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, assuring them that France is not at war with Spain! Mina has retired to the mountains. It is reported that the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura have declared against the constitution—yet much anxiety is said to prevail in Paris in consequence of Money's demand for additional troops. Several partial engagements, or small battles have taken place, with various success; and, in an affair at Vich, Mina is said to have been wounded. Chaleco has rallied the troops lately commanded by Abisbal,—his

*It is more than one half. [Ed. Reg.]

surrender was required; but the French account says, "*this monster will yield to no considerations.*"

These accounts are from London papers of the 4th of June. The prospects of the Spaniards are certainly gloomy, but not hopeless, we think: nor do we apprehend that even an apparently general submission to France, will secure the Bourbons in the accomplishment of their ulterior designs—but what the result will be, no man knoweth.

Electors of President.

FROM THE N. YORK PATRIOT.

The people of the United States are not merely "the source of power;" but, civilly and politically speaking, they are all in all, and are themselves the sovereignty of the country. There is no political authority above or beside them; and there is no bound nor limit to their power, except natural right and justice, combined with the fundamental principles on which their government is founded—no restraint upon the exercise of their free will and pleasure, except such as they themselves, for mutual justice and convenience, and for the common security and welfare, have ordained and established. These conventional restraints and limits are to be found only in the constitutions they have adopted, and in the laws enacted in conformity therewith, as *evidences* and *expressions* of their will and pleasure on these subjects, and on the mode in which all their public concerns shall be conducted by their agents, wherever they do not act by and for themselves. These agents or officers of the people are, therefore, with great propriety and truth, called the people's servants, and have no power in and of themselves, but only act, or *ought* only to act, in strict conformity with the constitution and laws, which express what it is the people's pleasure they should do or refrain from doing—in like manner as an attorney in fact should govern himself by the letter or power of attorney from his principal. No executive, judicial, or legislative authorities can *give* the people power, or *permit* them to do this thing or that: the people themselves have made all such authorities; and they are the *servants*, not the *masters* of the people.*

When, therefore, a state or community, formed on such principles—as happily is the case with the American union—has ordained that this or that act shall be done by the state or community, in such a manner as its agent, (whether the executive, judiciary, or legislature), shall direct or point out, that agent can no more lawfully *do the act itself*, than an attorney or agent could be required to *pay* the debt of his principal, who, by letter of attorney, had empowered him to purchase lands for his said principal, to be paid for in such manner as such attorney or agent should direct.

In this country, therefore, it is only necessary, in settling a question of this kind, to observe—*first*, whether the people have made any constitutional or legal provision on the subject; *secondly*, what such provision is; and, *thirdly*, the reasons and motives which actuated the people in adopting it.

I. On the first point, we know that the people of the several states, through their agents in convention, formed a constitution for the whole union, and

*"The government or administrative authority of the state is that portion only of the sovereignty which is, by the constitution, entrusted to the public functionaries—these are the agents and servants of the people." [Appendix to Blk. Com. by Judge Tucker, of Virginia, now a member of congress.]

afterwards, on full examination, long debate, and due consideration of the same, adopted and ratified it, declaring it "the supreme law of the land," by which not only their future agents and officers of the union, but those of the several states, as well as the people themselves, were to regulate all their public conduct, exercise their civil powers and privileges, and discharge their various political duties.

II. On the second point, we find in that constitution a provision for the election of the chief magistrate of the union, which says, (article 2, sec. 1), he shall "be elected as follows:

"Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in congress."

It then provides that congress may fix the time of *choosing* electors, and the day on which they (the electors) shall give their votes.

In pursuance of this provision, congress early passed an act on the subject, which declares, that "the electors shall be appointed in each state within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December," and that "the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December."

On reading these provisions, one would not suppose any doubt could arise about the meaning or effect of them; yet, as we have known a few instances of hyper-criticism on the *terms* of their provisions, we hope to be excused for adverting to them, in order to put our readers in the possession of the "whole ground." 1. The state is to appoint the electors; and hence, (says one), the *people* are not to appoint them. But common sense and daily usage takes the abstract term state, country, nation, &c. to imply the people or community *en masse*, when spoken of as an *actor*; and it would be wasting time to contend that it neither means the land or the trees, nor the court of chancery, the supreme court, the executive, or the legislature. "The state of New-York shall be entitled to elect thirty-four representatives" in congress, is the language of the U. S. apportionment law—and also of the very clause of the constitution under consideration. Can it be a question what is meant here? *Who* entitled to the 34 representatives? The legislature? No! the people. But, in reading a little further in the clause, we find, not only that the state shall appoint, but that the *legislature* of each state shall direct the mode or manner in which the *state* shall appoint the electors. Here the state is spoken of as *one* thing, and the legislature of the *same* state as *another* thing. No ingenuity, after considering this, could make out the *two* terms to mean the *same* thing.

But, 2. It is sometimes asked, whether the word *appoint* does not imply that the state or people at large are not to choose the electors. This, we conceive, has less force in it, though it has been chiefly relied on, than the first objection. Words and phrases in statutes and constitutions are to be construed according to the common sense of mankind and their use in popular language, unless they are exclusively *technical*; and even words strictly technical, from being familiar and common among the people, often become terms of common parlance, and are construed by courts according to the *intention* of the persons using them. The terms "elect," "appoint," "choose," are daily used indiscriminately for the *same* thing; although, in dividing the power of government, the term "appoint" is applied most generally to an election by the executive or the legislature, and the term "elect" to appointments

made by the people; while "choose" is used both ways. Yet none of these terms, even in laws or constitutions, are used *exclusively* in any one sense. And they were *generally* used indiscriminately one for the other in the revolution and the early periods of our government.

Thus, Mr. Mason, in the Virginia convention, which adopted the United States constitution, speaks of the representatives in congress being "appointed" by the people of the several states. In the same sense it was used by members of the United States convention in debate, as well as in drafts of the constitution, and proposed amendments. The convention which formed the old constitution of this state, setting forth, in a preamble, their power, states, that "the good people of the colony" "have appointed, authorized, and empowered" the members of said convention, &c. and in the title, in the margin, is found "appointment of this convention." Now the people *elected* these members, and yet they themselves set forth that the people "appointed" them. The same constitution says, the members of assembly shall be "chosen," and the senators "elected;" yet both were chosen by the people. If any, but a crooked and obstinate mind, could doubt that the term "appointed" is here used as synonymous with "chosen" and "elected," or that these words were used indiscriminately in 1787, we again turn to the United States constitution, which, after saying "each state shall appoint" in such manner, &c. goes on further to declare, on the same subject, that "congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, &c.. Here the constitution itself explains the word "appoint," if it were before ambiguous, by recognizing it as synonymous with "*choosing*," which all must admit is just as applicable to an election or choice by the people, as the word "electing." So that congress is to determine the time when the state shall *choose* the electors, which must be done "*in such manner*" as the legislature thereof shall *direct*."

And here we cannot but remark, that plain common sense, as well as technical and legal knowledge, must decide that, where any thing is ordered or required to be done by any company, community, or state, the time, place or manner of doing it is to be regulated by one individual, or certain individuals thereof—such individual or individuals is and are as much *prohibited* from doing the act itself, which they are to direct or order to be done, in *such a particular way* as they shall judge best, as if they were forbidden in the most solemn form of words. If an act, incorporating a banking company, should provide that the company should "appoint" twelve directors, in such manner as the commissioners for receiving subscriptions for stock should "direct"—what would be thought of such commissioners, if they themselves should at once appoint the directors? If by law a company of militia were authorized to "appoint" their non-commissioned officers, in such manner as the three commissioned officers of such company should "direct"—what would the soldiers think, if the commissioned officers should say, "we direct that we elect them ourselves," and so appoint the non-commissioned officers at once accordingly? If any will or writing should declare, that a certain family shall have and take a certain sum of money, in such manner as the head thereof may "direct"—what would be said of the head of that family, if he should "direct" that he take and use it all himself, and accordingly pocket it, instead of sharing it in any manner with the family? Would it satisfy common sense and common justice, to say, what is enjoyed by one is enjoyed by all, or what

the head or ruler does, or one part of the rulers do, is done by all, or done by the people, when only a plainly defined, single, *specific* power and duty was confided to such persons? The head of the family would be entitled to such *portion* only as he should *reasonably* adjudge to himself—the legislature could lawfully "direct" that the people choose the electors by general ticket; by districts, or by double, quadruple, or octuple districts; or part of them by districts, and part by a general vote through the whole state, (as has been done in Massachusetts), according to their sound judgment; and then return home and vote for electors, like their fellow citizens: but nothing *more*, in either case, without assuming a power never granted or *intended* to be granted.

III. But to take another and the last view of the subject, let us examine the reasons and motives of the people in framing and adopting this clause of the constitution; for, as Burgh justly remarks in his political disquisitions, power in rulers "is only borrowed, delegated and limited, *by the intention of the people*." This kind of cotemporaneous exposition is adopted and in daily use in courts, and before juries and arbitrators, in deciding all disputes about the construction of contracts and undertakings, between man and man, because it is the only sure way of arriving at the truth and justice of the case. In all cases, the *intention* and *understanding* of parties, at the time of concluding or adopting an agreement, must be carried into effect. And with this view, we proceed to show what was the understanding of the people and their agents in regard to the choice of electors, when the United States constitution was adopted. That instrument was framed by patriots, who had served their country either in council or in the field during the revolution. Every part of it underwent able and full discussion before the people in the newspapers and other publications of that period. The fullest and most complete commentary, and the clearest explanation and statement of the object and effect of the several provisions in that constitution, were submitted to the public by Messrs. Madison, Hamilton and Jay, in periodical numbers, which have since been collected and republished, under the title of "The Federalist"—a work, which is not only appealed to as the highest authority in all of our legislative and judicial assemblies and tribunals, but is referred to abroad as a masterly essay on free government, and reflects great honor on the political and literary character of our country. Messrs. Madison and Hamilton, were members of the convention which framed the constitution, and Mr. Jay, (who took but a small share in the Federalist), had been in congress and other public business during the whole revolution. Many of the numbers in that work were written by Mr. Madison and Mr. Hamilton together, and the whole view of the constitution, there taken, was adjusted and arranged by them in the outset. It is in this work Mr. Madison most distinguished himself as a political writer. Let us see how the mode of choosing the president was then considered by men, who devised and recommended it.

"It was desirable," (says the Federalist), "that the sense of the people should operate in the choice of the person, to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end will be answered by committing the right of making it, [the choice], *not to any pre-established body, but to men, chosen by the people themselves*."

"Nothing was more to be desired, than that every practicable obstacle should be opposed to cabal, intrigue and corruption."

"These most deadly adversaries of republican government," the Federalist adds, "might be expected from more than one quarter." And this, by the way, was the principal objection to this part of the constitution, both among the people and in the state conventions, especially the state of Virginia. It was particularly feared, that a desire in foreign powers to interfere in our concerns, or combinations of influential men at home, would be able to gain an ascendancy in our councils, and that this would be most likely to be done by procuring the election of "a creature of their own to the chief magistracy of the union."

"But," says the Federalist, "the convention have guarded against all danger of this sort with a most provident and judicious attention. They have not made the appointment of president to depend on pre-existing bodies of men, who might be tampered with beforehand to prostitute their votes; but they have referred it, [the appointment], in the first instance, to an immediate act of the people of America, to be exerted in the choice of persons for the temporary and sole purpose of making the appointment. And they have excluded from eligibility to this trust, [that of electors] all those who, from situation, might be suspected of too great devotion to the president in office."

"Another and no less important desideratum was, that the executive should be independent, for his continuance in office, on all but the people themselves. He might otherwise be tempted to sacrifice his duty to his complaisance for those, whose favor was necessary to the duration of his official consequence. This advantage will, also, be secured, by making his re-election to depend on a special body of representatives, [electors], deputed by the society for the single purpose of making the important choice."

It must be recollected, that it was often proposed in the United States convention, to authorize the national legislature to elect the president—but that proposition was as often rejected. Other propositions were made that the governors of the several states—then the state governments—should elect him; all which were at once rejected. Judge Wilson proposed that even the United States senators should be elected by the people, instead of the legislatures—but this was left as it now stands in the constitution. On the subject of electors of president, Mr. Hamilton proposed that they be appointed by electors, chosen by other electors, which last should be chosen by the people at large. This would have been constituting two colleges of electors, and left it much the same as when the legislature of a state takes upon itself to choose the electors; except that Mr. Hamilton's plan had the advantage of the people's choosing the first body of electors for the only and immediate purpose of electing the second, and not for purposes of legislation too, nor at a long period beforehand. Yet this would not do, and was rejected! Was not the intention and object of the convention pretty clearly marked in all this?

Now let us see how this point was viewed after it had been discussed and examined by the people, and when the state conventions came to act on it definitively. The mode of appointing the president was seldom objected to, except in Virginia, a state renowned for talents and patriotism, and for statesmen of stern and undeviating republicanism. In her convention were men of the first standing in the nation—Madison, Randolph, Mason, Monroe, Marshall, Patrick Henry, &c. Let us see how this convention considered the mode of electing the president. The objections against it were the danger of combination and foreign influence; the re-eligibility of the president; and the choice by states,

when no person should have a majority of the votes of the electors.

Mr. Monroe said, the president "ought to act under the strongest impulses of rewards and punishments, which are the strongest incentives to human actions. There are two ways of securing this point. He ought to depend on the people of America for his appointment and continuance in office. His responsibility ought further to be direct and immediate." As to his dependence on the people, Mr. M. thought, after all, he might owe his elevation to the state governments, and not to the people at large—because there would probably be no choice by the electors, and then he will be chosen by states, in which case each state has only one vote. "The consequence will be," says Mr. Monroe, "that a majority of the states, and these consisting of the smallest, may elect him." This would be a mode, he said, "perfectly dissatisfactory to his mind. It will give an advantage to the small states. He, [the president], will depend, therefore, on the states for his re-election, and not on the people." This did not appear to him, as he expressed it, "compatible with the security of republicanism."

In those days the idea of the legislature's taking upon itself to choose the electors was not invented—no mention is made of it in the writings or debates of that period, nor was it suggested in the Virginia convention, that there was danger of the legislature of a state doing any more than to point out the manner of election. The objection was, that, in the end, the choice might not be made by the people's electors, but by the states, for want of a choice by the electors.

Mr. George Mason said, "this mode of election was a mere deception—a mere *ignis fatuus* on the people of America, and thrown out to make them believe they were to choose him, [the president]—whereas it would not be once out of fifty years that he would be chosen by them in the first instance, because a majority of the whole votes was required." He also said, "the great fundamental principle of responsibility in republicanism is sapped," because "rotation in office was not secured," and he insisted that the eligibility of the president a second time was a dangerous feature in the constitution, and that foreign influence might decide his election.

Gov. Randolph said he had once entertained the same sentiments on the subject of re-eligibility, but acknowledged, that, on further consideration, he had altered his opinion. And, as to foreign influence, and the confusion that existed in other countries referred to, in the selection of the head of an empire, he said—"The mode of election here excludes that faction, which is productive of such hostilities and confusion in Poland. It renders it unnecessary or impossible for foreign force to interfere. THE ELECTORS MUST BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.† To procure his re-election his influence must be co-extensive with the continent. And there can be no combination between the electors, as they elect him on the same day in every state."

†Judge Tucker, in his comments on the United States constitution, annexed to his edition of Blackstone, remarks on this mode of election, that "no opportunity is furnished for intrigue and cabal. There is no room for the turbulence of a *campus martius* or a *Polish diet*, on the one hand, or for the intrigues of a *sacred college* or a *Venetian senate* on the other."

Mr. Madison, in speaking on this question, took notice of an idea, thrown out by some member, that one of the United States senators should be chosen president; and he objected to such a plan, because such a senator would be only the choice of the legislature of a state. He said:—

“Mr. Chairman, I think there are some peculiar advantages incident to this office, which recommend it to us. There is, in the first place, a great probability this officer will be taken from the large states; and, if so, the circumstance of his having an *eventual* vote will be so far favourable. The CONSIDERATION, which recommends it to me is, that *he will be the choice of THE PEOPLE AT LARGE*. There is much more propriety in giving this office to a person chosen by the people at large, than to one of the senate, who is only the choice of the legislature of one state.”

We have not a word to add to the construction of our late learned and venerable president and his compatriots in the United States and state conventions—except to say, that if it had been believed or imagined that the legislatures of the states would ever take the appointment of the electors from the people at large, the constitution would not have been adopted in Virginia, nor do we believe it would in any other state.

We must defer, for two or three days, some further remarks which arise out of the discussion of this subject; a view of the way in which a departure from the constitution has been unhappily sanctioned in a few of the states; and some notice of the favourable circumstances, which now exist, for “correcting the procedure.”

Jefferson and Madison.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

First upon the list of distinguished citizens of Virginia, invited by the volunteers of Petersburg, to join in paying due honors to the 47th anniversary of American independence, were the names of *Thomas Jefferson* and *James Madison*, ex-presidents of the United States. Although, from circumstances and the infirmities of age, neither of these honored patriots found it practicable to accept the invitation, yet the cards of captains *Pannill*, *McRae* and *Pollard* have drawn from them the following replies, which are published at general request:

Monticello, June 25, 1823.

Messrs. Pannill, McRae and Pollard,

GENTLEMEN—I have just now received your favor of the 17th inst. inviting me to a participation with the volunteers of Petersburg in their celebration of the approaching anniversary of our national independence. I should, with great pleasure, prove my respect for the invitation, and my attachment to this annual regeneration of good principles, if the remaining powers of life permitted; but the hand of time presses heavily on me, disables me from taking such a journey, and, indeed, disqualifies me for sharing in the joys and festivities of the day; I must pray you, therefore, good sirs, to be the channel of conveying to the volunteers of Petersburg the assurance of my thankfulness and high consideration, of soliciting for me the kind indulgence to habits of retirement, which my weakened condition renders necessary; and to accept, in writing, the expression of my sympathies in sentiments and rejoicings which I cannot be present to offer in person. The continued repetition of these commemorations, through ages to come, and the faithful preservation, pure

and unchanged, of the spirit of that great day which gave them birth, will be the themes of unceasing prayer with me.

With my thanks for the kind expressions of your sentiment towards myself, be pleased to accept, individually, the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Captains *William Pannill*, *John McRae*,
John Pollard.

—
Montpellier, June 28, 1823.

GENTLEMEN—I received, last evening, your letter of the 17th, inviting my participation with the volunteers of Petersburg, in celebrating the national anniversary approaching.

Several causes unite in putting it out of my power to comply with the invitation; but I beg the volunteers to be assured that I feel all the value given to it by the motives and the quarter from which it proceeds. The conduct of the gallant band under that name, in the late war, has a marked place in the records of patriotism; and I should gladly join in a libation to such an example, on a day with which every thing inspired by love of country is congenial. At this distance I can only express the grateful respect I retain for them, and offer the good wishes to which they are so well entitled.

JAMES MADISON.

Cpts. *Pannill*, *McRae* and *Pollard*.

CHRONICLE.

John Oliver, esq. of Baltimore, lately deceased, left the sum of \$20,000 to the Hibernian society, of which he was president, for the purpose of establishing a free school in this city, for the education of poor children of both sexes, without distinction as to their religious tenets.

Died, at Quarantine, New York, lieut. *William H. Mott*, of the U. S. navy—of a disease contracted on a voyage from the Brazils.

Detroit, which, for one hundred and fifty years, has been a military post, and which, even at the commencement of the late war, was so distant as, to be, seemingly, almost out of reach of the government, is about to cease to have a garrison—such is the progress of population and of improvement within a few years. Some fears are expressed of the Indians, instigated by our old friends at Amherstburg; but the people, of what will soon be the state of Michigan, cannot long apprehend the possibility of danger from them, aid being so easily obtained from the late wildernesses of New-York.

From the Pacific. A letter purporting to be written by an officer of the Franklin 74, and dated at Valparaiso, 10th March, has the following singular paragraph:—“Our first step from here after you sailed, was to convoy the ship *Canton* to Arica and Quilca, which ports were in a declared state of blockade; but which the commodore did not see proper to respect. At Arica, we witnessed a fight between the troops on shore and a Patriot schooner—the latter was obliged to cut her cable and stand off with loss. From this we sailed to Quilca and completed the sale of the *Canton's* cargo.”

What!—a ship of the line employed “to complete the sale” of a merchant vessel's cargo?

Fire. Between 20 and 30 buildings, some of them large, were consumed by fire, near the corner of Third and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, last Wednesday.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"Art thou there, true penny?"

Hamlet to the Ghost.

*Ghostly sayings,** from the "National Intelligencer" of March 21, 1823: "The manufacturing interest is at this moment *better protected* than any other interest of the country. Manufactures are besides, the *only prosperous* interest of the country; they are *flourishing at the expense of every other.*"

"RETURNING HOME." The ship *Alexander*, which sailed from Philadelphia last week, for Liverpool, besides a large number of cabin passengers, had no less than *seventy-five in her steerage!*† Almost every vessel that sails for England now carries out some of the productive classes who had left their own country to seek more full and better employment in the United States. This is almost as good a comment on the sayings of Messrs. Gales & Seaton as it is possible to make—and the probability is, that the laboring poor in England are, *at this time*, only one grade less comfortable than the same description of persons in many parts of our country, if not as well or better off. There is more misery and suffering, and a greater amount of privation in Baltimore in one month now, than there used to be in a whole year. See the following article.

FEMALE LABOR. A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle says—"As a proof of the uncommon pressure of the times, especially with poor people, we mention the fact, that females take in sewing from the clothing stores at the following prices, viz: vests, for making, *two dollars a dozen*; summer roundabouts, *twelve and a half cents a piece*, and pantaloons from *six and a quarter to twelve and a half cents*. It will not be supposed the articles are of the first quality, or made in the first style at these prices, yet they are required to be made in such a manner, that one lady particularly, works very hard *two days* to make a roundabout! and yet she is obliged to pay the rent of a room, and maintain herself and child on *six and a quarter cents a day!*"

Here is food for reflection: but I shall dismiss the matter just now, by simply asking whether the condition of those poor women would not be ameliorated by the establishment of domestic manufactures? Whether there are not thousands of things that would afford them far more profitable employment, provided our capitalists felt themselves safe in vesting their money in buildings, machinery and stock, to meet the home demand? Whether, at such prices for labor, if security were afforded to the enterprizing, we might not add to the exports of our country by the aid of female industry, and to a large amount?—seeing the fact is, that security, rather than *bounty*, is the object desired by our manufacturers? They do not want protection against fo-

*That is—*things without substance*—"words."

†Another vessel, however, has just arrived at New York, from Grenock, with between 80 and 90 passengers, who were preceded by 50 more, and will be followed by many others, for the settlement of certain lands in Marietta district, Ohio. They are persons of good character, and supplied with some money to commence business with—nearly all of them are farmers.

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reign labor so much as against foreign intrigues, by which our markets are occasionally glutted with goods and sold at a loss, for the express purpose of prostrating our establishments.

Though the prices stated in the preceding are so very low, hundreds are willing to take in work that cannot obtain it. The clothing shops are over-run with persons seeking employment.

THE CROPS. Notwithstanding the many unpleasant reports that we heard of destruction by "the fly," by which indeed, many fields were cut off, it is probable that the amount of wheat and rye secured is one half larger than the average of the crops for several years past—and the Indian corn is very promising. But bread stuffs appear to be a perfect drug in foreign countries; no less than 6,400,000 bushels of foreign wheat being now ware-housed at the single port of London, waiting for the chance of a market.

WOOL. It is stated that, in the month of June last, the Oriskany manufacturing company purchased, in the county of Oneida, New York, about 25,000 lbs. of wool, at an average price of 52 cents per lb. A snug little item to be added to the gains of the farmers. Now, there are between 50 and 60 counties in New York—and, if the farmers in each should have as much wool to spare, *over and beyond their household consumption*, as those of Oneida, the aggregate would be about 1,375,000 lbs. of wool, worth more than 687,500 dollars, which would make nearly 700,000 yards of wide cloth, worth from 3½ to 4 dollars per yard, and in the whole to be valued at about two millions five hundred thousand dollars; a greater amount than the value of all the domestic products of the seven eastern states, (including New York), exported to foreign countries.

SHEEP SHEARING. There are about 10,000 sheep on the famous and thrifty little island of Nantucket. These were all collected together, some short time since, to be sheared, and must have afforded a pleasant spectacle. The amount of the wool obtained, is not stated.

VACCINATION has been successfully resorted to in England, as a means of preventing the distemper in dogs. The matter is inserted on the inner surface of the ear, on a part as free from hair as possible.

JOHN JAY. The venerable John Adams, former president of the United States, joined his fellow citizens at Quincy, Mass. in celebrating the late anniversary of our independence. Being called upon for a toast, he gave the following—

"The excellent president, governor, ambassador and chief justice, JOHN JAY, whose name, by accident, was not subscribed on the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, as it ought to have been, for he was one of its ablest and faithfulest supporters. A splendid star just setting below the horizon."

It would be difficult, (says the Boston Patriot), fully to describe the delicate manner in which this toast was received and noticed by the company. Instead of loud acclamations which succeeded the

other toasts, it was followed by soft and interrupted interjections and aspirations, as if each individual was casting up an ejaculatory prayer, that the two illustrious sages might pass the remainder of their days in tranquility and ease, and finally be landed on the blissful shores of a happy eternity.

PROPHETCY OF CHARLES FOX. The following is taken from an English paper—"Napoleon Bonaparte used to say of the late Mr. Fox, that he was to the British what Cassandra was to the Trojans. It was the fate of both to speak important truths, which were disbelieved until it was too late. One of our countryman's prophecies is now in course of fulfilment. While debating on the address grounded on the preliminaries of peace with the French republic, then laid before parliament, Mr. Fox defied all who heard him to produce, in the history of the world, *"a more accursed object of war than the restoration of the Bourbons."* My undisguised opinion, (he continued), is, that if the coalition for the restoration of the Bourbons had succeeded, *the consequence would have been, amongst ALL THE KINGS of Europe, a perpetual guarantee AGAINST ALL PEOPLE WHO MIGHT BE OPPRESSED by any of them in any part of the world.* All countries, therefore, must be benefitted by the failure of such a project, but none more than Great Britain. *To the people of this country the consequences would have been fatal.* Refer to the page of history. Had the coalition in the reign of Charles the first established such a guarantee, would the liberties of the people have been preserved against the house of Stuart, or would Hampden have gained the immortal victory he did? To come lower down; had such a guarantee existed in later times, would the revolution of 1688 have been able to maintain itself? I say, therefore, that there could not have been any greater misfortune to the world than the success of that coalition for restoring the Bourbons to the throne of France."

AN HONORABLE KING! The following horrible tale is extracted from a letter of the agent of the colonization society at Cape Mesurada—

"King Boatswain, our most powerful supporter and steady friend among the natives, (so he has uniformly shown himself), received a quantity of goods on trust from a French slave for which he stipulated to pay young slaves. *He makes it a point of honor to be punctual to his engagements.* The time was at hand when he expected the return of the slave. He had not the slaves. Looking around on the peaceable tribes about him for his victims, he singled out the Queahs, a small agricultural and trading people, of most inoffensive character. His warriors were skillfully distributed to the different hamlets, and, making a simultaneous assault on the sleeping occupants, in the dead of night, without difficulty or resistance, in one hour, annihilated the whole tribe! Every adult man and woman was murdered; every hut fired; very young children generally shared the fate of their parents. The boys and girls alone were reserved to pay the Frenchman."

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS. The proposition to hold a caucus of the members of congress at Washington, to make a president of the United States, is a subject on which the people should speak to their servants lest the servants, should become masters, and lead, instead of follow, *public opinion*—which is, or at least should be, the supreme power in law, as well as equity, in a free country.

It is pleasant to refer to former opinions, and find that they correspond with those now entertained. When Mr. Madison was nominated for a second election in 1812, (though it was well known that the opposing party would be rallied with some probability of success), much objection existed against the proceeding, and many of those who were accounted "undeviating democrats" severely deprecated it as "*unconstitutional*"—and called it also an act of "*usurpation.*"

Believing, then, that there was a political necessity in both parties to gather their forces to bear on the principles which they severally supported, I was myself rather friendly to *that* caucus, though not pleased with the practice, which many of us feared would grow into a rule, and become the source of much mischief to the people; but in reference to the subject, the REGISTER of the 23d of May, 1812, has the following remark:—

"All parties have occasionally resorted to some medium for concentrating their force, and, when MEASURES AND NOT MEN are the object, the practice is both just and necessary."

A few days since I said—

"The only reason for, and perhaps the only ground on which congressional caucusses could be justified, exists no longer. *Our political contests used to be more for measures THAN men,* and it was right and proper to concentrate the power of parties that it might act in support of their *principles*; but now the difference is more about *men THAN measures*, as every gentleman named for the presidency professes the same *general principles*," &c. See present vol. page 131.

So that eleven years experience has only confirmed what were original opinions, and these were common to all the "democrats of the old school." A caucus was *tolerated* only for the real or supposed necessity of bringing the people to act concerning *measures*; and, in those days, one had never been held for the exaltation of *persons*, unless to give effect to principles. Messrs. Jefferson and Madison, whether at their first or second elections, were the desired of that part of the *people* called "democrats"—so the caucusses at which they were named only *followed* public opinion, not presuming to lead it. I pray that the considerate reader, who feels an interest in this matter, will note the great distinction between a caucus as it *was*, and a caucus as it *will be*, if one should be holden by the present congress. If any other than the persons just named had been recommended, they could not have been elected; and the people would have closely examined the votes of their senators and representatives in a caucus: which, at that time, might have been nearly without political jugglers, for the reason that those who attended had only to proclaim the well known will of those they represented: but now it seems to me that a caucus must have many jugglers in it, for the reason that the old landmarks are obliterated, and new points of principle are not started on which a caucus can act. However interesting it may be to a few would-be great men, seeking power, office and *cash*—for it is "*money that makes the mare go*"—that this or the other particular person should be elected president, the people, who will have to pay the cost of their intrigues, if successful, are not yet prepared to give

an opinion as to the person to be selected, and surely, will not permit themselves to be dictated to.

Let us look a little closer at the nomination of 1812. At that period, there were 28 "republicans" in the senate, only *seventeen* of whom attended the caucus, and, of 104 of the same political party in the house of representatives, but sixty-five were present—together 82, who voted in caucus. Of the 132 republican members in both houses, *fifty*, (two fifths of the whole), were absent!

In the first vol. of the *REGISTER*, page 233, there is a list of the members of congress, politically designated, and in the 2nd vol. page 192, the names of those present at the caucus are given. Some very curious things are suggested by a comparison of these sets of names; and I believe the fact may be generally stated, that those yet active in political life, who absented themselves from the caucus of 1812, because, as they then said, they disapproved of the practice, are now among the loudest advocates for one! I could myself name some of these, if it were proper to do so in a work like this; and it is surely a fact, that most who opposed the "regular nomination" of Mr. Madison in 1812, are wonderfully anxious to get a "regular nomination" in 1823! I speak only in regard to those called "democrats"—the "federalists," of course, opposed the nomination, as it was right and proper in them, as a party, to do—if they pleased. It is a singular truth, that the prominent politicians in Baltimore, (as well as some others in the state), who *now* are the supporters of the caucus-system, opposed the "regular nomination" of Mr. Madison." This little fact is worth a volume of speculation; and I have no doubt, that if the editors of the "state paper" in New York, the "Albany Argus," will inquire into the matter, they will find not a few of those who call out the most lustily for an adherence to the "old republican practice" of making such nominations, were the enemies thereof in 1812. If the *consistency* of these is to be admired—if these are proper persons to take a *lead* in affairs of this sort, I have to unlearn all that I have ever understood to be republican principles. The party never supported the caucus-system but from political necessity—it was *tolerated* rather than *approved* of; and, are those who opposed it when the country was at war, when the union of the party was indispensable to the success of the controversy, and perhaps, even to the *integrity* of the republic, to brow-beat and suspect the "democracy" of those who cannot see the necessity of holding a caucus at the present time! Really, this is the "cap-sheaf" of presumption! In 1812, New York, (now the head quarters of "regular nominations," if the "Argus" is to be taken as the oracle of the party), had *fourteen* "democratic" members in congress, and of these only *four* went into caucus! That paper has told us, "one of the tenets of the republican faith is, that the minority shall yield to the majority." This is certainly true, and I have always supported that point of faith by works, and presume that I always shall, because it is right that the majority should govern: but let the editors apply this rule at *home*, generally, and in the first place *directly* to the ten absentees above alluded to, before they send their doctrines *abroad*. I

do not blame the gentleman who refused to attend the caucus—it was their duty to themselves to exercise a discretion on the subject—and, if the practice then, when war was seemingly inevitable, was of doubtful expediency, how should it be regarded now, in a season of profound peace and political calmness?

Some days ago, the editor of the "*American Sentinel*," at Philadelphia, replied to my remarks in the "*Register*" of the 21st ult. The pith of the article, is, perhaps, to be found in the following extracts:

"From such a fugleman of the democratic party as Mr. Niles, we shall always differ with regret and diffidence. But we are strongly impressed with the conviction that in the points between us we are in the right. Nothing, we think, but a republican president, nominated in republican caucus, can recover the republican interest to first principles and rid it of those barnacles to which Mr. Niles alludes as having grown upon its bottom. Nothing else can prevent the ascendancy of men, who, call them what you will, are federalists in disguise. Nothing else can restore state influence to its rights. Nothing else can preserve the union from the poison of local prejudices. Nothing else can arrest the present tendency of our politics to mere factious attachments to individual leaders."

The editor of the "*Sentinel*" states that he considers himself on the strongest ground because he has declared his preference for one of the candidates for the presidency, [Mr. Crawford], which I have not done, and then adds—

"By declaring for a candidate as the choice of our party, we stand committed to that party and to that man—so long as he is the choice of that party. And we know of no other way of *ascertaining* that preliminary than by caucus."

The following closes the article in the "*Sentinel*"—

"He, [the editor of the *Register*], may be assured that nothing but a congress caucus can keep Pennsylvania in her place. Without it, the very same men whom he mainly helped to put down in 1798, will be, (what they hardly hoped), up again. And they will be so by Mr. Niles' co-operation.

"All they ask to insure their restoration, after twenty years banishment, is that there shall be no democratic caucus to countervail their federal caucus. To this counter revolution, (and such it will be if it succeeds), Niles' Register will essentially contribute, if it continues to decry a congress caucus. And thus, by fair discussion, that veteran and exemplary editor may perceive that it is found that his really free press is in danger of being ranged in opposition to democracy, where it seems to shock him to think of being. Whether that opposition will be equivalent to federalism, let his own good sense determine. In disguise he never will be. But his new allies are in disguise—and if he acts

*Question to the editor of the "*American Sentinel*"—Does this apply to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, as to Baltimore and Maryland? I do not mean to insinuate that it does, and am not sufficiently acquainted with the actors, *then* and *now*, in that city and state: but, perhaps, the thing is worth looking into, just for curiosity's sake!

with them at all, it matters little whether he does so in disguise or openly. Either way the whole *essential* body of federalism* will have gained a great deal more than they deserve, and democracy will have sustained a loss deeply to be deplored."

These, I believe, are full and fair specimens of the manner and matter of the piece. They are mainly answered by what has been already said on the subject at large. It does not appear to me that a caucus can effect either of the matters suggested. As things are now conditioned, a caucus will have to act on new grounds, and take upon itself to *dictate* to, instead of *follow* public opinion. The people will not submit to this. The contest between the different candidates, or their friends, is, as yet, without those landmarks on which the citizens of the United States can act—they all profess to hold the same general principles. Without disparagement to Mr. Crawford, who, the "Sentinel" declares, "is said to be the candidate of the republican party," there are, surely, others of the candidates that can quite as fully claim the reputation of being "undeviating democrats" as he.—What then must be the result of a caucus?—a choice of *persons* and not of *things*! Can this choice be *safely* submitted to the members of congress, before the public will is ascertained? Surely not. That common feeling which operated alike on a democrat or federalist of Maine and of Georgia, no longer exists; its place has, in my opinion, unhappily, been supplied by others of a sectional character, and these must and will have effect on the election by the people, whatever *bargains* may be made at Washington by the members of congress, in their "individual capacities." There is a great difference of opinion in different parts of our country, on one great and vital subject, at least. It is right to presume that both parties to the question about the encouragement of domestic manufactures, (as the best means of furnishing a sure market for the products of our soil), are honest—and, all other things being equal, it is morally impossible that *Pennsylvania* and *Virginia* should unite in the election of a person for president, without some sort of management that would deceive or mislead the people of one or the other. All the caucusses in the world will not "keep *Pennsylvania* in her place,"* if by that we are to understand her support is to be secured for the election of a candidate unfriendly to the security and steadiness of the *home market*. Her citizens, as I suppose also that those of *Virginia* would do, will cheerfully give up their private wishes in favor of *persons*, in support of their *principles*; but it is absurd to believe that either will give up their *principles* as well as what they believe their *interest*, in fa or of *persons*. The mass of every society, and especially of the class who "labor in the earth," and cultivate their own lands by their

own hands, must be honest—and perfectly indifferent who is president, provided he administers the government according to their own ideas of right.

I cannot see how it is that the editor of the "Sentinel" has any advantage over me, because he has declared himself in favor of a particular candidate, which I have not. I think that this rather makes against that gentleman than for him. I oppose a caucus in a belief that its principle is wrong and practice injurious—not to be approved at any time, and only to be tolerated from *necessity*; as well because, in the existing state of things and parties, a caucus would become a scene of that sort of intrigue and corruption which is to be found in the "sacred college" at Rome, when a pope is about to be chosen; for men are pretty much the same every where. At Rome, the people have no concern in the election of a pope, and hence the cardinals act according to their own wills or wishes, and without responsibility, except to those who may dispense "the loaves and fishes!"—and so now would a caucus act, seeing that the people have not yet settled the subject in their own minds, by which to guide their representatives instead of being directed by them. I am not the partizan of any one—nearly all the persons spoken of possess my most sincere respect, personally and politically—either of these, I apprehend, would make a good president, and do just as much for me as another, when asked. The "Sentinel," however, decidedly prefers one gentleman, and urges a caucus that *his* election may be promoted. If the editor will frankly acknowledge the fact, I venture to say that this is the case. Then it is *person*, and not *principle*, that operates on his mind. Whenever a caucus runs into this, it should be deprecated by every reflecting republican.

To these and other general objections to a caucus, as well a belief that it would rather tend to divide and distract the people than to unite them, might be added many *particular* reasons why one should not be held at this time. It is the opinion of many, and certainly mine, that there is a greater amount of political intrigue now existing in the United States than there ever was before. I have had a pretty near view of some of the supposed hidden things that are going on, and do verily believe, just as surely as that I shall die and account for my acts, that *quasi bargains* have been made, as for the sale of votes, and that these bargains will be brought into a caucus, if composed of the members of the present congress. As I will not purchase any man's liberty, no one shall sell mine, if I can prevent it. What is it to me whether Tom is in office and Dick is out? They each equally live on the proceeds of my labor. But the most despicable class of men living, is the tribe of persons who affect a right to rule and govern the opinions of others, and denounce, as political heresy, all that does not come up to the standard of their own will, and subserve their private and personal purposes.

In thus opposing a caucus, I wish it understood that, if it shall appear to be the will of the *people** to

*Where is this federalism? No state in the union is "federal"—no person spoken of for the presidency is claimed as a federalist. There is no talk about federalism at Washington. And those who were called federalists, are as much divided as to the support that they will give the several candidates as are the democrats. In support of this, and not by way of objection to Mr. Crawford, for cases of the like nature will apply to more than one of his competitors, it is fully believed that, if Delaware becomes *federal* at the next election, the vote of the state will be given to that gentleman—if not, that it may be given to another.

*I am too old now to mistake the chirping of *Tom-Tit politicians* for the majestic voice of the people, or to believe that the efforts of the *up-the-ladder-men* are designed for the public good. The first class of beings always tune their notes to the *rising sun*; the other throws its filth on the heads of those who hold the *ladder*, as soon as they get to the top of it. There is something like a pleasant revenge, and surely much satisfaction, when past years are recollected, and the fate of such persons is brought in review. How few of those who were

hold one, I will cease to oppose it: but, until satisfied that the honest majority of the productive citizens of the United States is in favor of it, I shall pursue my own course, wholly indifferent whether it is approved of by the other classes or not. To the will of the people I will always submit—to the dictation of political aspirants, I *never* did nor *ever* will.

MASSACHUSETTS' CLAIMS. The National Intelligencer says—"Mr. Otis, late senator from Massachusetts, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Boston Centinel, explanatory of the causes which have, for the last five years, prevented the bringing to decision, by congress, the claims of the state of Massachusetts for militia services rendered during the late war. The letter is a long one, and goes to shew that no blame is imputable to him on that score.

No time has been lost by the new administration of the state of Massachusetts in bringing that subject to the view of the general government. Agents have already been appointed, and have, indeed, reached the seat of government, as we understand, to present the executive such part of those claims as it is supposed the executive may decide upon without the intervention of congress. It is in allusion to this deputation, and the expectations which appear to be entertained from it, that, towards the close of his letter, Mr. Otis makes the following observations, the apparent justice of which we are obliged to acknowledge:

"I rejoice that this high concern is now deposited in abler hands than mine. Whatever may be the fate of the claim, I venture to predict that any allowances made towards it will never be the fruit of disavowals or retractions, but the result of a conviction, founded on evidence, and carried home to the understanding of congress, or of the accounting officers, of the correctness of the principles maintained by those who have heretofore been charged with the solicitation of the claim. I am well satisfied that there is such evidence, and that the principles are correct, and that the claim may be placed on a footing that would require no departure from the political tenets of any party. If this can not be done, the sooner it goes to *profit and loss* the better. For it is not competent to congress nor to the executive government to make a grant to Massachusetts of a million of dollars, more or less, *as a bounty*. If the state has a claim in law or equity, upon the national treasury, it ought to be paid—but, if otherwise, it is a nullity: and there is no power in the constitution, enabling congress to

upstart dictators twenty-five years ago, have maintained even the reputation of *honest men*? It was *buz, buz, buz*—and "*be gone!*" But others are always stepping forward to supply their places, and the growth is not checked by the fate that attends the breed; yet they are always in "*hot water*," or shaking with a chill! In every cloud that rises on the political horizon, they see a hurricane—in every calm they fear an earthquake! I both despise and pity them. I never held the *ladder* for any of them, nor will I—though I have oftentimes laughed at their rash *goings-up* and been delighted with their "*heels over head*" *comings down*. I am now looking, "in my mind's eye," at eight or ten persons in different states with no small degree of amusement, in a full assurance that they will soon make "*double somersets*," and fall on their backs "*slam bang*," as it is said, in an old epitaph, that poor "*John Lang*" was killed!

convert an unfounded demand into a just claim, on condition of disavowing political heresies, or of any sort of truckling or humiliation—no power to give us on our knees, what we are not entitled to receive in the erect posture of an independent state."

Whatever is to be the fate of these claims, it is to be wished that it were to be definitively settled, and not suffered, like some other claims of the same nature, to hang for thirty years upon the hands of congress, consuming time and employing talents, which might be much better occupied.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Concord "Patriot" of the 14th inst. furnishes us with the following article—

"We state for the information of those who feel an interest in the prosperity of American manufactures, that at the last session of our legislature the following manufacturing companies were incorporated, viz.

Great Falls manufacturing company at Somersworth, for cotton and woollen goods, &c. capital	\$500,000
New Market manuf. co. cotton goods, &c.	600,000
Union manufacturing company at Peterborough—cotton, wool, flax, &c.	100,000
Dover manufac. co.—cotton and woollen goods, &c. capital enlarged from 50,000 to	1,000,000
Portsmouth sugar refining company	100,000
Nashua manufac. co.—cotton, woollen, iron, &c.	1,000,000
Enfield and Lebanon iron manufactory,	100,000
Hooksett manufacturing company—woollen and cotton goods, &c.	200,000
Cheshire manufacturing company at Jaffrey, cotton goods, &c.	150,000
Smithville company at Northfield—cotton and other goods	150,000
Town of Merrimac manuf. co.—for manufacture of raw and prepared materials into goods, wares and merchandise	200,000
Portsmouth steam factory—for manufacturing in iron and other metal, and in cotton and wool	500,000
First cotton mill in Merrimac—cotton and other goods	250,000
Lake Manufacturing company at Chesterfield—various cotton goods	150,000
	\$3,000,000

"The whole amount of nominal capital, it will be perceived, is about five millions, but we cannot expect that any thing near that amount will, for several years, be actually employed in these establishments.

If, however, any rational inference can be drawn from the incorporation at a single session of so many companies, with such immense nominal capitals, it is, that our factories now in operation yield a greater profit than most other kinds of property.* But

*The manufacturing business, even in its best branches, now yields a very moderate profit, and is rather declining, generally, at this time than increasing; but we presume that new establishments are about to be made in the belief that those interested in them will be so far protected by the general government as to *secure* for them a preference in the home market, being content to meet the effects of the domestic competition, which, in the case of coarse cottons, has reduced them to less than one half of what it used to be, regard being had to the quality of the goods. Ed. Rec.

whether or not this profit is such as to warrant the investment of so much additional capital in manufactures at the present time, those who are more deeply interested than ourselves, will consider and determine. Should all these enterprizes, and those likely to follow them, prove successful, we shall joyfully hail the event as the harbinger of our real independence of all foreign nations."

GOLD MINE. The Cheraw (S. C.) Intelligencer of the 3d inst. contains further particulars of the gold mine, lately discovered in North-Carolina. As the discovery has led to many conflicting claims to the land, on which the treasure is situated, it is said the lawyers, at least, will reap a *golden* harvest in the field of litigation. Col. Kerr, who is one of the proprietors of the mine, has informed the editor of the Intelligencer that there are already 30 hands at work; that before autumn there will be from 150 to 200 more employed; that four workmen in two days found 70 penny-weights of gold, (equal to \$63.70), which is about the average of their labor; that a poor man lately found a single piece which almost rendered him independent, being in value about \$1700. The editor of the Intelligencer is in possession of several specimens of the ore, which is said to be of uncommon purity. The bed of the mine is from one and a half to two miles wide, and forms part of a vein which extends from Deep to Savannah river.

THE TIMES. *Lexington, (Ky.) June 16.* We have distressing accounts of the scarcity of corn and wheat in some parts of this state. It is very unusual for the people of the western country to be without the necessaries of life in great abundance; but, owing to the long winter and wasteful habits of those who never knew want, many have been reduced to the necessity of sending a great distance and purchasing bread at a dear rate. Four, five and six dollars per barrel, are given for corn in some of the counties south of Kentucky river.—Flour can scarcely be had at any price. In other sections, however, there is enough of both wheat and corn. The hardness of the times is much aggravated by the disappointment of those who shipped produce to New-Orleans. A large crop of tobacco was raised last season, most of which remains unsold; the part that has been disposed of, brought but little more than freight and charges. Scarcely any thing sent down the river has returned a profit. To these evils may be added one more general and pervading, namely, an enormous and oppressive tax paid by a distressed people for a circulating medium.

GAS LIGHTS. We are told that the length of streets lighted with gas, in London, extends over 215 miles; the main pipes belonging to the four gas light companies in London, reaching to this almost incredible distance, from which ramify the smaller pipes conveying the light to shops, alleys and private dwellings, and which may be calculated at a distance more than four miles exceeding the length of the mains. 1. The London gas light company have their works in Peter street, Westminster, Brick lane, and Curtain road; they supply 125 main pipes, and consume annually about 20,678 chaldrons of coal. This company lights 27,635 lamps. 2. The city gas light company in Dorset street, supply 50 miles of main; they consume 8,840 chaldrons coals annually, and lights 7,836, lamps. 3. The South London company, at Bankside, supply near 40 miles of mains, consume, 3,640 chaldrons of coals, and

light 4,038 public lamps. 4. The Imperial gas light company in Hackney road, an establishment as yet too infantine to permit the description of its services. This brief abstract will convey some idea of the progress this invention has made in the metropolis.

TELEGRAPHS. It is the practice of the [British] admiralty to hold certain communications with the outports daily, at one o'clock, by telegraphic despatch. The following is an instance of the wonderful celerity with which these communications are made: Certain instructions, relative to the regulation of the time keeper, were, on Tuesday se'night, communicated from the admiralty office, London, to the telegraph, Portsmouth, and an answer received by them in *one minute*, the whole distance being 144 miles.

Fall of rain in the Tropics. Professor Silliman gives the following statement on the authority of M. Rousius, captain of a vessel. It is contained in a letter from Cayenne. "You will perhaps learn, with no inconsiderable interest, the following meteorological fact, the authenticity of which I am able to certify. From the 1st to the 24th of Jan. 1820, there fell upon the island of Cayenne, twelve feet seven inches of water. This observation was made by a person of the highest veracity, and I assured myself, by exposing a vessel in the middle of my yard, that there fell in the city ten and a quarter inches of water, between eight in the evening and six in the morning of the 14th and 15th of that month."

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. The (English) Hampshire Gazette, of May 17, has the following article:

On Wednesday some laborers, working in a field belonging to H. Noyes, esq. of Thruxton, near Weyhill, discovered, about two feet under the ground, a most beautiful tessellated pavement, supposed to be the flooring of a tent, used by some Roman general. The land is cleared away, and, with little exception, it presents a most perfect picture of antiquity. The pavement is composed of small chequers, about half an inch square, of various colors, and, according to the different compartments, varying in size; the workmanship is beautifully shaded, and the figures, which are mostly preserved perfect, shew a great art of delineation. In the centre is placed the general, with the right arm extended, clasping a goblet—in the left is a spear—over his shoulders hangs a skin of a wild beast, and his feet are resting on the back of a leopard. The whole is delightfully ornamented, and certainly offers to the curious a choice specimen of early days. The inscription, which is as perfect as at first, is on the upper margin of the pavement, and is as follows:

QUINTVS NATALVS IVITALINVS ET BODENT.

At the upper side of the square, indeed just above the letter Q, is a piece of free-stone about two feet square. The laborers are still employed removing the earth, and tracing foundations of buildings which, no doubt, belonged to this remarkable spot. This ancient curiosity, being in the immediate neighborhood of Weyhill, and close to the road side leading to Fonthill, will, no doubt, attract numerous visitors. *Hampshire Chronicle.*

WEST OR LOST GREENLAND. From the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* for January. The indefatigable captain Scoresby is about publishing his discoveries on the coast of West Greenland. Since the

sitting in of the ice in 1406, the fate of near 300 villages, or plantations, with 16 churches, 2 convents, &c. has remained in obscurity, as all attempts to reach the coast have been unavailing. The perseverance of captain Scoresby, however, has enabled him to land several times in different places, in nearly all of which he discovered traces of inhabitants, but saw no people. He was within two hundred miles of the presumed site of the lost colony. He has accurately surveyed the coast from lat. 75 to 69 degrees, including nearly 800 geographical miles of the indented coast. He finds an error in the position of the land in lat. 79, as laid down in charts, of about 15 degrees, or 900 miles of longitude. In August, 1821, he found the weather oppressively hot, and the air swarmed with bees, butterflies and muschetoës. The coast was highly picturesque, but it was seldom that the ice allowed him to approach nearer than 15 leagues from the shore.

"AGE OF BRONZE." The following is an extract from a late poem by lord Byron, under the title just quoted. He has reference to the "congress of Verona." The present, surely, is an *age of brazen impudence*.

But lo! a congress! What, that hallowed name
Which freed the Atlantic? May we hope the same
For outworn Europe? With the sound arise,
Like Samuel's shade to Saul's monarchic eyes,
The prophets of young freedom, summoned far
From climes of Washington and Bolivar;
Henry, the forest born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas;
And stoic Franklin's energetic shade,
Robed in the lightnings which his hand allay'd,
And Washington, the tyrant-tamer, wake,
To bid us blush for these old chains, or break.
But *who* compose this senate of the few
That should redeem the many? *Who* renew
This consecrated name, till now assigned
To councils held to benefit mankind?
Who now assemble at the holy call!
The blest alliance, which says three are all!
An earthly trinity! which wears the shape
Of heaven's, as man is mimicked by the ape.
A pious unity! in purpose one—
To melt three fools to a Napoleon.
Why, Egypt's gods were rational to these;
Their dogs and oxen knew their own degrees,
And, quiet in their kennel or their shed,
Cared little, so that they were duly fed;
But these more hungry, must have something
more,
The power to bark and bite, to toss and gore.
Ah, how much happier were good Aesop's frogs
Than we! for ours are animated logs,
With ponderous malice swaying to and fro,
And crushing nations with a stupid blow,
And dully anxious to leave little work
Unto the revolutionary stork.

HUNTING REIN-DEER. The following account of the mode of hunting rein-deer among the Copper and Dog ribbed Indians, is from captain Franklin's narrative of his journey to the shores of the Polar sea, in 1819—22.

The Copper Indians find by experience that a white dress attracts them most readily, and they often succeed in bringing them within shot, by kneeling and vibrating the gun from side to side, in imitation of the motion of a deer's horn when he is in the act of rubbing his head against a stone.

The Dog-rib Indians have a mode of killing these

animals, which, though simple, is very successful. It was thus described by Mr. Wentzel, who resided long among that people. The hunters go in pairs, the foremost man carrying in one hand the horns and part of the skin of the head of a deer, and in the other a small bundle of twigs, against which he, from time to time, rubs the horns, imitating the gestures peculiar to the animal. His comrade follows, treading exactly in his footsteps, and holding the guns of both in a horizontal position, so that the muzzles project under the arms of him who carries the head.

Both hunters have a fillet of white skin round their foreheads, and the foremost has a strip of the same kind round his wrists. They approach the herd by degrees, raising their legs very slowly, but setting them down somewhat suddenly, after the manner of a deer, and always taking care to lift their right or left foot simultaneously. If any of the herd leave off feeding to gaze on this extraordinary phenomenon, it instantly stops and the head begins to play its part by licking the shoulders, and performing other necessary movements.

In this way the hunters attain the very centre of the herd without exciting suspicion, and have leisure to single out the fattest. The hindmost man then pushes forward his comrade's gun, the head is dropt, and they both fire nearly at the same instant. The herd scampers off, the hunter's trot after them; in a short time the poor animals halt to ascertain the cause of their terror, their foes stop at the same instant, and having loaded as they ran, greet the grazers with a second fatal discharge. The consternation of the deer increases; they run to and fro in the utmost confusion, and sometimes a great part of the herd is destroyed within the space of a few hundred yards.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. A late London paper gives the following as the amounts contributed to sundry institutions, during the past year.

Society for promoting christian know-	L.	s.	d.
ledge	53,729	9	3
Society for promoting the gospel in foreign parts	19,513	11	0
British and foreign bible society	103,802	17	1
British and foreign school society, about	1,600	0	0
Church missionary society	32,975	2	7
Weslean ditto	26,383	5	5
London ditto	29,437	13	4
Moravian ditto	7,192	15	5
Naval and Military bible society	2,040	4	2
Society for conversion of the Jews	10,689	13	9
Hibernian society	5,372	6	6
Religious tract society	9,261	3	0
Church of England tract society	9,261	3	0
Society for the relief of poor pious Clergymen	2,219	0	5
Continental society	1,074	0	6
London female penitentiary	4,075	12	6
African institution	1,124	0	0
Sunday school society for Ireland	3,193	6	6
Hibernian bible society	5,679	11	10
Prayer book and homily society	2,056	15	8
Irish religious book and tract society	3,943	0	0
Sunday school union society	1,762	4	5

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain and Ireland. Eight hundred thousand quarters of foreign wheat, or 6,400,000 bushels, are deposited in the ware-houses of London, only, to be delivered out for consumption, if the price shall reach 70s. per quarter.

The coronation of George the IVth cost the nation 238,238*l*. sterling. The article of snuff boxes, for the foreign ambassadors, came to 8,205*l*. (upwards of 36,000 dollars!)

A steam boat, of 300 tons, with an engine of 80 horse power, is to start from London for Corunna, Lisbon and Cadiz, every Saturday. The boat is fitted up with a grand cabin in the most magnificent style.

There are several bills before the British house of commons, to meliorate the severity of the criminal laws. One of the bills proposes to extend the benefit of clergy to the following crimes, viz:—Cutting woollen goods, stealing naval stores, and stealing in shops or in any ship. Another repeals the capital punishments inflicted upon persons convicted of destroying sea banks, cutting hoppers, personating Chelsea pensioners, and destroying woollen goods. A third allows the benefit of clergy to persons found guilty of maiming cattle, destroying trees, sending threatening letters, &c. A fourth enacts that judges may abstain from pronouncing sentence of death on persons convicted of any felonies, except murder.

Spain. The following is a copy of the proclamation of the duke of Angouleme, addressed to the Spaniards, mentioned in our last:

Spaniards!—Before the French army had passed the Pyrenees, I declared to your generous nation that France was not at war with it. I announced to it, that we came as friends and auxiliaries, to aid it in restoring the altars, delivering the king, and re-establishing in its bosom, justice, order and peace. I promised to respect property, safety to persons and protection to the peaceable. Spain gave credit to my word. The provinces I have passed through, have received the French soldiers as brethren, and the public voice will have told you whether they have justified this reception, and whether I have kept my engagement.

Spaniards!—If your king was still in his capital, the noble mission which the king, my uncle, has confided to me, and that you are acquainted with in all its parts, would be already nearly accomplished. I should have only, after having restored the monarch to liberty, to have called his paternal solicitude to the evils his people have suffered, to the necessity they have of repose for the present, and security for the future.

The absence of his majesty impose other duties; the command of the army belongs to me; but whatever may be the bonds which attach me to your king, which unite France to Spain, the provinces delivered by our troops cannot and ought not to be governed by foreigners.

From the frontiers to the gates of Madrid, their administration has been confided provisionally to honorable Spaniards, whose devotion and fidelity are known to his majesty, and who have acquired, in those difficult circumstances, new claims to his gratitude and the esteem of the nation.

The moment has arrived for establishing, in a solemn and stable manner, the regency which is to be intrusted with the administration of the country, with the organization of a regular army, and with concerting with me the means of consummating our great work, the deliverance of your king.

This establishment presents real difficulties, which frankness and honesty do not allow to be dissembled, but which necessity must overcome.

The choice of his majesty cannot be known. It is not possible, without grievously prolonging the evils which press on the king and on the nation, to call on the provinces to concur in it.

Under these difficult circumstances, for which the past offers no example to be followed, I have deemed that the means most suitable, most rational and most agreeable to the king, was to convoke the ancient supreme council of Castile, and the supreme council of the Indies, the high and various attributes of which embrace the kingdom, and its possessions, beyond the sea, and to intrust to these great bodies, independent by their elevation, and the political position of those who compose them, the care of selecting the members of the regency.

I have consequently convoked those councils, who will make you acquainted with their choice. The men to whom their suffrages fall, will exercise a necessary power 'till the wished for day in which your king, happy and free, will be able to occupy himself with the care of consolidating his throne, and securing, in his turn, the happiness which he owes to his subjects.

Spaniards! Believe the word of a Bourbon. The beneficent monarch who has sent me to you, will never separate, in his wishes, the liberty of a king of his blood and the just hopes of a great and generous nation, the ally and friend of France.

At the grand head quarters of Alcovendas, the 23d of May, 1823.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

Later accounts—Seville to the 22d May, Madrid to the 31st, London to the 8th June:—There are many notices of events, but nothing positive or decisive, in addition to what was reported in our last. Some of the grandes has sent their adhesion to the duke of Angouleme's regency at Madrid—more of them did the like to king Joseph Bonaparte.—This regency is about to appoint ministers to foreign courts—who can receive them without acknowledging the right of France to govern in Spain? It is not known what has become of the traitor Abisbal—his army supports the constitution. It is reported that Mina has beaten Donnadiou, and taken him prisoner. It is said that the French would move on Seville, on the 1st of June, but their forces are so scattered that it may be fatal to them, if the people are true. Moncey seems to apprehend himself in much danger from the indefatigable Mina. Twenty-five privateers have been fitted out at Barcelona and Mahon, to cruise against the French, and they are said to have made some valuable captures. The guard round the king, at Seville, is said to have been tripled, lest he might escape; this is a French account. *The greatest tranquility prevailed at Seville on the 22d of May—the cortes were quietly engaged in doing their business.* It is confirmed that the traitor chief Morales has been killed and his band destroyed; eight priests taken prisoners were put to death—if any deserve that punishment, it is this class of persons in Spain. It is intimated that the king and cortes will be transferred to Cadiz, if thought necessary. There are many reports of battles, and it is suspected in France that Mina and his troops have gained some important advantages—101 cannons had been fired at Pampeluna, supposed as a salute for some victory. The French speak of great desertions among the constitutional troops. It was stated, in a London morning paper, of the 7th, as a belief; that despatches from Seville, dated the 25th ult. have been received at the Spanish embassy, which bring positive assurances, that neither the new ministers nor the cortes entertained the most distant idea of making any concessions to the French, or to the government about to be established by them. The Courier says, we believe there is no foundation for this statement, and our disbelief is founded on the circumstance that our own government has received

no despatches from Seville, since those which arrived on the 26th ult.

A French paper gives the following as a private letter from Madrid, dated May 31—"The regency has received in the saloon, in which it holds its sittings in the palace, the persons who came to pay their compliments on the occasion of his majesty's fête [St. Ferdinand's day]. Nearly 200 Spaniards, of all ranks, came to pay their homage to their new authority. The Duc del Infantado presided with great dignity at this court.

"The regency have appointed ambassadors to all the courts of Europe. It is the duke of San Carlos who goes to Paris."

The 'Gaceta,' of Madrid, of to day, published the following decree:—

"The regency of the kingdom, during the captivity of the king, our sovereign, having received authentic information respecting the horrible and sanguinary crime committed on the evening of the 20th of this month, and in consequence of which a considerable number of peaceable inhabitants of this city were put to death in the most unjust and cruel manner, in the streets and fields out of the Alcala gate, by the hands of soldiers unworthy the name—desiring to give to the heroic citizens a proof of the sentiments of grief which this event excite in it, decree as follows:—1st, The regiment of infantry of the line Guadalaxara, and that of light cavalry Lusitania, shall be erased forever from the roll of the Spanish army. 2d, The individuals who have taken part in this horrible deed shall be proscribed and punished according to law." Signed by the president and other members of the regency, at the palace, 30th May, 1823.

Address presented to his royal highness the duke of Angouleme, by the grandiziza of Spain.

"Monseigneur—The undersigned would believe themselves unworthy of the name and the title which their forefathers have transmitted to them, if they delayed, for a single moment, the respectful expression of their gratitude to your royal highness, and the free manifestation of their pure and inviolable sentiments towards their king and their country.

"The grandiziza of Spain feel themselves especially honored by the duty which is imposed on them, of distinguishing themselves by the sacrifices which the safety and dignity of their legitimate sovereign demands, and the prosperity and glory of the loyal nation to whom their destinies and their interests are united.

"By a singular combination of circumstances, after one class had furnished the attendants, (*la service*), fixed for the fatal journey of the august family of our sovereign, the presence of other grandees at Seville, or in the towns on the road, must be considered as useless to the interests of the king and the state, and, perhaps, even serve to give arms to the enemies of the good cause, or to weaken those with which they are attached. It is here, excellent prince, in the capital of the Spanish monarchy, where, as in its centre, the unsullied loyalty of the Spaniards to their king, and their profound respect for their laws and customs, have shewn themselves, that we find the post of utility to objects so sacred, and of honor to ourselves. The faculty of lightening our oppressed hearts, and of uniting our wishes and our efforts to obtain a desired restoration, has been given to us on this happy day, when he, who by love is the son and by blood the heir, of his most christian majesty, has appeared in his capital, surrounded by so many thousand brave men, and announcing to us the gracious design to restore liberty

to our king, and to bring back among us order, peace and justice.

"These are the precious words of your royal highness. The oath which accompanies them is in the august name of the Bourbons, so dear to France and Spain.

We, illustrious prince, take heaven to witness, and we invoke, with noble boldness, the remembrance of the fidelity and the patriotism of our ancestors, and our own conduct during the captivity of our king, as a pledge of the uniformity and the energy of the wishes which we form, that such great blessings may be soon restored and forever secured to this great nation, so unhappy in this last melancholy period, and so worthy of possessing them.

"Accomplish, sir, accomplish speedily and happily, your noble mission. *Unite the liberty of a king of your blood to the just hopes of a nation, the friend of France.* May the united efforts of these two generous people produce their common good, and a new and eternal concord! Let there be henceforth around the throne only one family, animated by the same spirit. Let a happy and wise harmony be restored between the Spaniards and the civilized nations of Europe. Far from the intrigues of an arbitrary state of government, (Les intrigues d'un arbitraire)—the forerunner of disasters, as from a destructive anarchy, may we, in a happier day, and may our children say, with ineffable and durable joy, 'King Ferdinand VII. a Bourbon, a captive in the palace of his ancestors, to the grief of his faithful subjects, and the magnanimous Spanish nation, subjugated by a sinister faction, small in number, recovered their liberty and their laws, they behold the return of the beneficent and necessary yoke of a holy religion, of public morals, and the salutary empire of the laws, by the succour of France, under the direction of its august prince, the duke of Angouleme.'

"We, ourselves, or those who gave us existence, were the witnesses and desired to be partakers of this generous enterprize; and offered, from the bottom of our hearts for, its success, our fortunes and our lives.

"God preserve your royal highness for a long series of years."

(Signed)—Count de Villariezo, Count de la Puebla del Maestra, Duke de Castroterreno, Count de Carbellon, Marquis de Villafrañca, Count de Montijo, Marquis de San Martin, Marquis de Albayda, Marquis de Punoostro, Duke de Liria et de Berwick, Marquis de Firenteciso, Count de Gand, Marquis de Hariza, Duke de Vedavi, Duke de Villahermosa, Marquis de Cersalbo, Duke de San Fernando, Duke de Medinacelli, Duke de Montemar, Count de Miranda, Marquis de Mordejar, Marquis de Miraflores, Countess de Mosa, Countess de Cifuentes, Countess, (Duchess), de Benevente, Duchess de Monteliano, Countess de Alcudia, Count de Salvatierra, Marquis de Mosa, Count de Colemera, Duke de Pamames, Marquis de Valparaiso.

"Madrid, May 23.

Several of the London papers consider the war in Spain as at an end. It may be so—but as yet we cannot believe it.

Later—By the arrival of a vessel from Gibraltar, Seville accounts of the second of June have been received. There does not appear to have been any alarm in that city—the cortes were proceeding as usual. They had referred Abisbal's case to a committee, with orders to report thereon without delay. There is a long statement about him, and it would seem that he was quite anxious

to avoid the charge of treason. He resigned the command of his army, with "a view to serve as a volunteer at the out-posts, thus setting a good example to many who did not always bear in mind the engagements they had contracted," says the account.

The marquis Castellosrius succeeded Abisbal in the command of the Third Army. He retired with his troops to the neighborhood of Talavera, where he was attacked by a body of French troops from Madrid. We have both the Spanish and French account of this affair—and gather from them that the assailants gained only a slight advantage, if any. The loss was not great on either side.

There is nothing in the last advices to cause us to despair of the success of Spain. Madrid is occupied by the invaders, and now, it is probable, that the war will really commence.

☞ *Later still—London papers of the 12th June.*

These papers add but little to the facts known of the condition of things in Spain—the following things however appear certain: that Mina has completely baffled marshal Moncey and kept his whole army in check, fought some battles with some of the corps of his enemy, and compelled him to call loudly for 8000 more men; that Abisbal's disaffection has not had any visible effect detrimental to the cause of Spain: that 12000 men were marching to reinforce the duke of Angouleme, who still remained at Madrid: that the cortes at Seville were calmly pursuing the business committed to them, and that they had unanimously resolved to remove to Cadiz, if necessary, taking the king along with them. The reports on other subjects are so diffuse and contradictory that we cannot make any thing out of them—some are highly favorable to Spain, others to France. There is no mention of a revolution or change at Seville.

The common council of London, 74 to 25, have voted 1000*l.* to aid the suffering people of Spain. Preparations were making, it is said, at Madrid, to march the French troops to Seville—yet the French funds have suddenly declined two per cent, and there was a great bustle at the royal exchange in London on account of news received from France, at the latest dates that we have. The latest Paris paper says, "reports without end have been in circulation, and it is said that the government have received despatches respecting the operations of the army of Catalonia, of a very different character to what was expected."

It is asserted that Ballasteros has defeated the French and taken 4000 prisoners—and that there are 3000 guerillas, harassing the invaders between Vittoria and Madrid. It appears to be admitted, that *gold* has done more for France in Spain than iron.

It was reported in Paris that Abisbal had showed himself publicly in the streets of Madrid, but the people expressed so much hostility to this traitor, that he found it necessary to shelter himself with the French troops.

A letter from Gibraltar states that the king had attempted an escape from Seville, in a *Majo* dress—that a steam boat was waiting to convey him on board the French frigate *Africane*, lying off the mouth of the river. But "his majesty" was brought back. An Englishman called sir John Campbell, colonel of the 75th reg. is supposed to have been concerned in the plot. He had been ordered to leave Seville, but was protected by the ambassador. That the king hates the constitution and the persons who restored him to the throne, is perfectly "legitimate"—for it is the right of all such dignified persons to be ungrateful and perjured.

Portugal. A vessel arrived at Philadelphia brings the following account of the disturbances, and a counter revolution, at Lisbon:

A private letter says: Sir—As the late disturbances in Portugal may not have reached you yet, I beg you to accept of a sketch of them as far as I have been able to collect.

Portugal had remained tranquil, for some time, without apprehension of disturbances, until about the 27 of May, when about 10,000 troops, under general Sepulveda revolted and declared in favor of the king. General Sepulveda had been one of the first leaders for the constitution, and had the perfect confidence of the cortes; he had brought the revolution to its height, in the most secret manner, it not being even suspected until the troops revolted.

He effected it chiefly by bribing the soldiers and commissioned officers. His object was to gain favor with the king. After he had completed it, he waited on the king, but he would not see him, but scoffed him as a traitor. He afterwards was attacked by his soldiers and severely beaten, so that his life was despaired of. On the 30th of May, the intelligence reached St. Ubes. There was there one regiment.

They immediately joined the cause of the king, forced the inhabitants to illuminate and the friars to ring the bell, in which they readily joined. On the following day they forced their officers to march with them, under the command of a corporal, to meet the king, as he was expected in Lisbon on the 4th. There was a general depression of business, and those who had been violent in promoting and assisting in the constitution, were afraid of their lives, as the king's party were altogether the rabble, who were led by the priests and the soldiers, who did as they pleased, their officers having no command of them. But there had been no disturbance, the people all quietly submitting, having no means of defence.

On the troops leaving Lisbon, to join the king, the different prisons were left unguarded, and even the doors open. There are in different prisons about three thousand convicts. In one of the prisons, in particular, St. Georges' Castle, the prisoners, to the number of 500, had, by some means, supposed by the assistance of the soldiers, got into the prison about 500 ball cartridges, with arms, and had a regular laid plan to burn Lisbon and all the merchants and banks; but, fortunately, the city guards discovered it, in time to secure them.

On the 3d of June, one regiment marched into Lisbon with the young prince at their head, on whom they had conferred the honorary title of commander in chief. The town of Lisbon was quiet; few respectable people to be seen, and only the rabble and soldiers shouting *viva el Rey*. The cortes had adjourned on the 2d, and an embargo had been laid on all vessels at Lisbon. On the 6th, the king, accompanied by the queen, who took an active part in his restoration, entered Lisbon, and was received with all the honor that could be expected.

When forced, the king issued a proclamation to the people, informing them, that they should again have a constitution, but modified. The revolution is very unpopular with the higher and middle classes of the people, and many will leave the country as soon as practicable. They fear and say, that it is only the beginning of the revolution; that a number of provinces will not submit. The farmers are all for the constitution, and where it will end, no one knows. There was very little said about Spain. The French had entered Madrid, without any opposition, and it was reported, that the revolution in

Portugal would injure the Spanish cause. The embargo had been raised at Lisbon on the 8th June.

Proclamation of the king.

Portuguese! instead of a constitution, which should support the monarchy, and, instead of representatives elected by you, there appeared under that name a texture of maxims, promulgated for the purpose of covering subversive and inconsistent principles, which had the secret end to bury the reigning dynasty; and there appeared representatives, which had been nearly all elected by their own intrigues and bribery.

The citizens of acknowledged virtue were oppressed under the weight of the factions; and to be faithful to the king, was denounced and considered as criminal in the system of principles which corrupted and exalted men followed obstinately and boldly.

A work composed of such elements could not be of long duration; experience proved it; and if its authors maintained themselves for some time, notwithstanding your wishes, it was in consequence of promises which could not be realized by the means which had been adopted. Convinced of their errors, they dissolved themselves *de facto*, as they had assembled *de facto*, and I dissolve them by right, (*de jure*.)

Anxious for your interest, I determined to save my royal dignity by reviving the monarchy which ought to be the basis and not the toy of every constitution; and then the Portuguese fidelity showed itself yet more, even among the authors of so great evils, of whom the greater part acknowledged their illusion.

Portuguese! Your king, placed in liberty on the throne of his predecessors, is going to make you happy; he will give you a constitution which shall prescribe principles which experience has shown to be compatible with the peaceable existence of the state—and because he considers himself only happy, when he will have re-united all Portuguese—he forgets past opinions, requiring only fidelity in their future conduct.

Villa de Franca de Xira, 3d of June, 1823.

JOHN VI, the king, (el rei), com. guarda.

Joaquim Pedro Gomez de Oliveira.

On the 6th of June, the order for prohibiting the entering of French vessels of war into Portuguese ports, was revoked, and the commanders of the forts on the coasts were ordered to render such vessels all the assistance which they want, and to treat them as those of a friendly and intimately allied nation.

By an order of the same date, all persons imprisoned on account of their political opinions, were to be liberated immediately.

By order of the 10th of June, all vessels were to be allowed passports for any of the ports of Brazil.

On the 4th of June, the late constitutional general *Don Rego*, the same who had pursued the count d'Amarante, declared himself at Oporto against the constitution, and the council of that city followed his example, (probably rather his dictates.)

Prussia. A circular had been sent to all the Prussian provinces, stating that secret associations of various kinds still exist in the universities—that it is incompatible with the dignity and security of his majesty's service that individuals should be admitted into it, who, contrary to the existing laws, take part in such associations. The magistrates are strictly enjoined to admit no persons to offices enumerated in the circular, but to send their certificates from the university to their respective members of police, that all such associations may be excluded from the service of the state.

All the booksellers of Berlin have been invited, by a circular from the police, to take great precautions in the sale of books, and to refuse all such as have suspicious titles, or which may contain dangerous maxims. Those who transgress will be deprived of their licences.

Switzerland. We sometime since mentioned an extraordinary agitation in the councils in certain of the Swiss cantons, the cause of which was unknown. The following article, from the London *Times* of the 31st May, elucidates the subject, and explains more fully the designs of the un-holy alliance; resolved not to leave a refuge in Europe for the safety of any, who dispute the supremacy of their will. But, thanks be to God, on the other side of the Atlantic, there are yet countries wherein are asylums for the afflicted of all nations, seeking civil and religious liberty.

"We have referred with some anxiety to the most recent information from Switzerland, in order to ascertain the precise danger with which that country is threatened, whether, from Austrian interference, or any other cause; for that there is at the present moment something critical in the state of her foreign relations, no one, notwithstanding the reserve and equivocation of ministers, entertains the smallest doubt. We do not find any evidence that Austria has either demanded military occupation or a passage for troops; but it appears likely that some requisitions have been made of the diet, not generally in use, towards independent nations, and calculated, therefore, to impugn the independence of this free country. These have proceeded, it is said, not from Austria alone, but equally from the other members of the holy alliance, and have related chiefly to the shelter given by them to the Italian and other refugees, and to the liberty of the press enjoyed in the cantons. It has been urged to the diet, that the 'insurrections,' for the suppression of which the alliance was formed, are to no purpose put down while Switzerland is allowed to become the focus of new insurrections by sheltering the original authors; that they must be called on to leave that territory; and, to prevent the use that might be made of so potent an engine, that new restrictions should be placed on the press. Though the deliberations of the diet are secret, enough has transpired to show that this body has acted with all the independence of character consistent with the very delicate situation in which they were placed. There can be no doubt of their having firmly disclaimed the right of the allied powers to dictate, on either of the points mentioned, as a violation of their independence, and an interference with the laws of the country. Weak states are frequently compelled by circumstances to adopt a temporizing policy; but though it is believed that a majority of the diet have granted to the executive the power of suspending the laws under which protection is accorded to foreigners, and even that of putting further restrictions on the press, it does not appear that the extraordinary powers have been acted on, nor that a tone of submission has been ever adopted towards the members of the alliance. Secret intimations have been conveyed to some of the more distinguished refugees, of the wish that, by voluntary removal, they should cease to place Switzerland at variance with her powerful neighbors; but force has not in any instance been used. Feeling deeply, at the same time, the insult to their independence implied in the demand, the Swiss government has determined, we understand, to assume such an attitude as will show at least a determined spirit, (however physically unable to resist

such powerful antagonists), if the course of aggression thus begun is persisted in. Orders have been issued to exercise the militia, the force on which the cantons entirely depend for protection, more frequently: and it was expected they would shortly be called into active service. The impression has become general that Switzerland is about to be involved in a war for her independence, we trust erroneously; but we have seen letters, worthy of credit, which speak unequivocally on this point. One from Geneva, of the 12th instant, and written by a member of the senate, anticipates this calamity very distinctly; and at Yverdon, as we learn by letters of the same date, the students were armed, and in readiness to march for the defence of the country if attacked. Others were exercising themselves as corps of guerillas.

Sweden. Accounts from Stockholm say, that count Engestrom, minister for foreign affairs, who has zealously served his king and country for above half a century, has obtained his majesty's permission to retire on account of his declining health, and that he will go, at the end of the year, to Poland, where the countess, his wife, has large estates.

On the 4th of May, the Spanish minister to Sweden had an audience of his majesty, when he declined the insignia of the order of the golden fleece, in the name of the king, his master.

Mr. Hatmansdorff, in a motion in the chamber of the nobles, mentions some remarkable facts respecting the disproportion between the numerous nobility and the other classes. Thus, while even Great Britain has only 358 members in its upper house, and the Netherlands, with six millions of inhabitants, only sixty, there are in Sweden no less than 1296 families entitled to vote; so that, if all are present, they would be five times as numerous as the deputies of all the other classes together: those that do attend are generally at least twice the number of the other classes. No less than 164 new patents of nobility have been conferred since 1809.

Three of the estates have decided in favor of the publicity of the sittings; the clergy have not yet decided the question, but little doubt is entertained of their acceding to it.

Turkey has not yet made peace with Persia.—Constantinople is quiet. Great preparations were making to act against the Greeks. The latter have gained some new advantages, and seem to be fully prepared to meet their enemy.

British Parliament.

House of commons, May 22. Mr. Brougham said, that, seeing the right hon. secretary for foreign affairs in his place, he wished to ask him a question founded upon intelligence which had reached him from sources of information which, if not authentic, were at least entitled to great attention. His information related to alleged occurrences respecting Switzerland, and was a further apparent development of the system of the holy alliance—Notwithstanding all that the Swiss Cantons had done to court the favor and avert the anger of the allied powers, by refusing a domicile within their territory to those political refugees, who sought an asylum within them from the persecution of their own governments; notwithstanding this, these allies were said to be engaged in measures towards Switzerland, which, if all or even any part of them, were founded on fact, furnished serious causes of alarm at the present crises. He wished to ask, if any, and what communication had been made by the Austrian government to the Cantons of Switzerland—at least to one

or more, if not to all of them—having for its object the imposition of material changes in the internal condition of these cantons. One of these changes was said to be the offer of the protectorate of an Austrian archduke; and not that Austria was willing to extend her care to the Swiss states politically, but also ecclesiastically—that she wished to assume spiritual as well as temporal jurisdiction over them, and to dictate a change in the ecclesiastical constitution of these cantons, by nominating the Catholic bishops in these protestant states. This alteration, if not insisted upon, was, he heard, at least proposed. The cession of Geneva to the king of Sardinia, was also mentioned as a part of the new propositions. The whole or a part of these demands had, as he was informed, been communicated to the French government, and they were asked how they would like to see the influence and power of Austria predominate in Switzerland. The reply of the French government was, as he understood, that certainly it was against their wishes, their interest, and their ancient policy, to see such a predominating power established in Switzerland; but it was still less their wish to see such a neighboring territory situated as it now was—namely, to have Switzerland made the focus of jacobinism.

These were the reports which had reached him, and he had, since he entered this house, heard that a noble person had, in another place, which he could not regularly name, inquired whether his majesty's government were informed of any treaty signed last March, by the allied powers, upon which was founded the intended military occupation of Switzerland by Austria. His, (Mr. Brougham's), information did not go so far as this treaty, or the military occupation said to be founded upon it, but even the least part of the lesser statement, if founded on fact, was too much now to be told. It showed clearly enough the character of the great allied powers, and gave a foretaste of the bitter fruits of the policy of this country in abdicating, as they had unfortunately done, the power of using an effectual interposition for the maintenance of international freedom.

Mr. Secretary Canning—"If the least part of the lesser statement of the hon. and learned gentlemen would be too much, it may be a satisfaction to him to know that the least part of that lesser statement is much more than his majesty's government are informed of."

Mr. Hume wished to put a question to the right hon. the secretary for foreign affairs, upon the subject of a report which had reached him, (Mr. Hume). He had been informed, upon pretty good authority, that the British cruisers in the Archipelago did not respect the blockade of the Turkish ports by the Greeks; but, on the contrary, has frequently obliged Greek vessels to give up English ships which had been captured in the very act of conveying succours to those ports. The question he wished to ask was, whether his majesty's ministers had given, or meant to give, any orders to the commanders of those cruisers to respect the Greek blockade? It was surely but fair to deal out the same measure of justice to the Greeks as to the Turks, whose blockades we uniformly respected—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Secretary Canning said, it was certainly true, that, in one instance, a Greek blockade had been violated by a British cruiser, but it was equally true that, the moment the intelligence of that fact reached this country, the strictest and most positive orders were given that the Greek blockade should be respected equally with blockades by Turkish vessels—(*Hear, hear.*)

The Sesamum Indicum, OR BHENE PLANT.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

TO THE EDITORS—Gentlemen: I have just received the enclosed from my friend, Dr. James Smith, of Baltimore, to whom I forwarded a few seeds of the Bhene, or sesamum indicum, early in the spring. I cultivated about a dozen of the plants last summer, at this place, and distributed the leaves to several of my acquaintances, whose children were afflicted with the "summer complaint;" some of whom, from prudential motives, asked permission of their attending physician to administer it, which was granted as "a thing that, if it did no good, could not be productive of harm." However, such was its efficacy, that even those who felt disposed to ridicule so simple an innovation upon their practice, became immediate converts to its utility; and I had the gratification of affording relief to many little sufferers, through the medium of these very physicians, who, afterwards, repeatedly applied to me for the plant. On mentioning its properties to Dr. Smith, last autumn, he suggested the drying of the leaves in the shade, previous to their being touched by frost, and putting them away, in order to be prepared for early attacks of Cholera Infantum in the spring; which I did, and very fortunately too, for my own child, about five months old in May, was violently seized with this dreadful malady, and upon administering an infusion of the dried leaves, it was, in the course of the day, entirely relieved. The doctor has, in his communication, omitted to state the simple manner in which it is prepared for use—which is, by placing one or more of the green leaves, (according to the size), in a tumbler of cool water, and the mucilage is immediately imparted, and it is fit to drink—Its great advantage is its insipidity. The leaves when dry, require to remain rather a longer time in the water, to deprive them of their mucilage. When green, a full grown leaf is sufficient for three or four tumblers of water. It has afforded me great gratification to have been the means, already this summer, of relieving several children, in my neighborhood, who have suffered severely from the summer complaint.

Georgetown, July 15, 1823.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: The great value of the *sesamum indicum*, or bhene plant, is not yet known as generally as it ought to be. I am indebted for my first acquaintance with this remedy, to a gentleman of Georgetown, D. C. who is not a physician; but, from the trials I have lately made with it here, at his suggestion, in cases of *dysentery* and *cholera infantum*, I am fully persuaded we have nothing superior to it, that can be used in the treatment of either of these distressing complaints. Young children, who cannot be forced to swallow any other medicine, without great difficulty, are fond of this, which is refreshing and nourishing to them. Those whose stomachs nauseate at the sight of almost every thing that we can present to them, take the clear mucilaginous infusion of the leaves of the bhene plant, with the same avidity they would drink cool spring water. Other proper means not being neglected, it seems to me to be an invaluable remedy in the above mentioned diseases.

If you should think proper to insert this information, (for the benefit of those concerned), in your widely circulating paper, you have the authority to do so, of your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES SMITH.

Baltimore, July 14, 1823.

American Colonization Society.

The board of managers of the American Colonization Society, urged by the most powerful motives of religion and humanity, appeal to a generous public in behalf of their great design.

Six years have elapsed since the institution of their society; and, though want of funds has prevented very vigorous and extensive exertions, though sad occurrences have obstructed its operations, it has advanced; gathered strength in its progress; been instructed by misfortune; and, aided by Heaven, has demonstrated the practicableness of its plans and confirmed the hope, early entertained, that its efforts, if well sustained, would be succeeded by splendid and sublime results.

Whether these efforts shall be thus sustained, it remains with this enlightened community to decide.

The territory purchased in Africa, appears to have been judiciously selected, and, it is believed, combines a greater number of advantages for a colonial establishment, than any other situation on the coast. Elevated and open to the sea, with a harbor to be easily rendered excellent; fertile and well watered; intersected by the Montserado river, extending several hundred miles into the interior; bordered by tribes, comparatively mild in character, it promises to the settlers every facility for the attainment of their objects.

The number now at the colony, including the sixty who recently took passage in the brig Oswego, probably amounts to one hundred and ninety. The African tribes in that neighborhood are neither ferocious nor brave; and the recent contest, in which their combined forces, (amounting at one time to fifteen hundred), attempted to exterminate our colony, nobly defended by its thirty men, proves any thing rather than the difficulty of maintaining a stand against their power.

It proves, indeed, that the natives of Africa, like most uncivilized men, are treacherous; that, incited by the slave traders and the hope of plunder, they will not hesitate to murder the defenceless; and that a colony, if it survives at all, must live, not by their favor, but by its own strength. It proves that our settlement, commenced at the expense of so much time, and money and suffering, may perish; but only through neglect. And shall this colony be abandoned?

The board believe it impossible that their earliest friends, who have watched all the movements of their society with the deepest concern; implored for it the favor of God; rejoiced to see it living amid misfortunes, and acquiring confidence in its march; will refuse their aid at this crisis, when the question is, shall all past exertions be lost, through present inactivity, or shall an immediate and powerful effort render permanent the foundations of a work, which, completed, shall prove an honor to our country, and incalculable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom, and happiness of the world?

That the resources and strength of the colony should be immediately augmented, appears to the board indispensable; and most earnestly do they solicit their countrymen to furnish them with the means of performing it. The colonists, increased to double their present number, supplied with implements of husbandry, and, (for a few months), with the means of subsistence, will, it is believed, never afterwards require pecuniary aid; but, perfectly secure from hostile violence, may engage, with a moral certainty of success, in the peaceful

and profitable employments of life. The immediate object of the board, then, is to give stability to their establishment in Africa, and it is in behalf of that establishment that they make their appeal.

It is their determination, should the charities of the public equal their expectations, to send several vessels to the African coast in the ensuing fall, and to adopt and execute, without delay, such other measures as may contribute to the strength and prosperity of the colony.

What mind, susceptible of benevolent feeling, or even common sympathy, can reflect without pain upon the dangers, privations and warfare, endured for many months past by the little band at Cape Montserado? Widely separated from the civilized world, surrounded by barbarous foes; suffering the untried influence of a tropical climate; destitute of the comforts, of the necessities of life; in the daily expectation of death; no defence but their courage, no protection but God, they have stood with unbroken energy, and deserve for their conduct high commendation and a cherished regard.

The board have not heard, with insensibility, of the trials of these men, nor wanted the disposition to relieve them. They have not possessed the means. But, though retarded in their efforts by the destitution of funds, they have recently rejoiced in the departure of the brig Oswego, well supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions, and having on board a reinforcement of more than sixty colonists.

The board are happy to state, that, since the foregoing part of this address was written, communications have been received from Africa, of a highly interesting and encouraging character. Health and harmony now prevail in the colony; hostilities with the natives have terminated. The children who were taken captive on the 11th of November, have been voluntarily restored, and the settlement is greatly improved. The condition of the colony, previous to the arrival of the Cyane upon the coast, though rendered more tolerable by the exertions of the agent and the people, assisted by an officer and several sailors from an English vessel, was, indeed, distressing; and the noble services of Captain Spence and his generous crew, cannot be too highly appreciated. This officer, when informed of the sufferings of the colony, immediately repaired to Sierra Leone; fitted for sea the schooner Augusta, belonging to the United States, and, to the great joy of the colonists, arrived at Montserado on the 27th of March, where he offered to the colony every aid in his power. Captain Spence, though the cruise of the Cyane had been already protracted, in an unhealthy climate, resolved, without hesitation, to remain so long on the coast as should be necessary to prepare the colony for the approaching rains and strengthen it against any future attacks. He completed a suitable house for the agent, and erected a tower of strong mason work, which, it is believed, will prove a safe defence against the barbarians. Having nearly accomplished his design, the benevolent and efficient exertions of this officer were interrupted by the sickness of his crew, increased, no doubt, by their exertions under the burning sun of that climate; and he was compelled to leave the colony on the 21st of April. Several extracts from the letters of the agent of the society will be found in the appendix. "It is too obvious," he remarks, in one of them, "to require repetition, that, what your colony now wants, is a strong reinforcement of orderly and efficient emigrants."

Having exhausted their resources, the board can look for the power of future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and Christian nation.

They appeal to the several auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends, with confidence; for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exertions. They appeal to their countrymen in general, with high hopes, because the possibility of effecting their design is no longer problematical, while its benevolence and its greatness admit of no question. The obstacles deemed insurmountable have been overcome—the things thought impossible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence which, it was said, they could not reach, the board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread up on the mountains—the land of promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have drank deep of the waters of affliction, labored and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station, or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

In conclusion, may not the board be permitted to ask—How shall this great nation, so favored, free and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world, exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of its gratitude, the consistency of its principles, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as, by engaging at once, and with energy, in an enterprize which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings and hopes of a Christian people?

J. MASON,
W. JONES,
F. S. KEY,
E. B. CALDWELL,
JAMES LAURIE,

Acting committee.

N. B. It is hoped that such auxiliary institutions as may have funds in their possessions, and such benevolent individuals as may wish to aid the cause of colonization, will transmit their donations immediately to RICHARD SMITH, ESQ. Washington, treasurer of the society.

✂ Editors of newspapers, or of religious publications, who may be friendly to the designs of the Colonization Society, are respectfully requested to copy the above address.

[The preceding is copied into the REGISTER, because the editor is surely "friendly to the designs of the Colonization Society," though he cannot hope to see them accomplished, so as to effect the leading purpose of relieving the United States of the free black population, a class of persons that many are desirous of reducing, and whose happiness also they are willing to promote: but the *opinion* of the editor of the Register does not constitute the *right* of the case, and he submits the whole matter to his readers to be acted upon as to them shall seem most expedient.]

British Commerce.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The papers so anxiously looked for by all mercantile men—we may say, indeed, by all classes of the people, whose interests they so essentially affect, have at length been laid upon the table of the house of commons. These papers relate to the trade, navigation and commerce of the united kingdom, during each of the three years ending the 5th of January,

1821, 1822 and 1823. Our readers will, doubtless, feel great pleasure in perusing an abstract of them. It appears that our foreign trade is greatly on the increase; and that our exports of *domestic manufactures*, have increased more than three millions and a half within the last year. This is the surest test of our commercial prosperity. Our exports are necessarily made up of the principal manufactures of the country—of our cotton, woollens, hardware, linen, silk, &c. They become, therefore, an indubitable test of our internal wealth and prosperity—of the activity of our manufacturers, and the industry of the people. But we give an abridgment of this interesting document, and shall call the attention of our readers to it on another occasion.

of duties and other charges on British and American vessels and their cargoes, would doubtless be considered satisfactory by the American government, as far as the province of New Brunswick is concerned, but the president is not prepared to issue his proclamation for the removal of the discriminating duties still levied in this country on British vessels, entering from the open colonial ports, until he received a similar declaration with respect to all the ports enumerated in the above mentioned act of congress.

With reference to this point, and the difficulty arising out of it, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your further information, the copy of a letter which I have recently had occasion to address, on the same subject, to his excellency, the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be, &c.

STRATFORD CANNING.

The hon. Ward Chipman, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1823.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 22d ult. certifying that no higher duties are demanded from ships of the United States on entering the ports of Nova Scotia than what are levied on British vessels, and requesting that I will take the necessary steps to induce the American government to place British vessels, when entering the harbors of this country, from Nova Scotia, on a like footing of equality with those of the United States. This subject has for some time engaged a considerable share of my attention, and the state of my correspondence respecting it with the American government has alone prevented my making an earlier communication thereupon, as well to your excellency, as to the other colonial authorities. It is now in my power to state, what appears to have been overlooked in some of the colonies, that the American government requires, as a previous condition of the removal of the discriminating duties on their side, an authentic declaration, not only as to their vessels, including the cargoes, being placed on a footing of perfect equality, in point of duties and charges, of whatever kind they may be, with British vessels, in the open colonial ports, but also that no goods imported into the colonies in their vessels, should be charged with a higher duty than is levied on the like articles imported from elsewhere, that is, as they intend it, from any other place whatever, than the place of exportation. It is further required that a declaration to this effect should be given with reference to all the colonial ports enumerated in the act of parliament.

The certificates inclosed in your excellency's letter are therefore not satisfactory to the American government, inasmuch as they establish two only out of three points required with the reference to Nova Scotia. They shew that the British and Americans are charged alike with respect to their vessels and to the articles, considered merely as a cargo imported in them, but they do not shew that all the imported articles, considered with respect to the place of production or exportation, are put upon an equal footing as to duty, with the like articles admitted from other places, the British colonies themselves included.

The character of the third and supernumerary condition, will doubtless arrest the attention of his majesty's ministers, at present it can only be certified as a matter of fact, and I am under an impression that the duties prescribed in schedule C, annexed to the act of parliament, under which the trade between certain of his majesty's colonies and

Abstract of accounts of the trade and navigation of the united Kingdom, during each of the three years ending the 5th of January, 1821, 1822 and 1823.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

YEARS, ending 5th. Jan.	Value of imports into the united kingdom calcu- lated at the offi- cial rates of va- luation.		Value of exports from the united kingdom, calculated at the official rates of valuation.				Value of the pro- duce and manu- factures of the U. Kingdom export- ed therefrom, ac- cording to the real and declared value thereof.	
	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	Produce and ma- nufactures of the united kingdom.	Foreign and colo- nial merchandise.	TOTAL EXPORTS.	<i>L.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1821	39,458,650	17 3	38,393,555	7 2	10,555,912	10 3	3,448,951	
1822	50,792,743	4 10	40,831,744	17 5	10,629,089	5 8	51,461,434	
1823	50,500,094	17 4	44,236,533	2 4	9,227,589	7 11	53,464,122	
						9 3	3,269,688	
						9 9		

British Colonial Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

SIR—In answer to your letter, dated the 19th ult. communicating a proclamation, issued under your authority, for the purpose of meeting the provisions of the third section of an act of the congress of the United States of America, entitled "an act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports," I have the honor to inform you that the declaration therein contained, with respect to the equalization

the United States is now open, "oppose an effectual bar to the delivery of such a declaration as that which is required by the American government." If I am in an error on this point, your excellency has only to send me a declaration, properly certified and sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the conditions required as far as Nova Scotia is concerned; but I must request you to observe, that even the reduction of two pence per ton in favor of provincial vessels, which is mentioned in the memorial forwarded with your excellency's letter, would most probably be considered by the American government as inconsistent with the terms of the act of congress, notwithstanding that the vessels of Great Britain appear to be as much affected by it as those of the United States.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD CANNING.

His excellency lieutenant-general,
sir JAMES KEMPT, K. B. &c. &c. &c.

CHRONICLE.

Richard K. Call is elected the delegate from the territory of Florida to the congress of the United States. This gentleman, until within the two last years, served as an officer of the army of the United States, and in that capacity was one of the aids to general Jackson.

A pirate seized. The New-York Statesman says, that, as an honest jack-tar was passing on Friday last, in Broadway, near St. Paul's church, he recognized among the passengers on the side-walk, a Spanish sailor whom he knew as a *pirate*, and immediately seized him by the collar, charged him with being one of a gang who robbed a vessel some time since in the West India seas, on board of which he was a sailor, and forthwith dragged him before the police, where he was briefly questioned, and committed to Bridewell.

Transylvania University. The following is an extract from the will of the late col. *James Morrison*, of Lexington, Kentucky, by which he bequeathed so liberal a donation to the University of that state.

"I give to the trustees of the Transylvania University and their successors, the sum of twenty thousand dollars in trust, to vest the capital in some permanent productive fund, and out of the annual interest or dividends accruing thereon, to pay the salary of a professorship to be instituted by them and to be denominated the "*Morrison Professorship*;" or to apply the said twenty thousand dollars to the purchase of a library, to be denominated the "*Morrison Library*," as the said trustees may think will best promote the interest of learning and science.

"And all my residuary estate, beyond the sum of eleven thousand dollars, I give and devise to the trustees of the Transylvania University for the benefit of that institution, to be applied to the erection of another edifice for its purposes, to be denominated "*Morrison College*," in the town of Lexington.

Manufacture of salt. The N. Y. Statesman says, Mr. Ralph Bulkley, of New York, has submitted to our inspection a specification, accompanied with a diagram, of an improvement in the manufacture of salt by evaporation. As he intends to obtain a patent for his invention, in England, we are not at liberty to give a description of his plan. From an examination of his papers, we are of the opinion that the slow and tedious process of evaporation may be greatly accelerated by this improvement;

and, when we consider the vast quantities of salt which will hereafter be manufactured in the western counties of this state, and find a market through the medium of the Erie canal, there can be no doubt but Mr. Bulkley's improvement in the manufacture of a staple commodity, will be profitable to himself and beneficial to the public. It is said one of the proprietors of the extensive salt works on Onondaga objected to the plan, *because it would make salt too cheap.* This objection would not weigh much with the great mass of the community.

Horrible occurrence. The Maryland Republican, has the following account of a suicide lately committed in the neighborhood of Annapolis:

William Hood, residing on the head of Severn, aged about 45 years, and having a family of ten children and a wife pregnant, on Friday last, at 11 o'clock, took three of his children from his house and made them assist him in erecting a three square pen of fodder, rails, &c. large enough for himself to sit in; which, when he had completed, he sent his son Joshua, aged about 11 years, to the house for a chunk of fire. The child at first resolutely refused, but, on being threatened with death if he did not obey, he finally brought the fire—the father then sat himself down in the pen and obliged his son to set fire to the fodder. He then folded his arms and began with great glee, "Drink about, boys, and drown all sorrow," which he continued to sing until the flames extended five or six feet above his head; when one of his neighbors discovered his situation and hastened to extricate him: on seizing him by the arm, for that purpose, he found him so much burnt that the skin left the flesh; he, however, dragged him out of the flames. The infuriated maniac, in a rage, seized a club, and swore by his Maker he would kill him for interfering—Mr. Belt was compelled to retreat for his life, and Hood returned into the fire, and continued there until the family, alarmed by Mr. Belt, reached the place and again dragged him from the flames, too far burnt to make further resistance. His nose and one of his ears were burnt off, the wind-pipe exposed, and, in other respects, he was dreadfully mutilated. He was taken to the house and medical aid immediately sent for—at night he recovered his speech sufficiently to tell his wife that his "master" had come for him the day before, but he was not ready for him—that he would be for him again that night, but he was not yet prepared, but that next day, at 11 o'clock, when he came again, he should be ready and would go. He said his object was to have burnt up soul and body, so as to deprive the devil of his expectation. To the last he continued imprecating, in the bitterest terms, those who had prevented his purpose. He lingered in a dreadful manner until Saturday at 11 o'clock, and then expired. He is represented to have been a man of singular manners and intemperate habits.—*What a lesson!*

Curious circumstance. Sometime in June, 1822, Wm. M'Kinley, esq. put a letter into the post office at West Liberty, in this county, directed to Allen and Grant, Pittsburg, which miscarried. In about a year afterwards, the same money was returned to Mr. M'Kinley, through the post office, in a letter that had in it neither name nor date. The letter was without a post mark, and unaccompanied with a way-bill. The probability is, that the money was taken by some postmaster, who has been afraid to use it, and compelled to restore it by compunctions of conscience. [Wheeling Gaz.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ORDERS AND DECREES. A friend has suggested an error in the chronological order of the hostile proceedings of the great European powers against American commerce, in 1806 and subsequent years, as casually noticed in page 279. The fact was, that these "regulations" began with the British; but the blockade of the coast from the Elbe to Brest, a distance not exceeding one thousand miles, was forgotten, (though it made a great noise at the time), in the sweeping proceedings that followed; by which, with the flourish of a pen only, whole nations were put in the state of a city or port actually invested by an army or a fleet; and vessels were captured off New York, because it was suspected that they intended to enter some prohibited port, 3 or 4000 miles off!

The following is the order in date of the most important transactions that happened in regard to the foreign trade of the United States, at the period alluded to.

- 1806, May 16th. British blockade from the Elbe to Brest.
- Nov. 21st. Berlin decree.
- 1807, Jan. 7th. British order in council prohibiting coasting trade.
- Nov. 11th. The celebrated British orders in council.
- Dec. 7th. Milan decree.
- Dec. 22nd. American embargo.
- 1809, March 4th. Embargo removed, and non-intercourse substituted.
- April 19th. Mr. Erskine's negotiation, which opened the trade with England.
- April 26th. An order in council, modifying the orders of November, 1807.
- Aug. 10th. Non-intercourse with Great Britain.
- 1810, May 1st. Act of congress opening the trade.
- Nov. 2nd. President's proclamation, declaring the French decrees to be rescinded.
- 1811, Feb. 2nd. American non importation act.
- 1812, April 4th. American embargo.
- June 18th. Declaration of war, by the United States against Great Britain.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. There is one serious disadvantage attending the circumstance that so many members of what is called the "cabinet," (a word that I suspect is illegitimate, for it is not to be found in our constitution or laws), are held up as candidates for the presidency—because, if they are really anxious to obtain that high place, it must be necessarily supposed that they will support their respective friends, when asking appointments to office; and hence it is, that whenever a person is appointed, instead of being held forth as an honest and capable citizen, he is rated as the friend of this man or that of the "cabinet;" and so a direction is given

that subordinates are expected to follow. I recollect once to have refused my support to a candidate for the office of sheriff, unless he would promise to keep no person in his employ that was a candidate to succeed him. It is not necessary that the president of the United States should go thus far; but if I were president, I would hold few "cabinet councils," if things were conditioned as they are now. Admit that the secretaries of state, of the treasury and war, are the most honorable men living, still it is human nature that a person shall take the most favorable view of that which will promote his own purposes. This matter has been much spoken of for nearly two years past, and the operation, real or supposed, regretted, by many sound patriots, who had no personal requests to prefer to the administration.

A MYSTERY. A letter to the editor, dated at Vincennes says—"It is wished that the regularly announced republican candidate for the presidency may be supported in the REGISTER." In the name of wonder, who is he?

GENERAL JACKSON. Colonel Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, having obtained a superb American bonnet, made by Misses Pike and Andrews, of N. York, (each under 12 years of age), forwarded it to gen. Jackson, to be presented to his lady, accompanied by polite and complimentary letters to each, to which they both have replied. The following extracts will interest many of our readers.

The general says—"Permit me, sir, to return to you my grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon us in this token. Mrs. Jackson will wear with pride a hat made by American hands, and made of American materials; its workmanship reflecting the highest credit upon the authors, will be regarded as an evidence of the perfection which our domestic manufactures may hereafter acquire, if properly fostered and protected.

"Upon the success of our manufactures, as the hand-maid of agriculture and commerce, depends, in a great measure, the independence of our country; and I assure you that no one can feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging them."

His lady has these remarks—"I beg leave to return to you my grateful sense of the honor which you have conferred upon me, as also my admiration of the industry and talent which are displayed in that specimen of American manufacture. I accept the bonnet, sir, as a just emblem of the sphere in which my sex should move and be useful to their country. I shall wear it with pride as a distinguished honor to the public services of general Jackson.

"For the complimentary manner in which you have noticed my dear husband, be pleased to take my warmest thanks, and let me add my prayers that the labors of Misses Pike and Andrews may be justly appreciated, while they should always be imitated by the rest of their sex."

*The late pretensions of the emperor of Russia are built upon the same principles of law, if any law there is for them, that Britain assumed, when she blockaded nearly all Europe with pieces of paper. If any discussion has taken place on the subject, the ministers of the autocrat have, no doubt, liberally quoted the arguments of the British in favor of their orders in council, in 1807 and '08.

THE OLD LANDMARKS. I do not believe I ever met with an article that, all things considered, "came up to" the one which appears in the "National Intelligencer" of this morning, professing to be communicated, and signed "William Steuben Smith."

a very good and respectable name, but whether it is a real or fictitious one, I cannot tell, never having seen or heard of it before, to the best of my knowledge. But I shall presume that it belongs to some worthy young gentleman, whose zeal has over-run his discretion, sincerely regretting that he has made his *debut* in this way, as I think that he himself also will, by the time that he arrives at the end of my remarks.

The notorious *Cobbett* began his regulation of the politics and policy of the United States, by the publication of pamphlets at uncertain periods—he then issued monthly “*Censors*,” as he called them, but soon proposed to throw out a daily newspaper, because, as he said, any matter that was suffered to pass a considerable time uncontradicted, assumed the important character of a fact; but he used terms less delicate in giving vent to his idea. Messrs. *Gales & Seaton* appear to be well acquainted with the force of *Cobbett’s* remark; for, whenever they are pleased to exert a “*legitimate*” censorship over me, it seems like a general practice to “take time by the forelock” and secure a week’s start—knowing what they publish on Friday or Saturday cannot be noticed for seven or eight days, if I should feel disposed to act as a man is accustomed to do, when he thinks for himself.

The article which was lately published in the REGISTER, on the *landmarks of parties*, though of very great length, has already been copied into ten or twelve newspapers, and its insertion is promised in several more; and it is contemplated, in some places, as I understand, to give it circulation in pamphlet form. I truly confess my surprise at the notice that has been taken of that hastily written essay, for it related only what I supposed that every man 45 years old might know; and this uncommon notice of it, perhaps, may excite numerous remarks upon it: a circumstance that I shall rather regret than fear; because I am satisfied that what I have said can be supported by indubitable testimony. All that I ask is, to be treated fairly by any that please to find fault with me, and that they will tell “the truth and the whole truth” as represented by me. Not a line was written with the secret desire of conveying a false impression of a fact, and the narrative was made up in a manner that I thought could not offend any one, unless of a “faction,” since known as *Hartford Conventionists*, with whom I do not wish to be on good terms, until repentance has had her “perfect work” among them. There may be mistakes and misapprehensions in this desultory history, all which, if pointed out, will be freely acknowledged; but there is not any wilful perversion or sophistry of truth. And, as the article was exclusively written for the instruction, and perhaps reproof, of certain persons of the “*democratic party*,” which they say that they belong to, and not to stir up old animosities, I shall decline to use any of the thousand proofs that are completely within recollection and accessible, if it is possible to avoid a resort to them. I repeat what I have said, that one party was not always right, nor the other always wrong—there were errors in the conduct of both. But I shall treat the present case with sufficient extent to convince Mr. Smith, and others, that I am hedged round about by hosts of documents and papers that will repel such attacks made upon me, though it is not my design to notice what every one may say about me, or concerning the essay referred to.

With these prefatory remarks, I shall introduce the piece from the “*National Intelligencer*,” that gave rise to them: In the manner that the quota-

tion is made, it is easy to prove from the holy scriptures, that “*there is no God*”—for these words are a part of the 1st verse of the 14th Psalm. But what would we think of a person who should seriously advance that fragment of the verse to support a pretension to atheism? Still the whole sentence does not convey an idea more adverse to the words of its close, than Mr. Smith’s extract and remarks to the subject that I spoke of, as I shall shew, by placing the said extract and remarks in one column and that which I did say in another.

From the *National Intelligencer* of July 26. From the *Register* of July 5.

GENTLEMEN: The editor of *Niles’ Weekly Register*, in his papers of the 5th and 12th instant, has furnished to his readers and the public generally, what he is pleased to denominate “*landmarks and history of parties*.” In so doing, he has presented, at least, the opportunity of deciding whether he has adhered to the salutary admonition, held up by himself, that “*Truth is a victor without violence*.” Without disputing what were Mr. *Niles’* impressions in regard to the measures of the general government during the year 1798, or that “*many believed the army, (of that period,) was rather intended to operate on the people of the United States, than on the French republic; that it was designed to build up a ‘strong administration,’ to support an alliance with England, in a crusade against liberty, destroy the state sovereignties, and consolidate the government*,”—is not this a pretty picture of the then administration of our country? But the best commentary upon the above cited paragraph, which can be furnished, is the fact, that Washington, the beloved of his country, was the commander in chief of that army, whose creation was to have been so fatal and portentous to our country and its institutions. Concerning that fact, I enclose to you a copy of the letter from general Washington to president Adams, stating his acceptance of the appointment to the command of that army. It may be

“*Many believed that the army was rather intended to operate on the people of the U. States, than on the French republic; that it was designed to build up a ‘strong administration,’ to support an alliance with England in a crusade against liberty, destroy the state sovereignties and consolidate the government*.” That these were the designs of some, there cannot be a doubt. The U. States was compared to “a sow with a litter of pigs,” each tugging at her, arresting the freedom of her will, and wasting her strength! WASHINGTON, however, yet lived, and the “*federal*” party, certainly, embraced many of the BEST MEN of the nation, who had for seven years contended for freedom, and could not be supposed WILLING to ESTABLISH SUCH AN ARISTOCRACY as a FACTION of that party, [the Hartford conventionists of later times], aimed at. Moderate measures were recommended and encouraged, and the election of Thomas McKean, as governor of the great central state of Pennsylvania, “the key stone of the political arch,” had a wonderful effect in suppressing violence.—President Adams seemed displeased with the lengths to which parties had proceeded, and he changed his policy, in renewing his attempt to effect, and in bringing about, an accommodation with France. This was understood to be against the advice of the heads of departments, and an explosion took place.—The secretaries of state and war resigned or

proper for me to state, that the copy of this letter came into my possession, with other papers, at the decease of my father; and that I should not felt myself at liberty to present it for publication, (as I do not recollect ever to have seen it in print), but in refutation of what can but be considered an insidious aspersion. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WM. STEUBEN SMITH.
July 24, 1823.

Mr. Smith's quotation—

"Like the story of the fiddle,"
Breaks off in the middle;

Or, rather, may be compared to the "Indian's gun," which had not either *stock, lock or barrel*, and only an excellent trigger, that he had found in the woods!—all that is important to the subject being omitted; and his remarks are wholly gratuitous.

I cannot condescend to write a commentary on this proceeding—but appeal to every liberal minded man for justice on the accuser, to every friend of the *freedom of the press* for support against such a hasty and injurious proceeding. I did not say that these were "my impressions,"—but stated the fact that such things were *believed by many*. I did not make an "insidious aspersion" on the father of his country, *but spoke of the confidence reposed in his virtue in the strongest terms that I could!* I did not present these impressions "as a picture of the then administration," but spoke well of the president. I did not say ill of the "federal" party, but, on the contrary, declared that it contained "many of the best men in the nation," who "could not be supposed capable" of carrying the designs of a "faction" into effect! Really, I cannot comprehend why Mr. Smith has acted thus. He must be a young man, and have written before he thought what he should say, and may be excused on account of his zeal. But Messrs. Gales and Seaton ought to have known better, and not have suffered such a charge to be preferred against me. From the year 1795, (when I first began to think of public men and affairs), to the present day, I never have mentioned the name of WASHINGTON, or wrote a line about him, that did not express my sincere reverence and grateful respect for his services to the country that had been the home of my fathers, that was mine, and would be that of my children, as it is. And, used as I have been to encounters with the quill, which more generally amuse than disturb me, I am mortified that the "National Intelligencer" has suffered that to appear as an "aspersion" on the character of the illustrious dead, which really is a tribute to his paternal love of the republic! There are some that may say what they please of me, and I can laugh at them, as Mr. Jefferson used to do at the *red-breeches stories*—but Messrs. Gales and Seaton are not of those that have a licence to speak of me without being attended to. Nor is Mr. William Steuben Smith, if a worthy son of the late col. William S. Smith, of New York, who commanded one of the regiments of the provisional army of 1798; for I always heard him spoken of as a liberal and enlightened gentleman and a sound patriot, even by those most opposed to the creation of that army in which he held a high rank. He was, if I recollect rightly, the son-in-law of president

Adams, and his name is familiar to me on account of a report, then freely circulated, that the president had been embarrassed, or *defeated*, in some of his views in respect to the colonel, by the "faction" that is alluded to in the preceding extract. I believe it was designed to make him adjutant general. The reason of the opposition to him, as given at the time, was, that col. Smith could not "*go up to the hub*," according to the elegant phrase then used, but would interfere with the schemes of that "faction." For the truth of these sayings, I cannot vouch; but that such things were *said and believed*, in or about the year 1799, I am just as certain of as that I myself was alive in that year. I could say more on this subject, if it were necessary, and notice also the farewell address of the same col. Smith, to the officers of the 11th, 12th and 15th regiments, under his command, when the army was disbanded, in relation to the case between Mr. Smith and myself, *in general issue*, if it were expedient to dwell on the subject. It is under date of "Union Camp, New York, June 9, 1800."

That "many believed" what is stated as to the intentions of "some," concerning the army of 1798, might be proved by a *thousand* extracts from the early volumes of the "National Intelligencer," and even by many of the speeches delivered in congress within the last ten or twelve years, by the essays and writings of many of the ablest and most distinguished men of the country, by the proceedings of certain of the *state legislatures*—by *busheles of papers*, that would make the hearts of the "printers to congress" leap with joy, if they should be ordered to be published as *other documents* are, for the proceeding would add some mule-loads of dollars to the *ton of silver* that they now receive in virtue of their office. Nay, I could mention an instance wherein this "belief" was powerfully acted on, by what was then presumed to be the most enlightened body of men in the United States; but this is not needful. That such a "belief" existed, is just as notorious as that the provisional army was raised and dismissed. It is not required of me to give any reasons for the belief that such were the designs of "some" persons, and prominent ones too, in the United States, though reasons are "as plenty as blackberries," (and this is the very season of that fruit, *cant-loads* of them being now brought to market)—but out of my disposition to oblige and instruct Mr. Smith, I will recommend his serious perusal of the correspondence of the secretary of war with general Darke of Virginia, as to the recommendation of officers for the provisional army—and a reference to the first appointments made, that he may see from whence the chief officers were drawn—then let him carefully read the official letters of Mr. Liston, the British minister, to the president of Upper Canada, dated at Philadelphia, in May, 1799, which were intercepted on the person of his messenger, (a man named Sweeny, an out-lawed horse-thief), in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; next let him obtain and examine the pamphlets and papers that were published soon after the political fracas between his venerable grandfather, (if a son of the col. Smith, above noticed), and general Hamilton: these are only three things "*e pluribus*," but enough, I apprehend, to cause Mr. Smith, to believe now that "many believed" then, what I have said that they did. Indeed, if he is fortunate enough to obtain all the papers last referred to, I shall be rather surprised if he does not believe that even his grandfather, (then president of the United States), "believed" that the designs of "some" went to the amount of what is stated as the belief of "many," and perhaps, also, he will find out, that *that* apprehension

was the real cause of the divisions which then took place in the "federal" party. If still unsatisfied, let him ascertain the political history of the second mission to make peace with France, and inquire who opposed the pardon of *Fries*, who had been found guilty of treason in Pennsylvania, and why they would have executed him.

I have more than once mentioned a dispute with my old friend, the school master, who declared that every dictionary was wrong which did not say that the meaning of the word "*promulgate*" was to cause a thing to be *believed* in—but I have hope that Mr. Smith will not expect me to prove that any matter is *true* because it is *believed* in by many. If this right should be assumed, the various and opposing ecclesiastical colleges of cardinals, benches of bishops, priestly courts, synods, assemblies, conventions, meetings, &c. will have a job to perform what must cause "*chaos to come again*." The one *believes* that he will go "*down below*," if he should do this, and another *believes* that the same fate awaits him, if he shall not do it—and so there would be an universal condemnation, though some *believe* in an universal salvation, if *all*, that the *several* sects believe, is *true*! But, blessed be heaven for the liberal idea implanted in the human heart, there may be "a difference of *opinion* without a difference of *principle*."

I have called the writer of the piece against me a young gentleman, for many reasons—in the general supposition that he could not have written what he did, if he had reached the years of discretion at the time that he refers to—but especially because he furnishes the letter of Washington, which he found among the papers of his deceased father, as a *curiosity*, and seems to have been powerfully operated on before he could take the "*liberty*" of giving it to the public! Did the editors of the "*National Intelligencer*" read this part of Mr. Smith's remarks? Why—that letter was published in *all* the newspapers of the day, it was printed by tens of thousands at a time, in handbills, and posted at every corner, and distributed to every farm house in the nation, and even introduced into many books devised for the use of "*common schools*." It was supposed that it would have a powerful effect, and so it had, and hence its mighty circulation. I shall not hazard any thing in saying that a *million* of copies of it were printed within six months of its date, which was the 13th of July, 1798, at Mount Vernon, from whence it was carried express* to Philadelphia, and so promptly published, that I find it in a Baltimore newspaper of the 20th of the same month—and persons then, did not travel quite so fast as they do now. I suppose that my own little library has eight or ten copies of it, in different books, so Mr. Smith need not be uneasy, or believe that he has committed an *impropriety* in bringing forth a paper, *secretly* deposited by his father, to be discovered by some future generation of men!

Saturday evening, July 26, 1823.

P. S. The preceding was really written at the time of its date, with an intention to have it published in the "*American*" of Monday morning, or the "*Patriot*" of the evening of that day. But, on shewing it to one of the editors of the former, he said that they could not promise it until Tuesday, and by the foreign news that arrived on Sunday, I knew that the "*Patriot*" could not give place to it: so, finding that its publication would be delayed, I thought that I might as well retain it for my own paper. This day, (Monday the 28th), when in the act of reading over what I had written, preparatory

to putting it into the hands of the compositor, I accidentally learned of a gentleman from Washington, that *William Steuben Smith* is the son of col. Smith, late of New York, as I had surmised, and I wish him well, though, until the moment stated, I never knew that the col. had had a son.

THE PIRATES OF CUBA. We have, almost every day, heard of something that evidenced the activity of com. Porter and the officers and men under his command; but, as yet, their industry and zeal was rather shewn in the *suppression* of piracy than the *punishment* of it: at last, however, an opportunity has offered for inflicting the latter, as detailed in the following letter, published in the *National Intelligencer*, dated Matanzas, July 10—

"I have the pleasure of informing you of a brilliant achievement obtained against the pirates on the 5th inst. by two barges attached to commodore PORTER's squadron, the Gallinipper lieut. Watson, 18 men, and the Musquito lieut. Inman, 10 men. The barges were returning from a cruise to windward; when they were near Jiguapa bay, 13 leagues to windward of this port; they entered it—it being a rendezvous for pirates: they immediately discovered a large schooner under way, which they supposed to be a patriot privateer; and as their stores were nearly exhausted, they hoped to obtain some supplies from her; they therefore made sail in pursuit. When they were within cannon shot distance, she rounded to and fired her long gun, at the same time run up the bloody flag, directing her course towards the shore, continuing to fire without effect; when she had got within a short distance of the shore she came to with springs on her cable, continuing to fire; and when the barges were within 30 yards, they fired their muskets without touching boat or man; our men gave three cheers, and prepared to board; the pirates, discovering their intention, jumped into the water, when the barge-men, calling on the name of "*Allen*," commenced a destructive slaughter, killing them in the water and as they landed; so exasperated were our men, that it was impossible for their officers to restrain them, and many were killed after orders were given to grant quarters: Twenty seven dead were counted, some sunk, five taken prisoners by the barge-men, and eight taken by a party of Spaniards on shore; the officers calculated that from 30 to 35 were killed. The schooner mounted a long nine pounder on a pivot, and 4 fours, with every other necessary armament, and a crew of from 50 to 60 men, and ought to have blown the barges to atoms, commanded by the notorious Diablero or Little Devil; this statement I have from lieut. Watson himself, and it is certainly the most decisive operation that has been effected against those murderers, either by the English or American force.

This affair occurred on the same spot where the brave Allen fell about one year since."

Another account states that those who reached the shore, say they were not pirates but *fishermen*! but the plea will hardly avail them. A third says that "*Diablero*" himself had escaped—that's a pity; but a fourth declares that he was killed—and that's well. The prize has been sent to Thompson's Island.

It is reported that lieut. Gregory, of the *Grampus*, has discovered a band of pirates, two or three hundred strong, and sent to com. Porter for reinforcements, that he may attack them.

Twenty more pirates have been hung at Kingston, Jam. and yet a large piratical brig is said to be cruising off the island! A British sloop of war has lately captured a pirate schooner off St. Domingo,

* The express was the *secretary of war*, himself.

with a crew of 60 men, 200,000 dollars in specie, and other valuable articles on board; and the brig Vestal has sent another pirate schooner to New Providence. "Old Tom," a famous pirate, has been hung at St. Bartholomew's. It is now regarded as certain that the brig Mechanic, of New-York, was captured and burnt by the pirates, in the West Indies, and that her master and his crew, with several passengers, were murdered. The fact is stated to be confessed by some of the wretches now in prison in Cuba.

INDEPENDENCE. There is no place in the United States at which the anniversary of the declaration of independence is celebrated with greater cordiality and zeal, or in a more appropriate and magnificent manner, than at Newark, New Jersey; a town remarkable for the industry and civic virtue of its inhabitants, and the neatness and comfort in which they live; and, indeed, there is no collection of people in the Union that have greater reason to rejoice in their emancipation than they, or to prize independence more dearly, for they paid much more than their share of the cost of the war to obtain it.

After the procession, &c. on the late anniversary, the rev. Dr. Cumming delivered the oration, of which I have seen no more than the two following extracts—and, judging by these, we may well say, *ex pede Herculem*.

"It must be a source of proud exultation to a Jerseyman, that one of the representatives of his native state, by a laconic speech, signalized for its energy, its disinterestedness, and its burning patriotism, turned the scale which was at that moment equivoque, and decided the passage of the declaration of independence. "There is," as I have been credibly informed, "there is" said the venerable Witherspoon, when he perceived the house wavering, "there is a tide in the affairs of men—a nick of time. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate, is to consent to slavery. That noble instrument upon your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this house. He who will not respond to its accents, and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of freeman. For my own part, of property I have some—of reputation more. That reputation is staked on the issue of this contest—that property is pledged. And, although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I had infinitely rather they would descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country." The declaration was signed by every member present—and the heart of the illustrious Jefferson palpitated with joy."

Two acts of barbarity, perpetrated by the British in the village of Newark, during the war of the revolution, are thus described by the orator:

"When our nation, like its leader, had only to take counsel from its courage, the most acute sufferings were anticipated. For more than seven years, the savage foeman, and the fiend-like Hessian, exhausted their murderous propensities. The old man, trembling beneath a weight of years—the infant, smiling on the glittering bayonet pointed at its bosom—and the tender female, swooning amidst her fears, were alike disregarded. Then, beneath a burning sun, or through almost impenetrable snows, the father was torn from his shrieking family—and traitors and hirelings applied the torch which drew from the peaceful cottage its inmates,

whose flight was facilitated by the flames and by the crash. Ah yes! this brings to the remembrance of some who hear me, that awful night, when ruffians, instigated and guided by the more diabolical refugees, perpetrated two acts in this peaceful village, of which, were they living, they could not too bitterly repent. You passed the spot this morning, within a few footsteps of this sanctuary which you entered to pay your united homage to the most high, the spot where, with Vandalic hands, they consigned to ashes a temple reared to literature and science. And yonder stands the mansion, where Hedden, already past the meridian of life, and racked with pain, by a most excruciating disorder, was compelled to leave his house at the dead of night, and, without a garment, in the coldest month of the coldest year ever known in our country, to travel over the frozen pavement of three rivers—every impress of his feet leaving blood behind it—was positively denied the privilege of accepting a blanket which was offered him on the way by the kindness of a friend—and all this cruelty continued throughout the distance of ten miles—was then cast into prison, and there confined for the space of almost nine months, until nature demanded release by death from the injuries and tortures she had sustained. And yet, forsooth, we are gravely told, that we should not observe this day—or if observe it, yet only by exercises properly religious—that the declaration of independence should not be read, lest we should offend the feelings of Great Britain—that we should erect no memorial of heroism, to the constancy, and the sacrifices of our fathers, lest we should cherish an unforgiving temper."

LOFTY CELEBRATION. The late anniversary of our independence was celebrated on the top of the famous Table Rock, in Pendleton district, South Carolina. Mr. Wilson, governor of the state, with his suite, was of the party. The Rock is about 1000 feet high, and very precipitous, yet a brass six-pounder was dragged to the top, and the discharges from it were echoed and re-echoed for a great length of time, to the wonder and awe of all present.

MARYLAND. The following communication exhibiting a complete list of the governors of Maryland, from the year 1776, to the present period, may be amusing to some of our readers.

NAMES.	WHEN ELECTED.
Thomas Johnson,	Feb. 13, 1777
Thomas Sim Lee,	Nov. 8, 1779
William Paca,	" 15, 1782
William Smallwood,	" 17, 1785
John Eager Howard,	" 21, 1788
George Plater,	" 14, 1791
Thomas Sim Lee,	April 3, 1792
John Hoskins Stone,	Nov. 17, 1794
John Henry,	" 13, 1797
Benjamin Ogle,	" 14, 1798
John Francis Mercer,	" 9, 1801
Robert Bowie,	" 14, 1803
Robert Wright,	" 10, 1806
Edward Lloyd,	" 1809
Robert H. Bowie,	1811
Levin Winder,	1812
Charles Ridgely, of H.	1815
Charles W. Goldsborough,	1818
Samuel Sprigg,	1819
Samuel Stevens,	1822

[Bond of Union.]

LIVERPOOL. The trade of this great emporium still increases—no less than 3687 vessels, of the burthen of 599,315 tons, entered during the last year! In 1820, 3287 vessels and 550,008 tons. The greatest amount of tonnage was from Ireland; but greater from the United States than any foreign country, to wit, 141,153 tons. The following will shew the proportion of the trade of our principal ports with that of Liverpool, for three years:

	1820.		1821.		1822
	Vessels. Tons.	Vessels. Tons.	Vessels. Tons.	Vessels. Tons.	
Baltimore	26 8,041	20 7,036	20 6,411		
Boston	50 14,852	44 13,489	54 16,060		
Charleston	54 16,944	44 14,465	42 12,985		
New Orleans	49 13,607	55 16,316	40 11,134		
New York	107 36,076	104 30,462	140 49,247		
Philadelphia	35 11,242	39 13,287	47 15,080		
Savannah	54 17,176	36 11,368	38 11,762		
Aggregate tonnage from the United States—in					
1820, 138,324; in 1821, 127,104; 1822, 141,153.					

BUENOS AYRES. It is estimated in a late London paper, that the British trade with Buenos Ayres, only, makes a market for British goods to the value of 8,000,000 dollars a year—being more than twice the amount of the other foreign trade of the place.

CANADA. Population of Lower Canada—District of Quebec, on north side of the			
St. Lawrence,	47,135		
On the south side,	67,411		
		114,546	
District of Three Rivers,		42,134	
District of Montreal on the south side of the St. Lawrence	97,533		
On the north side,	104,039		
		201,572	
Gaspe, as estimated from returns of 1820,		4,494	
Total population for the year 1822,		364,546	

MONEY! A gentleman of Illinois recently sent a five dollar bank bill to me that cost him twelve dollars, in the currency of that state! He mentions the fact, that the legislature, at its last memorable session, (at which a vote prevailed to call a convention that the state might be blessed with negro slavery), passed an act to compel all the county officers to receive the state-rags at the prices marked on them, but doubled the amount hitherto paid as their own wages, that persons so illustrious as themselves should not suffer by the depreciation! What a noble exhibit of sound discretion and incorruptible impartiality! The whole taken together, is about "number one" of legislation.

LAW. Three children of a person who had been married sixteen years before, by a catholic priest, have lately been declared "bastards" at London. How "legitimate!"

An affair of forgery was recently tried in the city of New York, in which it appeared, from the opening of the case, that the wife of a person named Weir, had aided and assisted a man named Colbern, in counterfeiting her husband's check on a bank for \$800, which they obtained and fled with, the hussey leaving her children behind. The wretches were arrested and \$755 dollars of the money recovered—and, though no presentment had been made against the woman, the testimony of her husband was not received, as she yet might be a party to the matter—and so her partner was acquitted.

Pauperism in Europe. Among the 178,000,000 of individuals who inhabit Europe, there are 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is five per cent. In England, 10 per cent. In Holland, 14 per cent. In Paris, 1813, 102,859 paupers out of 530,000. In Liverpool, 17,000, in the population of 80,000. In Amsterdam, 108,000, out of 217,000. The number of indigent has since rather increased than decreased.

Anon.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers of the 14th June.

Great Britain and Ireland. Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, was lately disposed of at public sale, for 1750 guineas. Earl Grosvenor was the purchaser.

On the 16th of June, the king was driving the marchioness of Conyngham about Windsor Park, in a pony phaeton, and lord Graves was paying attention to her daughter, lady Elizabeth. The king had on a low crowned hat, with a broad brim. [How important!]

Mr. Canning is thought to be in a curious predicament—a messenger has arrived from Madrid to request that England will acknowledge the duke of Angouleme's regency. This matter will test the sincerity of his declarations about neutrality, &c.

The interest payable on the British debt, amounts to 36,965,086l. 15s. 10d. in the present year!

France. Marshal Davoust died at Paris on the 2d of June. He was called prince of Eckmuhl, and a great favorite of Napoleon.

The duke of Bordeaux is, we believe, now in his third year. We learn from the last Almanac Royal that this hope of the French people has a *military family*, composed of four gentlemen of honor, *five aids de camp* and a *colonel d'etat major*. His highness has also attached to his person, for civil and diplomatic uses, a secretary of the chamber, a secretary *du cabinet*, and secretary *des commandemens*; the last of whom, we learn from the same source, resides in the United States.

Several English ladies of distinction have been ordered from Paris, by the police! It is intimated that they may have laughed too much at some of the doings of royalty.

The Courier Francais and Pilote, (liberal newspapers), have been suspended for 15 days by the police. The last number of the Pilote has been stopped at the post-office and seized, for inserting, from the London papers, the treaty concluded at Verona, against the representative governments.

Spain. The accounts from Seville are not so late as those received via Gibraltar. The London 'Courier' and other Anglo Gallic papers, still persist in asserting that the war in Spain is at an end—but it is probable that they are well paid for telling their stories, and the worth of them may be ascertained by the facts disclosed at the London meeting, as stated below.

Other small battles are mentioned in the papers—but nothing of a decisive character is stated as certain, unless as favorable to the Spaniards.

It is said that two French armies were advancing on Seville, each preceded by wretches called the "soldiers of the faith," to the amount of 3 or 4000 men.

Gen. Maso, after Mina, was perhaps, the best officer that the Spaniards had in the former peninsula war, and has joined the last named in Catalonia, with 6000 men. He is very popular among the people, having been a miller and still wearing a part of the

dress of one. Mina had demanded 5000 cockades, and a large stock of provisions, for an expedition into France, and was immediately supplied. There is a report that Ballasteros has taken Saragossa, and levied a heavy contribution there.

Abisbal, having finished his career in Spain, was to proceed to France, with "strong recommendations in his favor"—where he will be despised by those who hoped to profit by his acts.

Many Spanish privateers are at sea; one of them is called the *Hero Mina*.

The French are still drawing their troops from the north to the south, which shews that the "son of France" has not yet conquered Spain. But the diplomatic agents of Russia and Austria, who had stopped at Paris, were expected to return to Madrid to acknowledge the "regency." It is said that the latter will immediately summon the governors of Pampeluna, &c. to surrender the fortresses to the French. The Paris papers speak of the quiet that prevails at Madrid—other accounts represent the French as monsters in excess. Even the London "Courier" speaks of the danger of a *re action* among the royalists."

On the 26th of May, the cortes passed the following decree—

"Don Joaquin Anduaga, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty in the United States of America, having deserted his post, and joined the enemies of his country—His majesty has resolved to strip him forthwith of his honors and distinctions, and has decreed that, in case of being taken, he shall be judged according to the laws."

When the case of Abisbal was under consideration, one of the orators said—"The horrible treason of count del Abisbal, will only contribute to the greater glory and energy of our country. We have now the key to the secret of the imprudent march of the foreign army to Madrid. That army, which has dared to penetrate to the capital, will soon experience the consequences of its temerity; it will see what credit is to be given to the promises of traitors who offer it advantages so great. It will find, that, in the end, the mass of the Spanish nation will understand their true interests, and unite in that sentiment, which has always characterized the Spanish people—hatred of foreign enemies.—Blood, indeed, will flow which has not before been spilt; but let it be upon the heads of the miscreants, who have disturbed the pacific and majestic current of the revolution and converted it into an overwhelming torrent.

"As to Abisbal, who has crowned old acts of perfidy with this new one, it is just that the cortes of Spain should bring down upon him the whole weight of responsibility, and tell me not, gentlemen, that he can elude it; since this declaration of our views, the rigor which we would exercise, our unanimity in present circumstances, in declaring his guilt, will place our proceeding in advantageous contrast with that of the despotic government which ruled us heretofore. The despotism, strong in appearance but weak in reality, when it saw an act of treason on the part of this general,—what did it do?—caressed and praised him: bestowed upon him new honors, crosses, &c. How different will be our course! At the crisis in which we are, in the midst of dangers—we shall vote his responsibility; we shall not spare his head, if he should be found to deserve death—or we shall decree his proscription, and cause him to bear the infamy of merited punishment, even in the files of the foreigners, among whom he will endeavor to hide his miserable existence."

The leading orators in the cortes, after the defection of Abisbal and the occupation of Madrid by the French, announced in eloquent speeches, their resolution to perish, or live in perpetual exile, rather than submit to French dictation; and in this language they seem to have been seconded by the whole body. The Gazette of the 1st June, gives, officially, a circular from the government at Seville, to its diplomatic agents in foreign countries, dated the 27th May, in which the strongest invectives are uttered against the whole conduct of the French cabinet, and of which the ensuing passage will suffice to shew the spirit and tone,

"The Spanish government, pledged in the face of a nation, generous, though distracted by foreign intrigues, to support not only her cause but the cause of mankind, will either triumph over its dastard enemies or fall with glory and honor. It would be false to its most sacred duties, if it did not energetically raise its voice on so great an occasion. It should, and does solemnly protest, in the face of the world, against the monstrous pretensions of one power's right to interfere in the domestic concerns of another, set up and acted upon by the cabinet of the Tuilleries. It protests against the establishment of an unlawful seditious junta, or any other pageant of a government which may be substituted for the true one; and it declares absolutely null and void, all the acts and arrangements of such pageants; it consigns these enormities to the execration of all governments, and all nations, and of posterity."

This, (says the editor of the National Gazette), does not look like compromise or negotiation.

The following particulars are received from Corunna, by way of Havana; the dates are to the 9th of June:

Morillo issued a patriotic proclamation to his soldiers at Vico, on the 3d of June. So far from *finching*, the Spaniards appear more determined than ever. "We have sworn, (says this general), to maintain the Spanish constitution—the king too, has sworn, and our oaths shall not be taken in vain."

Since the French have entered Madrid the greatest disorder and riot reign there. Quarrels, imprisonments and assassinations are described as daily occurrences. A private letter from Madrid, of the 28th May, says that "The French and Spanish guards conduct themselves with the greatest licentiousness; the names of religion and of the blessed saints, come from the mouths of the defenders of the faith," mingled with the most obscene and ferocious expressions. No woman dares to walk abroad, alone or accompanied, who is not surrounded and insulted. In fine, such scenes take place that, were they put upon paper, would outrage modesty and humanity. * * * They live like brutes. * * * The unhappy women suffer every extremity of violence. * * Nothing can describe the French soldiers, and the low Spanish [la canalla de Espana]."

Havana, July 12. "The Spanish schooner Iris, 37 days from St. Andero, anchored here yesterday. The following is the captain's verbal report:—Gen. Mina was said to have entirely routed, after three actions, the French army in Catalonia; which glorious actions were announced by a salute from the castle of Santana on the 29th May. That the public spirit was so determined, that the French never ventured into action, without placing in the van the factious Spaniards who were serving as guides to them in their operations."

The French papers say that, when the duke of Angouleme entered Madrid, these cries were heard: "The absolute king forever!" "Slavery forever!"

"Death to the tyrants; Religion forever—death to 'the nation!'"

A letter from Corunna, dated May 30, says—In Valladolid they have, without and delicacy, established the *inquisition*. At Madrid, the inquisitors, equipped in their peculiar robes and badges, presented themselves at the entrance of the French into the capital.

☞ A great meeting of distinguished persons was held at London on the 13th of June. After various speeches, (says the account of it), about 5000. were subscribed for the Spaniards, and a committee, with Mr. Alexander Baring as chairman, was appointed to receive further subscriptions. It is to be noted that, notwithstanding the unanimous expression of sympathy for the Spaniards in the parliament, no ministerial names are found in the list of the politicians who attended the meeting. The most remarkable and important occurrence on the occasion was this: The editor of the *Sun*, after stating "that French money had not only been employed in Spain, but also in England, to pervert public opinion against the constitutional government of the former country," read the following letter, being the first of a series which had been addressed to him:

"My dear sir—I send you the first of a series of articles, which I conceive well adapted for *The Sun*, which has always stood firm against anarchy. What I hint as doubtful only will be verified. I am behind the scene for news. I am offered 500 francs per article for writing articles; and as I know the property of *The Sun* does not pay too well—[Here the writer is grossly mistaken, said the editor], permit me to offer you one half of it to buy snuff for yourself. This, of course, is a profound secret between you and myself, and must go no farther. I have stipulated that you shall have all the news from the French embassy. Insert the enclosed without delay. I will again write to you on Monday."

After the reading was concluded, a loud cry was raised for the name of the author; but the editor of the *Sun* trusted he would not be called on to publish the name of the writer. The letter, however, he said, would be left in the committee-room for the inspection of any man who wished to see it. It appeared that this was not the only communication of the same import, which had been transmitted to the office of the *Sun*, as the editor went on to state, that he had received three letters, each containing an enclosure of money, for the purpose of inducing him to publish in his paper, such statements as would be transmitted to him from Paris respecting Spanish affairs; an attempt which, he had no doubt, had succeeded with the editors of some of the London papers, where articles of French manufacture daily appeared calculated to poison the minds of the public.

These disclosures illustrate the profligacy with which the French cabinet conduct their atrocious designs, and the degree of confidence, to which the statements and reasonings of the Paris and London ministerial prints are entitled. *Arguella* and *Galiano*, the two leaders of the cortes at Seville, mention, in speeches delivered near the close of May, that the French commanders in Spain, cause bodies of Spanish royalists to precede them in their approaches, who, committing gross excesses, may give to the French, when they arrive, the character of deliverers, in the eyes of the suffering people.

☞ *Later intelligence*—From London papers to the 19th June, received at New York. The king of Spain yet remained at Seville on the 8th of June—the French expected to reach that city on or before the 22d, 15,000 strong, preceded by strong

bands of the army of the faith. There are some notices of other small battles, but the general amount of the accounts leaves us still uncertain as to the real state of affairs—except that the French have spread themselves over a large part of the country, and yet have not received any decided opposition. A Paris paper, however, of the 15th of June, states that, on the 6th, a serious affair took place between the Spanish general Rotten, and general count Curiel, in which the former had not the disadvantage. Mina is reported to be hotly pursued by several divisions of the French. The Paris papers confidently say that the contest is nearly at an end. Much money is distributed by the duke of Angouleme. Abisbal has arrived in France. It appears that he had been arrested by a party of the constitutionalists, [who were actually preparing to shoot him, when a body of French arrived and saved the traitor.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable house, dated Paris, June 15, and received at New York.

"The news from Spain has become less encouraging for the French army. It appears by the *Moniteur*, this morning, that *Mina* has shown himself on the frontiers of France, which circumstance will retard the operations at Madrid. Our coast is also much annoyed by the Spanish cruisers, who have made some valuable captures. These circumstances may sensibly affect the state of our markets, which have been now for two months nearly in a complete state of suspense.

The regency of the kingdom, during the captivity of our lord and king, to the soldiers of the army called national.

"The country, desolated by civil war, begins to perceive the term of its misfortunes. The government has just been established, and all Spaniards are hastening to recognize it. The hydra of faction is expiring. Peace promises you repose.

"A handful of visionaries have misled you, have involved you in dangers without glory, and engage you in combats from which you can derive no other fruit than disgrace or death.

"Europe wishes and requires the peace of Spain, and 100,000 Frenchmen, commanded by a descendant of Henry IV. are the auxiliaries of 10 millions of Spaniards in its re-establishment. Who will dare to resist them? Will Spanish soldiers contribute to prolong the painful captivity of their king?

"Soldiers!—The country is in our ranks. In them you may co-operate in the rescue of the captive monarch. That great object obtained, you will return to the bosom of your families, to be employed in the arts of peace. Would you prefer the reproach of staining your hands in the blood of your brethren to the glory of consolidating the happiness of your country?

"Soldiers!—Listen to the voice of the regency of Spain, which speaks to you in the name of your captive sovereign. Give ear to the language of truth and your own interests. Come to the arms of your old comrades, and join them in crying '*Vive el Rey.*'"

"Duque del INFANTADO, president.

"Duque de MONTMAY, "

"JUAN, bishop of Osma,

"ANTONIO GONZALEZ CALDERON.

"The palace, June 3."

☞ It is not often that we meet with an article so contemptible as this. If "10 millions of Spaniards," the whole nation, are against the constitution, why are 100,000 bandits of the "holy alliance" needful to put it down?—[Ed. Rev.

Portugal. There is reason to fear, if not ample cause to believe, that the constitution is destroyed, and the *law* and the *gospel* again vested in the notions and passions of an *absolute king*; a poor imbecile creature, that, among common men, (if not himself a king), would be regarded as a very *common man*, indeed.

Germany. Russia, Austria and Prussia, have withdrawn their ministers from Stutgard, because the king of Wirtemberg will not suppress the freedom of the press, which is secured to his people by the constitution! On this a London paper well remarks: The holy allies will not suffer a free constitution in Spain, because the *people* established it; nor permit one in Germany, though the sovereign prince himself presented it!

A remarkable female is noticed in the German newspapers for the extent of her learning, particularly in acquiring languages. She was a native of Cologne, by name Maria Schuzman, understood twelve languages extremely well, and wrote five classically. Excess of genius, and, perhaps, the multiplicity of her acquirements, made her at length melancholy mad, and she died, it is said, from eating a large quantity of spiders.

Russia. The following "mysterious paragraph" has appeared in the Dutch papers. What a pity if it should be done to the present emperor of Russia as it was done, *by his friends*, to his father. The "Peace society of Massachusetts" would lose its most distinguished honorary member!

Berlin, May 27. Unexpected events, which are said to have taken place in Russia, are, at this time, the chief subject of conversation. Private letters have been received direct from St. Petersburg, but speak however on the subject with extreme reserve and mention no particulars. According to the reports in circulation here, very serious occurrences have taken place. It is said that a conspiracy has been discovered, in which several families of the first rank are reported to be implicated. It is affirmed that an ecclesiastic gave information of the existence of the plot to the empress mother, who was the first to acquaint her son. It is stated that this discovery, which has been communicated to the emperor, has greatly contributed to induce his imperial majesty to give up, for the present, his intention of taking a journey into other countries, the circumstance being of such a nature that his presence in the empire is considered as necessary. We know, however, that these statements, which at present rest only on reports, and the accounts given by travellers, are not authentic, but require further confirmation.

☞ The father and the grand father of the present emperor of Russia, were assassinated; the first, no doubt, through the instrumentality of his wife Catharine, the most abandoned, or, at least, the most famous harlot of modern Europe, under whose care, also, all the near kindred of her husband *happened to die*: and his father was put to death in his bed chamber, as was believed, by persons that were the immediate advisers and dearest friends of the "magnanimous Alexander." Gracious heaven!—in what a world do we live, that such actors should be at the "top of the wheel," and be held up as examples!

Turkey. The following is the *hatti-scheref* addressed by the Sultan to the new grand visier, Ali Pacha. It proves pretty clearly that the displaced visier is to be made to bear the burden of all past misfortunes.

"Learn thou, my great visier, and absolute governor, Ali Pacha, whom I honor with my imperial salute, what follows: Thy predecessor, Abdallah Pacha, has not, indeed, as yet, done any thing contrary to my imperial pleasure, but as he is a man of simple manners and ingenuous heart, he has neglected the different affairs of his station, and been the cause of the administration of those affairs falling into confusion. It is evident that the time has come when all my visiers, ulemas, and state counsellors should unite in re-establishing these affairs, and therefore the visier must be dismissed. As thy probity and integrity are well known to me, I have selected thee to fulfil the high destinies of absolute governor: I send thee, with this imperial writing, by the hands of my second squire, a saddle richly caparisoned from among those intended for my own use. Show thyself, that I may see thee; act in concert, according to thy probity and integrity, with my visiers, my ulemas, my counsellors—have but one heart and one hand. Think night and day on the pressing affairs of the Morea and Persia, so that they may be conducted in a manner suitable to the dignity of our faith and religion; employ all thy force, and let every thing be done in conformity to our noble laws; exert all thy zeal to preserve the repose and security of my residence and of my other possessions. May God, in his divine and eternal Providence, have you in his keeping, as well as all those who serve with zeal and probity in the affairs of my empire—Amen.

"This 1st day of the Moon of Rhezeh, 1138."

Brazil. Bahia is besieged by the Brazilians. The Brazilian fleet consists of one ship of the line, 4 frigates and 7 smaller vessels. Lord Cochrane is admiral, and Jewett vice admiral. Many of the officers and of the crews are Americans or Englishmen.

Much dissatisfaction exists at Pernambuco because the emperor persists in having an absolute veto on the proceedings of the two houses of congress, and for the reason that one of those houses is to represent the nobility, though no nobility is as yet in Brazil.

The royalists at Bahia have 14 armed vessels. Marenham adheres to the government at Lisbon.

"*Spanish America.*" The following may shew the manner in which Spain governed her American provinces—

Of one hundred and seventy viceroys who have governed Spanish America, one hundred and sixty-six were Spaniards, and only four natives. Of 602 Captains general, 588 were Spaniards and only 14 Americans. The high ecclesiastical dignities were all reserved for Spaniards.

Colombia. The U. S. ship John Adams has arrived at Laguira, with Mr. Anderson, our minister to that republic.

During the absence of the royal forces, the Colombians, under the command of col. Manrique, suddenly attacked and captured Maracaibo—but Morales detached an overwhelming force, and the place was evacuated. The royalists complain that much damage was done to the city while occupied by the Colombians. There was considerable loss of men, on both sides, in these affairs.

Reply of the senate of Colombia, to the message of the executive.

To his excellency the vice president of the republic, in charge of the executive power.

The senate has deliberated on the message laid before it by the government, on the 17th inst. containing an expose, (in conformity with the 129th ar-

ficle of the constitution), of the political and military state of the nation, together with such subjects as demanded the more immediate attention of the legislature.

It happens, fortunately, that a path for its guidance in these particulars, is to be found in the constitutional code, which at once secures, forever, the rights of the Colombian people, whilst it points out to them their own duties; and the general laws passed by the congress of Cucuta, the greater portion of which contain the germ of future happiness, the diffusion of which throughout the nation, will constitute its prosperity.

The senate has observed with amazement, the obstinacy which prevails in the cabinet of Madrid, in its conduct relative to the affairs of Colombia: not that different sentiments could reasonably be expected, *consistently with its former pretensions*, but because it was not easy to imagine that the same men who are shedding their blood in defence of their own liberty, should vainly labor to sacrifice that of the people, two thousand leagues from them, with no other view than to load with the chains of slavery whole nations, with whom they once held the most sacred relations, which they cannot in justice violate, and which sound policy would teach them to perpetuate. But the surprise of the senate has augmented, when it reflects that the sacred treaty of Truxillo has been violated by a Spanish general, in contempt of the right of nations, and at variance with the spirit of the age. Those disagreeable impressions are rendered still more painful, by contrast with the permanent relations formed by the government with the independent states of the new world; and by the solemn recognition of our national sovereignty, obtained from the virtuous people of the United States. It was, indeed, reasonable to expect, that those who preceded us in the glorious path of liberty and independence, and who had redeemed, on behalf of their country, those rights which tyranny had trampled under foot, should be the first to give the sublime example to the world, of the recognition of Colombia; who, on her part, knows how to appreciate this act, alike demanded by justice, and supported by the magnanimity of our northern brethren.

The nation may well be transported with joy in beholding its territories, (as fixed by law), freed from enemies, and inhabited by men who have no wish but for liberty and independence. For this inestimable blessing, she acknowledges herself indebted to the wise administration of its government, and must forever gratefully acknowledge the valor, constancy, and other virtues which do honor to the liberating army, and to the *father of his country*, who has conducted it to victory, with the sole object of giving life and liberty to the Colombians, bound as they were in the chains of their oppressors, and fearing each moment the loss of their wretched existence: neither will she ever forget the glorious sacrifices which her illustrious warriors have made on behalf of the nation, in all parts of the republic, teaching the Spaniards how Colombians redeem the heroic pledge which they made in the presence of the universe, either to conquer or die.

The senate, animated by these powerful considerations, and true to the sacred obligations imposed on them, will exert itself to the utmost, to ameliorate the situation of this deserving people; to regulate their revenues, and improve their resources; to alleviate the sufferings of the military, give strength to the national navy, and consolidate the public credit, since the glory of Colombia is compromised

in the due arrangement of these matters as well as the honor of her sons, and the gratitude arising in every honorable breast for benefits conferred, in the extremity of her misery, and generously rendered at a time when there was no immediate hope of recompense.

The senate, in thus offering its effectual co-operation for these ends, does not rely on its own strength, (which is unfortunately but small), but on the aid of the Supreme Governor of the universe, from whom it hopes every thing, and to whom must be especially imputed whatever wisdom there may be in its deliberations. But, if it be allowed the senate to rejoice on beholding the steady progress which the constitutional system has made, and the citizens and the government mutually animated by sentiments eminently constitutional, the representatives of the people, (however weak their efforts must be), may fearlessly predict a lasting consolidation of the liberty of these regions; and, that in spite of all the obstacles their enemies may raise, nothing can subvert the national independence, protected as it is by the virtues of the people, and the wise administration of their government.

RAFAEL URDANETA.

Bogota, April 24, 1823.

Buenos Ayres—all quiet, nothing of importance has lately happened. This is good "news;" for the people, if undisturbed, will do well.

Mexico. A letter from the capital city, dated June 3, says money is very scarce in Mexico. The congress has lately decreed:

Sec. 1. In payment of duties, one-sixth part of the amount due will be received in *paper money*.

Sec. 2. The circulation of *paper money* in private payments and contracts shall be perfectly free.

Sec. 10. The government will take the necessary means, in order to withdraw from circulation and to destroy the *paper money*.

☞ "Paper money" in the land of silver!—Yes, because domestic industry does not prosper.

"A conspiracy against the present government has just been discovered, and some of the leaders have been arrested; among them several officers. Their object was to banish all foreigners, and particularly the old Spaniards, including several members of congress."

West Indies. In the examination of some English papers, received at the office of the American yesterday, by the ship *Meridian*, from London, our attention was arrested by the circumstances of a case before the British parliament which serves to illustrate the blessings attending a royal government, by shewing to what purposes its distressed subjects are forced to contribute their support.—The case alluded to is that of the British Leeward Islands, whose petitions occupied the attention of the house of commons on the 10th of June. The petitions shew that the inhabitants of all these islands are reduced to the lowest degree of misery by the low prices of sugar and rum, and the increased expenses of culture. But five of them even exceed the rest in suffering, from their being taxed with a heavy duty, applied wholly in pensions. Upon the pension list are *five natural daughters* of the duke of Clarence at five hundred pounds, (\$2,220), per annum, each. The distressed leeward islanders are taxed for the support of the *Misses Fitzclarence*, whose father has an income, from the country at large, of thirty thousand pounds, or one hundred and thirty-three thousand, two hundred dollars!

Amer.

Secret Treaty of Verona.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The following state paper, (in French), was communicated to us by a correspondent, with an assurance of his having ground for believing in its authenticity. We publish it as we received it, without giving any positive opinion of our own on the subject:—

"The undersigned plenipotentiaries, specially authorized by their sovereigns to make some additions to the treaty of the holy alliance, after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

"Art. 1. The high contracting parties, well convinced that the system of representative government is as incompatible with the monarchical principle as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people is opposed to the principle of divine right, engage in the most solemn manner to employ all their means, and unite all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative government wherever it is known to exist in the state of Europe, and to prevent it from being introduced into those states where it is not known,

"Art. 2. As it cannot be disputed that the freedom of the press is the most efficacious means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nations, to injure those of princes, the high contracting parties reciprocally promise to adopt every possible measure for its suppression, not only in their own states, but in all others in Europe.

"Art. 3. Being of opinion that religious principles are those which may still powerfully contribute to maintain nations in that state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to support, each in his own states, the measures which the clergy, with a view to their own interest, are enabled to carry into effect for the purpose of maintaining the authority of princes; and they, in common, offer their acknowledgments to the pope for the part he has already taken in this respect, soliciting his constant co-operation with a view to the subjection of nations.

"Art. 4. The situation of Spain and Portugal uniting, unfortunately, all the circumstances to which this treaty refers, the high contracting parties, in confiding to France the task of putting an end to them, assure her of assistance which may least compromise them with their people and with the French people, by means of a subsidy, on the part of the two emperors, of 20,000,000 francs each per annum, reckoning from the day of the ratification of this treaty, and during the whole term of the war.

"Art. 5. In order to effectuate in the peninsula, the restoration of the state of affairs; existing previous to the revolution in Cadiz, and to secure the entire fulfilment of the views pointed out in the stipulation of this treaty, the high contracting parties give a reciprocal assurance, that so long as their object shall remain unaccomplished, they will, rejecting every other idea of utility or expediency, cause to be expedited the most precise orders to all the authorities in their states, and to all their agents in foreign parts, to the end that the most perfect agreement may be established between those of the four contracting powers, with reference to the object of this treaty.

"Art. 6. This treaty will be renewed with the alterations required for its object, and adapted to the circumstances of the moment, either at a new congress or at one of the courts of the high contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall have terminated.

"Art. 7. The present shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris within two months.

"Given at Verona, this 22d November, 1822.

"For Austria, METTERNICH,
"For France, CHATEAUBRIAND,
"For Prussia, BERNSTORFF,
"For Russia, NESSOLRODE."

Algiers.

FROM THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE, JULY 14.

It will be remembered that accounts reached this country some time ago, of an outrage committed at Algiers, on the person of the vice consul, and from some representations it was supposed that the event was produced by a neglect of the vice consul in not having about him his usual guards and attendants. We have received the following letter from Mr. Shaler, our consul general at Algiers, explaining the difference of customs prevailing in that country from the other regencies in Barbary. In all these disputes, justice as well as policy require that full faith and credit should be afforded to the statements of our agents, and when they are selected with as much caution and propriety as Mr. Shaler's is, little doubt can be entertained of their discretion and firmness.

Dear sir—I have just received the National Intelligencer, of the 23d November last, in which I remark a quotation from your paper, respecting the unfortunate affair which occurred here during my absence last year, as follows: "In our contests with the Barbary states, we have always put them in the wrong. But in this instance the Dey was right. No consul should leave his house, without his drogman, the guard appointed by the Dey. If he does, it is at his peril, and every officer knows it." As these remarks are founded in error, and coming from you, are calculated to mislead the public opinion, in a case of considerable political importance, I rely upon your liberality for publishing the following reply to them in explanation.

In Barbary, usages and customs exist in the place of laws or regulations by authority, and these are founded upon existing facts and circumstances, necessarily varying in all the different regencies. For instance, the right of asylum is sacred in Tunis and Tripoli, and does not exist here. In Tunis there is a large Christian population; the government, is dishonest and factious, and the populace insolent and fanatical; which are sufficient reasons why consuls, whose duty it is to avoid receiving as well as giving offence, should be attended in public; for the same reasons probably several drogmen, (I believe five), are attached to each consulate, and serve as guards. In Algiers, there is but one drogman attached to each consulate, who is usually an elderly man, of a certain respectability of character; he precedes the consul in all official visits, attends in all cases of business as his official organ of communication; but is never considered as his personal guard, or attendant in ordinary cases. To such consuls as have country residences, the regency assigns, if requested, a janissary for their protection against any depredation upon their premises, who sometimes, attend their consuls in their excursions, particularly when ladies are of the party; but the practice is by no means general. In Algiers, there are no foreign residents, except consuls, whose persons are consequently all generally known; the government is strong, the police vigilant and severe, and I have ever found the populace civil at least: even the Christian slaves formerly were efficiently pro-

tected from popular insult. Hence the custom of consuls being attended in public, if it ever existed in the extent mentioned in your remarks, has been gradually done away; since my time, consuls travel with as much freedom in Algiers as in any other country; and this I have always regarded as one of the most important conquests of civilization over barbarism. The Turks, who govern here exclusively, are, from policy as well as character, haughty, arrogant and overbearing; they pretend that they have a right to capture any ship found at sea without a Mediterranean pass, and they would willingly have it understood that consuls enjoy protection here, not of right, but from their courtesy, which they would give or withhold, according to the dictates of interest. I have had occasion to discuss both these questions with the Algerine government; and, as I believe, with complete success. If it were once understood here, that my country will not protect me from insult, but on conditions not required by usage, and impracticable, but at great expense and intolerable inconvenience, as I have not at my disposal the usual means of conciliation in Barbary, namely, costly presents, I must confine myself to my house, or run a daily risk of outrage or assassination. Of the unfortunate affair in question, it is not my business to speak here, but I can allege, in proof of the above, that, during eight years, I have been in the habit of moving about this country undisturbed, and generally out of uniform, without ever suffering the slightest impediment or inconvenience. During the same period, I have received the most positive assurances that the author of any insult offered to my servants, should, on complaint, be punished in the most exemplary manner; I, of course, pledging myself for their correct deportment; and these assurances have, on several occasions, had their fullest effects, as might be proved by reference to the journals of this consulate. Thus, after these people have, by the operation of a variety of causes, been brought, in a measure, within the pale of the law of nations, which I have always pleaded with them as my shield and protection, would it be polite, prudent or humane, to break down those established barriers by declaring the murder of a consul legal, if he happens to be caught in the streets without his drogaman? You may object, sir, that I have the same means of guarding my person here that the consuls have who reside near the other regencies; in which case, I reply, that no native in Algiers can occupy any post of trust or responsibility, and that the Turks are a sort of gentlemen who never serve without being well paid for it. It would require a numerous *corps de gardes* to give the protection implied by your remark to a family here. In short, if the independent standing which we have acquired in this country means any thing, the regency must be held accountable for any violence offered to the person of the consul; the government of the United States, on their part, taking care to punish him with the utmost rigor for any abuse of his privileges.

I am, respectfully sir, your most obt. serv't,

WM. SHALER,

Consul gen. of the United States.

Algiers, April 1st, 1823.

Law Intelligence.

FROM THE NEW LONDON GAZETTE.

Bank of the United States vs. Sill.

This case came up, by a writ of error, to the supreme court of Connecticut, at the July term, 1823,

to reverse a judgment in the court below, in an action at law, in favor of Sill against the bank. The facts were found by a special verdict, and were briefly these: The plaintiff, below, in December, 1819, was the owner of a bank bill of the United States bank, in the hands of his agent in Ohio. For the purpose of transmitting it safely by mail, from Ohio to the plaintiff, in Connecticut, it was divided into halves, and one part forwarded by mail, to the plaintiff, which was duly received; and afterwards the remaining half was put into the mail, but never reached the plaintiff. This was done subsequent to the publication of the notice by the directors, that the bank would not pay notes voluntarily cut, unless upon the production of all the parts. The plaintiff applied to the bank for payment, which was refused upon any other terms than those specified in the notice. Judgment was rendered in the court below for the plaintiff, for the amount of bill and interest from the time of the demand and refusal of payment. To reverse that judgment the present writ of error was brought.

The case was argued by Dagget and Law for the plaintiffs, and Goddard and Waite, for defendant in error.

It was urged, on the part of the plaintiffs in error, that the holders of a half bill could not recover in a court of law unless he produced both parts, or proved the actual destruction of the part not produced—that if the holder of the note voluntarily cut it into parts and lost one of them, it amounted to a voluntary destruction of the note, and discharged the maker; and that, at all events, the bank could not be rendered liable for acts done subsequent to the publication of the notice.

But the court decided, that, as the plaintiff below proved himself the owner of the whole bill, and the possessor of one half, he was entitled to recover, on the ground that neither the finder nor any subsequent holders of the lost half could sustain an action against the bank, because he could not prove himself the owner of the whole bill; that, as the bill in this case was not cut for the purpose of discharging the bank or destroying the bill, but for its security, by lessening the chances of a loss by mail, the bank was not thereby discharged. That the publication of the notice could not change the law, nor vary the legal obligation of the contract—Judgment affirmed.

The mail robbery—in Ohio.

Chillicothe, July 5. It will be seen, by the following article, that John Reese, who was, some weeks since, committed to the gaol of this county, on suspicion of having robbed the mail, on the morning of the 28th of May last, has been again set at liberty by judge Byrd. On this extraordinary proceeding, we can, at this time, offer no comment, our sheet being already filled up. We may observe, however, that, in his recapitulation of the evidence, the judge has omitted a number of very material points. We do not believe there is a man in this state, the judge excepted, who, after hearing the testimony, as given here, when Reese was examined before justice Patterson, would not say, that the defendant ought, at least, to have been held to bail, to answer to the charge against him before a jury of his country. The statement in the Village Register, that the gentlemen of Chillicothe, who were active in procuring the apprehension of Reese, intended to "resist the writ, and to take the prisoner to Wheeling to be tried," is altogether destitute of founda-

tion. The writ was peaceably complied with; and, although it was feared, from judge Byrd's former decision, that the supposed criminal would again be acquitted, *let the testimony against him be ever so strong*, there was no disposition here to resist it, much less to remove the prisoner to Wheeling.—The citizens of this place have done all in their power to bring the offender to justice. If their efforts have proved unsuccessful, it is not their fault; and should mail robberies hereafter become common in Ohio, we hope the blame may be laid at the right door. In our next, we intend to publish a full statement of this case, from the first apprehension of Reese, to his final acquittal by our district judge.

[Supporter.]

United States } In custody, on a charge of rob-
vs. } bing or stealing from the mail of the
John Reese, } United States, certain papers of value and letters containing money, as specified in the mittimus.

The defendant was committed to the gaol of Ross county, under a mittimus from Peter Patterson, esq. a justice of the peace. On the 25th day of June, 1823, in virtue of an order from the honorable Charles W. Byrd, district judge of the United States for the district of Ohio, a writ of habeas corpus, issued from the clerk's office of the United States' district court, directed to the keeper of the gaol of Ross county, commanding, in the usual form, the defendant to be brought before the said judge, at Sinking Springs, in said district, on the first instant. In obedience to the writ, James Clifford, sheriff of Ross county, appeared with the defendant in his custody, before the judge, at the time and place appointed, and returned upon the said writ, that the defendant was committed to his custody on the 10th day of June, 1823, and was detained by him in virtue of a mittimus from the justice of the peace aforesaid, a copy of which was made part of the return.

Mr. Bond appeared for the United States; Mr Fitzgerald and Mr. Kirby for the defendant. The counsel for the defendant moved for his discharge on the following grounds:

1st. That no judicial officer under the state government has authority to execute the criminal laws of the United States; the delegation of such authority by the act of congress, being in contravention of the constitution of the United States.

2d. That, if such act of congress were constitutional, it must be construed to confer such power in cases only where a judicial officer of the United States is not convenient.

3d. That it was not competent for a justice of the peace to arrest and commit, where the party had been previously arrested, the offence inquired into by a judge of the United States, and the accused discharged upon the same evidence that was heard before the justice of the peace. The counsel for the defendant produced the depositions of sundry witnesses, certified by the justice, as embracing the whole evidence on the inquiry before him; and urged, that, though there were several witnesses among them who were not before the judge, yet that their testimony did not strengthen the case.

For the United States it was argued:

1st. That the act of congress was constitutional; and that the power conferred upon the state authorities might be executed by them in any case, whether a judge of the United States were convenient or not.

2d. That the return of the officer shows the defendant to be properly charged with a specific offence against the United States, and to be regularly committed to answer therefor; and it was not competent for the judge to go beyond the writ and the return in this inquiry.

3d. That, if the judge would go beyond the writ and return, the depositions produced show, that the justice of the peace had other and strong evidence, in addition to that heard by the judge, on the inquiry before him, viz: the testimony of William Creighton, sen. post-master at Chillicothe; Thomas Jones, the stage driver from Bainbridge to Chillicothe; Joseph G. White,* a passenger, who rode on the seat with the stage driver from Sinking Spring, where the defendant took his seat in the stage to Bainbridge; Sarah Bramble, the wife of the innkeeper in Chillicothe, where the defendant stopped on his arrival; and Thomas Orr, whose evidence, when considered in connection with that of the others, could leave no doubt as to the defendant's guilt.

4th. That, whether the evidence be the same or not, there was sufficient to warrant the judge in recommitting or holding the defendant to security, to answer for the offence.

The argument being closed, the judge observed, the defendant was arrested under a warrant, issued by a justice of the peace, in Highland county, on a charge of having committed a theft out of the mail of the United States, on or about the 28th day of May, and was brought before me. Five days were allowed for the collection of the witnesses, and the marshal of the United States was sent for. On the day of trial, Mr. Murphy appeared as counsel for the United States, and a full examination was had. It appeared that certain papers containing fifty five dollars, and the half of a check on the bank of the United States, were stolen from the mail at some place between Paris, Ky. and Bainbridge, Ohio, a distance of 100 miles; but there was no evidence shewing that the defendant was the offender. There was evidence shewing that the mail bags are sometimes neglected; and we all know that many of them are good for nothing; being in many places worn out or torn, so that their contents may be lost or pilfered.

I was satisfied that there was no ground of complaint against the defendant, and accordingly discharged him; and this was done with the approbation of the gentleman who represented the United States.

In the present inquiry, I am of opinion, that the law of the United States is constitutional; but, after a judge of the United States has once inquired into the ground of the offence against the United States, and discharged the party, it is improper for a judge of the state court to interfere.

I will not contend for the right to go beyond the writ and the return, as I think the inquiry is thus limited; but it sufficiently appears to me, from the inspection of the mittimus, which is made part of the return, that the defendant is in custody on a charge of the same offence, which I have once inquired into; therefore, as it is so, I should be inconsistent with myself if I did not discharge him; and he is discharged accordingly.

*On the first inquiry before judge Byrd, it is understood to have been mutually agreed, that Joseph G. White would testify to the same facts which were proven by Russel Asher, a witness who was then examined.

District Tonnage of the United States.

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States, on Dec. 31, 1821.
[Laid before the House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1823.]

DISTRICTS.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED & LICENSED.		LICENSED UNDER 20 TS		Aggregate of each district.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	coast trade	Cod fishery	
	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	
Passamaquoddy, Maine	904 38	3,348 47	935 15	162 83	351 84	132 20	5,835 02
Machias	375 71	112 10	3,163 44	.	180 61	135 89	3,967 85
Frenchman's Bay .	1,803 06	62 50	4,468 01	.	440 58	436 27	7,210 47
Penobscot	3,810 61	150 93	10,018 43	.	506 23	895 91	15,382 26
Belfast	2,005 16	463 10	4,784 13	.	90 71	134 55	7,477 70
Waldoborough . .	3,292 76	300 58	15,375 54	23 55	276 86	1,445 31	20,714 75
Wiscasset	1,332 17	39 65	5,932 87	.	83 32	1,270 21	8,658 32
Bath	9,265 11	747 53	9,292 00	.	231 27	601 74	20,137 70
Portland	22,270 77	874 85	9,023 16	.	797 72	906 18	33,872 78
Saco	788 39	.	1,956 63	.	11 77	109 75	2,956 64
Kennebunk	7,979 23	431 37	827 58	.	34 9	100 09	9,373 29
York	386 10	.	659 45	231 30	25 46	82 87	1,385 28
Portsmouth, N. Hamp.	16,510 05	957 41	5,926 79	168 17	69 31	117 58	23,749 41
Vermont	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newburyport, Mass.	9,454 44	499 57	10,277 38	.	250 57	210 73	20,692 79
Ipswich	279 39	.	1,268 67	.	30 25	235 03	1,813 41
Gloucester	2,418 64	211 62	5,869 71	.	151 34	2,097 61	10,749 07
Salem	25,784 14	311 81	8,367 40	.	155 19	217 46	34,836 10
Marblehead	4,005 78	100 70	6,972 25	287 23	198 89	.	11,565 00
Boston	86,749 46	11,211 88	41,011 66	3,836 37	691 00	841 67	144,342 19
Plymouth	6,436 37	104 00	13,308 75	144 51	119 06	196 86	20,299 65
Dighton	734 84	197 70	4,038 27	.	29 64	.	5,000 55
New-Bedford	21,639 64	323 60	12,347 40	.	168 23	46 87	34,525 84
Barnstable	1,340 79	130 60	16,661 31	.	516 90	79 39	18,729 14
Edgartown	914 59	.	1,093 72	.	51 74	.	2,060 15
Nantucket	23,968 70	166 54	5,810 69	178 48	302 83	.	30,427 39
Providence, R. Island	15,077 36	233 20	4,586 64	.	42 15	.	19,939 40
Bristol	6,865 81	168 31	1,754 61	49 45	52 29	.	8,890 57
New Port	5,948 48	163 84	3,535 03	.	344 11	18 12	10,009 63
Middletown, Conn.	6,030 67	43 49	8,959 15	.	765 28	.	15,798 64
New London	3,398 79	419 54	6,446 94	.	469 71	466 73	11,201 86
New Haven	3,967 08	.	5,976 15	.	478 67	.	10,421 90
Fairfield	225 18	.	8,005 05	.	151 90	.	8,382 18
Genessee, New York	313 64	53 81	647 38	.	6 17	.	1,021 10
Champlain	566 44	.	.	.	.	.	566 44
Hudson	163 23	.	2,187 31	77 16	118 62	.	2,546 37
New York	105,605 81	8,791 81	115,387 42	.	6,275 56	99 33	236,160 08
Sag Harbor	1,970 08	292 52	3,103 22	.	246 90	62 87	5,674 69
Oswego	228 37	.	578 47	.	189 57	.	996 46
Niagara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buffalo Creek	340 85	.	754 12	.	35 38	.	1,130 40
Sackett's Harbor . .	.	423 79	424 85	31 07	.	.	879 76
Oswegatchie	.	.	191 41	.	.	.	191 41
Cape Vincent	74 77	.	8,386 66	.	732 94	.	9,194 47
Perth Amboy, N. J.	.	.	2,597 52	.	205 44	.	2,803 01
Little Egg Harbor . .	69 58	.	1,662 15	.	139 69	.	1,871 47
Burlington	.	.	12,973 41	.	1,683 34	.	14,656 75
Bridgetown	.	63 37	5,943 24	.	117 65	.	6,124 31
Great Egg Harbor . .	52,343 30	6,782 85	22,086 59	.	2,868 94	.	84,091 78
Philadelphia, Penn.	160 04	.	104 08	.	20 18	.	284 30
Presque Isle	234 86	443 69	8,950 35	89 10	860 69	.	10,578 79
Wilmington, Del. . .	39,754 54	6,065 48	22,839 59	.	2,775 89	.	71,435 60
Baltimore, Maryland	.	.	1,832 75	.	99 01	.	1,981 76
Chester	.	.	14,492 88	.	1,794 24	.	16,287 17
Oxford	639 39	.	18,167 61	.	2,578 85	.	21,385 88
Vienna	.	.	471 68	.	.	.	471 68
Havre de Grace . . .	153 73	.	5,855 14	244 86	1,057 43	.	7,311 26
Snowhill	.	.	2,318 37	.	592 93	.	2,911 35
Annapolis	.	.	2,117 57	.	94 91	.	2,212 53
Nottingham	.	.	2,596 76	.	261 78	.	2,858 59
St. Mary's	2,427 77	263 44	2,816 57	100 00	155 20	.	5,763 08
Georgetown, Columbia	4,994 10	808 02	5,313 94	169 81	1,706 69	.	12,992 66
Alexandria	.	.	271 88	.	207 86	.	479 79
Hampton, Virginia . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ABSTRACT OF TONNAGE--Concluded.

DISTRICTS.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED & LICENSED.		LICENSED UNDER 20 TS		Aggregate of each district.
	Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary	coast, trade	cod fishery	
	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th	Tons. 95th
Norfolk, Virginia	4,087 76	1,831 48	10,096 77	3,243 02	2,386 15	.	21,645 28
Petersburg	1,428 94	453 75	2,183 20	256 35	637 66	.	4,960 05
Richmond	1,728 09	687 84	4,184 65	1,167 90	185 52	.	7,954 15
York Town	.	.	999 90	240 87	.	.	1,240 86
East River	531 19	36 83	1,994 90	.	398 64	.	2,761 66
Tappahannock	555 35	496 60	5,223 94	.	951 20	.	7,227 19
Yeocomico	.	.	2,543 49	.	713 71	.	3,257 25
Dumfries	.	.	2,102 88	.	463 17	.	2,565 10
Folly Landing	500 41	.	1,961 10	.	1,124 44	.	3,586 00
Cherrystone	77 47	.	1,236 53	41 75	718 00	.	2,073 80
South Quay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilmington, N. C.	502 29	3,946 77	1,237 55	475 07	115 47	.	6,277 25
Newbern	2,573 28	400 82	1,621 84	.	392 30	.	4,988 34
Washington	267 01	267 28	2,154 10	224 17	894 91	.	3,807 52
Edenton	1,089 89	806 53	4,889 41	82 50	1,252 24	.	8,120 67
Camden	644 03	1,107 77	2,772 30	.	1,123 39	.	5,647 54
Beaufort	408 87	424 04	438 37	63 70	393 39	.	1,628 67
Plymouth	252 42	29 35	524 27	30 65	.	.	836 74
Ocracoke	148 81	507 38	1,088 62	.	17 20	.	1,762 11
Georgetown, S. C.	34 30	222 14	862 73	.	.	.	1,119 22
Charleston	10,429 75	5,563 08	12,471 48	3,089 85	295 28	.	31,849 54
Beaufort	.	.	316 21	.	66 29	.	382 50
Savannah, Georgia	4,839 18	2,254 92	2,762 02	931 26	306 45	.	11,093 88
Sunbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Darien	663 05	274 91	1,042 67	56 25	159 48	.	2,196 46
Hardwich	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Mary's	193 90	.	313 56	158 32	175 40	.	1,041 28
Cuyahoga, Ohio	212 86	.	258 55	.	.	.	471 45
Miami	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandusky	118 40	.	43 04	.	83 88	.	245 37
New Orleans, Lou.	8,053 12	8,191 33	22,836 46	2,224 24	7,827 88	.	49,133 13
Teche	.	.	144 33	.	80 92	.	225 30
Mobile, Alabama	565 03	523 65	2,119 19	.	1,773 23	.	4,981 15
Detroit, Michigan	262 52	40 79	228 84	.	74 01	.	606 26
Michilimackinac	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Result	546,063 82	73,832 53	594,631 07	18,080 44	55,408 80	10,941 89	1298,958 70

Recapitulation of the Tonnage of the United States for the year 1821.

The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States, on the last day of December, 1821, is stated at										1,298,958	70
Whereof--Permanent registered tonnage										546,063	82
Temporary do. do.										73,832	53
Total registered tonnage,										619,896	40
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage										594,631	07
Temporary do. do.										18,030	44
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,										*612,711	51
Licensed vessels under 20 tons, employed in											
coasting trade,										55,408	80
cod fishery,										10,941	80
Total licensed tonnage under 20 tons										66,350	74
As above,										1,298,958	70

*Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there was employed

In the Coasting trade	559,435	57
Whale fishery	1,924	40
Cod fishery	51,351	49

As above, 612,711 51

Natural History.

From the Upper Canada Weekly Register.

SIR: I beg leave to send you the following account of a very extraordinary phenomenon which lately occurred in the waters of Lake Erie, which you are at liberty to use in any way you think proper. I am, &c.

A. H. BURWELL.

Port Talbot, June 20th, 1823.

On or about the 30th May last, a little after sunset, Lake Erie was observed to take a sudden and extraordinary rise, the weather being fine and clear, and the lake calm and smooth. It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle creeks, which are twenty miles apart. At Otter creek it came in, without the least previous intimation, in a swell of *nine feet perpendicular height*, as was afterwards ascertained, rushed violently up the channel, drove a schooner, of 35 tons burthen, from her moorings, threw her upon high ground, and rolled over the ordinary beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half, and to overflow its banks where water was never before seen by seven or eight feet. The noise occasioned by its rushing with such rapidity along the winding channel, was truly astonishing. It was witnessed by a number of persons.

At Kettle creek, several men were drawing a fish net in the lake, when suddenly they saw the water coming upon them in the manner above mentioned; and, letting go their net, they ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, and swept them forward with great force; but, being expert swimmers, they escaped unhurt. The man who was in the skiff, pulling in the sea line, was drove with it a considerable distance over the flat, and grounded upon a small eminence until the water subsided. There were three successive swells, as at Otter creek, and the effects up the creek were the same, with this difference, the water only rose 7 feet. In both cases, the lake, after the three swells had spent their force, gradually subsided, and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquility. It was observed at other places along the shore, but the high steep banks did not admit of the same observation. In all, however, there was a general correspondence as to the height of the rise.

Conjecture will doubtless be awake as to the cause of this most remarkable phenomenon; but it must only be conjectured, for it was unattended with any circumstance that could remotely hint at a probable cause. But such was the fact, and it must furnish its own comment.

CHRONICLE.

Smith Thompson, secretary of the navy, has been appointed a judge of the supreme court of the United States in the place of judge Livingston, deceased, but will not immediately enter on the duties of that office. He was on the bench of the supreme court of the state of N. Y. for sixteen years, and is supposed to be eminently fitted for his new station.

The U. S. brig Enterprise. This interesting vessel was wrecked on Little Curraoa on the 8th of July. Captain Gallagher, and all his officers and crew, with the rigging, spars and even the guns of the brig, were saved. She was thought to be twenty miles distant from the place on which she grounded—the weather was thick and the land not visible.

Henry C. Turner, who was convicted of robbing the mail in South Carolina, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, has been pardoned by the president of the United States!

Rochester, N. Y. by a census just taken, is found to contain 3731 inhabitants—in 1814 there were only about 6 or 700 persons in this village; in 1812, there was no village where Rochester now is.

The western waters. The St. Genevieve, (Missouri), Correspondent of June 17, says:—"The Big Field of this town, containing upwards of 7000 acres, was entirely under water, and in some parts from four to eight feet deep. Very little of the grain which had been planted, remains; and the poor French population of this town, who entirely live by their cultivation in the Big Field, will be driven to the greatest distress, or forced to seek a subsistence in the interior. The Mississippi was higher than ever it was known to be before, except in the year 1811."

The Sea-serpent. We have another affidavit, made by a person who adduces the very best recommendation of his character, of the appearance of some huge animal in the harbor of Nashant, on the 12th ult. The witness says that he had a fair view of it for thirty minutes. Its head was elevated about two feet, followed by seven or eight *hunched* about 6 feet apart, and raised about 6 inches out of the water. Its motion was undulatory.

An animal of the tyger species, and supposed to be one of the largest kind from Mexico, has lately been seen in Kentucky. Two experienced hunters fired at him 12 times, without bringing him down, though it is probable that every shot struck him, as the line of his retreat was marked with blood. He was seen a few days after making his way into Tennessee. The print of the paws of this animal made in the earth, corresponds with the reports made of his great bulk.

Rapid travelling. The Providence Journal tells us that a gentleman, citizen of Upper Alabama, arrived in this town on Monday evening last, from Florence, Alvia, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and the gulphs of Florida and Mexico, being a distance of five thousand and fifty-five miles, at the rate of one hundred and ninety miles per day.

Interesting facts. It has been stated to us by a gentleman of respectability, who has been at some pains to ascertain the fact, that an instance is not known of the *Small Pox* having been taken west of the Ohio river—that, although emigrants from the east have repeatedly been dispersed through every quarter of this country while laboring under the dire effects of the disease, and, although many of them have actually died among us under its influence, yet no instance is known of the disease having been communicated on the west side of the Ohio. It is said, on the same authority, that not a solitary instance of *Hydrophobia* is recorded as having occurred in the state of Ohio. If, in truth, these things are so, (and we are not prepared to controvert them), they are truly interesting facts, and worthy of notice.

Olive Branch.

The British stage. The great favorite of the day is a little girl named Clara Fisher. The late papers exhibit the following bill of fare for Miss Clara Fisher's benefit: Sheridan's opera of the Duenna—Isaac Mendoza, by Miss Clara Fisher; Bombastes Furioso, by Miss Clara Fisher, and the actress of all work, by Miss Clara Fisher; and this too at Drury Lane, the stage trod by Garrick and Kemble.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES, No. 23—Vol. XII.] BALTIMORE, AUG. 9, 1823. [No. 23—Vol. XXIV. WHOLE NO. 621

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The editor has been so much indisposed for the last eight or ten days, (and is so still), that he has been unable to attend to the usual details of his business, at the desk: he hopes that this circumstance will be accepted as a sufficient apology for his seeming neglect of correspondents or otherwise.

SPAIN—of the events that have happened in this interesting country, so far as the accounts have reached the United States, the details given in the present sheet are pretty extensive. The general feature of the latest intelligence, is—the defeat, disgrace and destruction of the *invaders*, through the energy of the cortes and the valor and perseverance of the Spanish nation. Our hopes may deceive us—but the prospect before us is highly encouraging to the friends of freedom. The dispersed condition of the armies of *slaves*, is most happily fitted for that state of warfare in which the Spaniards excel, and that only which they ought to adopt, in a case like the present.

FRENCH FREEDOM. The editor of the New York Evening Post has perused a letter from an American gentleman, now in London, who lately travelled through most of the French provinces, for the purpose of informing himself as to the real state of the country, and the extent of the liberty enjoyed by a people, who, only a few years ago, boasted that they were the most independent nation in the world—but who, according to his statement, are become as much the slaves of a despotic government as the subjects of the Dey of Algiers or the Cham of Tartary. The Post gives the following abstract of the contents of the letter:

No Frenchman can pass freely through his own country without a written permit from the minister; and so perfect is the system of "social order," in every part of France, that, before a man can visit a father or brother in a different town, the king's government must know whether he is tall or short, his hair brown or black, his mouth large or small, and, what must be regarded a very great hardship, where the ladies are concerned, the traveller's age must be particularly specified. A Frenchman cannot get a passport without some days premonition. The police examine their private muster roll of characters and offences; reports and supplementary reports are made on his moral and political qualities; and, if any grounds of suspicion attach to him, a secret mark is put on his passport, which indicates, to the penetrating eye of every functionary in the country, whether the individual is to be freely indulged with the privilege of locomotion, or sharply looked after. Every man in France is thus a sort of prisoner within the limits. Business is obstructed, and thousands of individuals are exposed to daily vexation and loss of time. The revolution having stripped the clergy of the immense temporalities, a name formerly given to the most beautiful and fertile spots in France, they are now every where at work, striving to prevail on the government to annul that part of the civil code of Napoleon which fixed the right to real estate in the persons of those who were then in possession. In order to recommend their claims to the Bourbons, the clergy, particularly those of them who have returned from

emigration, have become active partizans of the reigning family, and lose no opportunity of prying into the secrets of their flocks, which they scruple not to disclose to the civil authorities. The ancient nobles are also extremely active to obtain their former rank and possessions; but the efforts of these men, as they do not extend, like those of the other order, to a control over the mind, are not near so dangerous to liberty, nor so much to be feared.

In the midst of these unceasing attempts to obtain ascendancy, it is very difficult to get at the opinions of the governed. Fearful, lest what they might say should be reported to their prejudice, by the numerous spies that surround them, the French people, formerly so volatile and communicative, have become, since the restoration of the present dynasty, almost as grave and reserved as the subjects of the Turkish Sultan. Where, however, they feel at liberty to speak with freedom, they never hesitate to deplore the overthrow of Napoleon, and to execrate the Bourbon race, to which they attribute all the sufferings of France for the last fifty years. Not that they are conspicuously attached to liberal principles, or fully understand their natural rights, but that they would rather live under an imperial government, which flattered their vanity by assuming an imposing attitude, than under one which lowered them, as a nation, on the scale of European states. This, they unhesitatingly say, is the effect produced by the measures of the present rulers, and without seeming to regret the privations consequent on a state of warfare, or expressing a wish, one way or another, as to the result of the contest with Spain, they sigh for a return of the period, when France was raised to the pinnacle of glory by the splendid martial achievements of Napoleon. Give them the son of that man to reign over them, and, so powerfully are they fascinated with the charm of his name, that they would be as eager to take arms and fight under his banner, as they were in the most prosperous period of his father's career. There are in France, however, individuals who justly appreciate the principles of a free government, and who are sanguine in their hopes that these principles will attain an ascendancy. They are persuaded, that the period is not far distant when the nation, goaded on by the ruling party, will burst its fetters, and that, whether the young Napoleon is called to the throne or not, the cause of liberty will stand a better chance under any form of government than the present, which aims at establishing arbitrary sway, and placing the people on a level with the brute creation. While declaiming against the attempt to place Spain in a similar situation, they calculate on the certain destruction of the invading army, and look forward to that event as the signal for a general rising of the French people, who, they flatter themselves, when once roused, and, in conjunction with the people of Spain and Portugal, will be more than a match for all the other powers of Europe, should they unite their forces against them.

The writer of this letter promises, in his next, to detail the observations he had made on the aspect of the country, as regards its cultivation, and on the customs, manners and condition of the inhabitants, which we hope to be able to publish. At the present portentous moment, so pregnant with events in.

volving the future happiness or misery of millions of human beings, the remarks of an intelligent and apparently disinterested observer, on the aspect of the political horizon in those countries where these great scenes are acting, cannot but be interesting to the generality of our readers.

CORONATION EXPENSES. In the British house of commons, on the 9th of June, the attention of the house was called to the subject of the *coronation expenses* by Mr. HUME. He said—

The promise given by the chancellor of the exchequer, before the coronation, was, that the expenses would certainly not exceed the estimate of £100,000. It now turned out to be £238,000, the remainder of which was taken from the French indemnities. Estimates, so totally disagreeing with the expenses, were a folly and a farce. The government had no more right to appropriate this sum to the purpose for which it had been used than they had to apply any other part of the public money without the vote of the house. There were some items of the vote which were so enormous that it would be impossible to pass them by without inquiry. For the furniture and decoration of Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, a sum of £111,000 was charged. The house and the public had, he thought, a right to know the several items of which this charge was composed. The master of the robes was set down at £24,700 for his majesty's robes. Of what service was it to attempt the relief of public burdens, by cutting down small clerks and inflicting distress upon individuals, when such sums were expended for such purposes? A charge was also made for a diamond crown. Now, he had no objection, if such a bauble were necessary to grace the ceremony of the coronation, that it should be used, if the expense was kept within reasonable bounds; but he was informed, he did not know whether accurately or not, that this crown had been made in the year 1819, and that it had been kept on hire from the jeweller at the expense of 8 or £9,000. He thought this ought to be explained. The next item to which he called the attention of the house, was one of £50,000 to the surveyor of the works for the fitting up of Westminster Abbey and the Hall. Every body knew that large contributions had been made from many of the public departments in workmen and materials, and, therefore, it was fit that the reason why so great an expense had been incurred on this account should be explained. There were a variety of other items, which, though not of so large an amount, equally required investigation. There was one, in particular, which he thought might have been dispensed with: it was a sum of £3,000 paid to sir George Naylor, towards the expense of that account of the ceremony which had been published. If it were indeed worth while to hand down to posterity a description of this ceremony, he thought there were many historians who would be glad, for the praise and patronage of the crown, to perform it; and if not, the expense should be paid by those who wanted the work. He reproached the ministry with having shown very bad faith in calling for so small a sum as had been originally mentioned as the probable expense of the coronation, and afterwards proposing a vote to the amount of upwards of £238,000. They knew that, if the latter sum had been originally asked for, it would not have been granted. He would also accuse the chancellor of the exchequer and his colleagues of having violated the public faith, by taking money to which they had no right. By a vote of the house,

it was laid down that a minister, applying public money, without the sanction of an appropriation bill, was guilty, at the least, of a high disrespect. He referred to a speech of the minister, in 1821, in which credit was taken for a sum of £500,000, due to this country on account of the indemnity from France, and which, it was then distinctly stated, was to be applied to the ways and means. Of this sum he believed that £138,000 had been applied to the expenses of the coronation; and he thought, under the circumstances, that the house could not sanction so unjustifiable a proceeding. It would fail in its duty to the public if it did not call, before it proceeded one step further, or voted away one shilling more, for an examination into the profligate extravagance which this bill displayed. Whatever the delay might be, that inconvenience ought not to prevent the measure he proposed. He should, therefore, move, as an amendment—"That, as the amount of £238,238, charged as the expenses of his majesty's coronation, as stated in an account lately laid before parliament, so greatly exceeded the estimate of £100,000, submitted to the house in 1820, it is expedient, before granting any further supply to his majesty, to appoint a select committee to inquire into the circumstances which have occasioned that excess of charge, and into the several items constituting that charge, and also to inquire by what authority the sum of £138,000 has been applied to discharge the coronation expenses, without the previous sanction of the house."

Mr. Brougham hoped his honorable friend would not be induced to withdraw his motion, for the inquiry he sought was the only method by which he could hope to effect his object—Good God! was a sum of £24,000 to be paid for a dress? Some gentlemen might think it was indelicate to go into those particulars, but, for himself, he was resolved to do his duty, side by side, with his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), and he would always be found to vote for inquiry wherever it appeared to be necessary. He by no means thought the ceremony of the coronation was a trifling or unnecessary one. It was a subject of national interest that the state and splendor of the monarch should be duly supported; but it was also the bounden duty of the house to interpose when culpable extravagance appeared to have been committed. His honorable friend had been informed that the crown was levied at an expense of £8,000 or £9,000 a year; he trusted that this would be found to be untrue; it could not be necessary at any time, and certainly not after the ceremony was over. Who ever had advised such a measure, (if his hon. friend's information was correct), ought to pay for it out of his own pocket, and he would be the first to second any gentleman who should bring in a bill to make the ministers reimburse the money which this hired crown had cost. [A laugh]. Joking apart, he thought that this subject demanded inquiry.

CUBA. Unless on general principles, we are much more interested in the fate of Cuba than of Spain, for we have many times more trade with that island than with the mother country—hence the following, from a New-York paper, becomes exceedingly interesting.

The Diana, from the Havana, has furnished us with the papers of that place up to the 10th July. It appears by them, that the French governor of Martinique, count Donzelot, and the admiral Bergeret, who commands the naval forces of France in the Antilles, had made propositions to general Vives, for the preservation, under certain conditions, of a

strict neutrality, or rather of uninterrupted relations of peace between the French and Spanish colonies—which proposition Vives, with the spirit and frankness of a soldier, rejected with disdain.

The following extract from the letter of the French commander, together with don Vives' reply, is all we have time to translate:

After announcing, officially, the entrance of the French army into Spain, and giving an extract from the duke of Angoulême's proclamation in passing the Bidassoa, the French commanders say,—"The principles consecrated by his royal highness in this proclamation, lead us to hope that our governments will soon come to such an understanding as Spain, herself, shall approve. The government of France, setting out from the principle that they are not at war with Spain, has not granted, and will not grant, any commissions to cruisers. Orders have been given in these seas, to the king's ships, to permit all Spanish vessels to navigate freely, and to aid them when requisite. These very merchantmen are at liberty to trade with the French ports as freely as though we were at peace. Such Spanish ships of war as shall declare themselves subject to the authority of the king alone, shall be received and treated as allies. Only those Spanish vessels of war, or privateers, which may attack the French flag, shall be captured. Hence, your excellency will see that the intention of the king's government is to mitigate, as much as possible, the evils of war; and, in the hope that you will second its intentions, I offer to enter into stipulations with you for the preservation of peace between the French and Spanish colonies in the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico. In this event, if your excellency is disposed to recognize the sole authority of Ferdinand VIth, to declare that you are and will remain at peace with France, and that you only look upon the French as allies of Spain, then the relations of peace, commerce and good neighborhood, which have so long subsisted between our colonies, shall not experience the slightest interruption." [Here follows a long train of reasoning, to show that don Vives ought to adopt this course, and, finally, reducing into form the articles which it was supposed might be agreed upon between the parties.] The letter, after informing the governor of Havana that similar propositions would be made to the governor of Porto Rico, terminates thus—"If, contrary to our expectation, these frank and loyal offers shall be rejected, it will be with pain that we shall see ourselves constrained to assume a hostile attitude, at a moment when the wishes of our people, and the interests of the commerce of both nations, so forcibly recommend peace."

Signed by count Donzelot, governor general and intendant of Martinique.

Contree admiral Bergeter, commanding the naval forces of H. M. Christian majesty.

Don Vives' reply is as follows:

Excellent sirs—I have received your letter from the hands of the commander of the French frigate Jeanne D'Arc, announcing to me the entry of the duke of Angoulême and the French army into Spain, and proposing certain terms for the preservation of peace in these seas, &c. &c.

Such a proposition could not but astonish me. If, before taking so inconsiderate a step, you had ascertained the opinion of this island, justly scandalized by the entrance of the French armies upon the soil of Spain, without any previous declaration of war, you would have found that Havana knows how to distinguish between the acts of a government, which has made itself the tool of the holy alliance,

and the general opinion of the French nation, as expressed in the bosom of the chamber of deputies.

If your excellency had personally known me, you would have abstained from addressing to me, in a time of war, propositions which you never could imagine that a Spanish soldier, grown old in honor, and always zealous for the glory of his country, would listen to. He will never forget his duty to that country, and his obligations or fidelity to the government of the constitutional king; and he assures your excellency, that the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Havana are in unison with his own.

I have the honor to send to you a copy of my proclamation of the 24th June, announcing the unjust aggression of France, but recommending protection to the persons and property of Frenchmen, &c.

[Signed] FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

☞ The editor of the Havana Noticioso, speaking on the subject of the correspondence, uses the following strong language:

"If, says he, misfortune should attend the arms of the mother country, and some fatal destiny be reserved for that heroic nation by the Supreme Arbiter of human events, the island of Cuba, firm as a rock in the midst of the tempest, will resist, singly, the furious battalions of despotism, and afford a secure asylum to their unhappy brethren of Europe. Every where united by conviction, and yet more by the imperious necessity of our situation, we know how to manage her interests with energy and decision, in the midst of those extraordinary circumstances into which our new position has placed us. We have sworn to support the constitution; to our latest breath we will maintain that oath."

☞ The Charleston Courier has the following article—derived from later accounts from Havana:

"The warlike operations in the peninsula, are regarded in Cuba with the greatest solicitude and anxiety. The people of that island appear determined to adhere to the constitution, even should the constitutional government of the cortes be put down in Old Spain. In that event, there is a strong probability, that the island of Cuba would declare itself independent. This language was openly held at the last sitting of Ayuntamiento, at which the governor general Vives had taken great umbrage, and evinced much uneasiness. At this meeting, the governor was called upon to answer explicitly, whether he would support the constitution of 1812—his answer was ambiguous and evasive—"that he would be true to his oath." This reply was, by no means, satisfactory to the city authorities, who have since manifested a total distrust of the liberal sentiments of the governor.

On the evening of the 12th July, all the regular troops at Havana went into quarters. The governor will doubtless endeavor to keep the island to Spain, let the present contest there result as it may.

[The preceding articles were accidentally omitted in the last REGISTER, but they should be preserved. By a late arrival at Baltimore, we variously learn that the subject of the independence of the island is freely spoken of, if it should result that the constitutional system is put down in Spain.]

The captain general has issued the following proclamation—

"Inhabitants of the island of Cuba!

"While the peninsula is laboring under the most atrocious and unjust aggression that could ever be effected by the force of abuse—while the hosts of superstition and despotism present themselves with the sword in one hand, to destroy the symbol of its liberties, and with chains in the other, to sink it into

the most abject and ignominious slavery, will the faithful and generous inhabitants of this province be passive spectators of this bloody and degrading invasion? Will they behold with indifference the tyrants taking possession of, and domineering over, the ruins of a government the most liberal and the most beneficent? Will they remain tranquil and unconcerned whilst their constitutional king, and their government are wandering out of the capital of their empire? Whilst the legislature and representatives of the Spanish nation are obliged to interrupt the august functions of their ministry—whilst a foreign tyrant pretends to correct and profane the immortal work of their wisdom and munificence, and to crush the Spaniards with the same yoke, of which they were redeemed by their noble fortitude and generous magnanimity?

Eternal ignominy and disgrace would attend the inhabitants of this island; inconsolable affliction and dismay would enfeeble the hearts of their brothers in the peninsula—if they were not to receive, from the liberality and adhesion of the former, the aid which the privations and calamities they suffer require—if, whilst the natives of this island are enjoying all the comforts of tranquility and opulence, they were to be callous to compassion and to their own interests.

How can the fate of the peninsula be indifferent to the island of Cuba? They are most intimately united by the ties of blood and affinity, by the laws, by the religion, by the usages and customs; and, consequently, Cuba must necessarily participate in its misfortunes as well as in its prosperity. The alterations which may take place in Spain will shake all these provinces from one extremity to the other; and this island, now the mansion of uninterrupted peace and abundance, the asylum of the unfortunate of both worlds, may be converted into a desert, destroyed by horrors and devastations—its abundant and fertile fields covered with fragments and ashes—and those nations, which now contribute to its aggrandizement, would then become the most solicitous to foment in it an intestine dissension, with all the devastations which invariably follow.

“Constitutional authorities, inhabitants of this province! guard against this dreadful catastrophe. The most sacred duties of justice, gratitude and public convenience most imperiously require that your names should be inscribed in the registers which the first corporation presents to you. A corporation established by yourselves to preserve untainted the magna charta which elevated the Spaniards to the dignity of freemen; to watch for your prosperity and preservation, and to spread among the people the effusions of a paternal government, binding closer and closer its ties with the mother country. Your provincial deputation merits, for these motives and many more, that you should adopt the measures that it recommends, in order to support and sustain the decorum and dignity of this very country in the terrible crisis, under which she labors by the fanaticism and perfidy of some of her sons, and by the ingratitude and felony of a government to whom it owes its existence. This is the conduct expected by the political chief and captain general of this island from the generosity and patriotism, from the judgment and wisdom which its inhabitants have, at all times, manifested.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

Antonio Maria de la Torre Cardenas, Secretary.
Havana, July 20, 1823.

KENTUCKY CURRENCY. The Kentucky Reporter gives us a most shocking picture of the financial

concerns of that state. We will present the main facts in their due order:

Fact No. 1.—We understand that Mr. Wickliffe, in a powerful address in the market house, on Monday last, observed that the people were indebted to it for *declamation and stump eloquence*; but that too many *relief speeches* had been paid for in *advance*—the treasury being, as he had predicted last year, actually *insolvent*. Such is, indeed, the fact. We have it from an unquestionable source, that there is not even a paper dollar in the treasury; but, on the contrary, the treasury has overdrawn, from the Bank of the Commonwealth, *twenty three thousand nine hundred and ninety six dollars, seven-pennies*. So we go.

Fact No. 2.—In a neighboring county, a case like the following, we are informed, lately became matter of record. A poor man was sued on a note for 12 dollars, credited on the back by 6 dollars received. There was no proof that the six dollars were paid in paper, and the magistrate said he was bound to consider six dollars, six dollars, and, as paper was worth two-for-one, the amount of the note appeared to have been paid, and accordingly gave judgment for costs against the plaintiff.

Fact No. 3.—If a man refuses to pay his bond, judgment can be obtained against him for *one-half only*; and thus he clears *fifty per cent. by being sued*. If he prefer not paying even one half of his just debt, in *commonwealth paper*, he can replevy two years; and, at the expiration of two years, he may send his creditor to seek wild lands—provided, the relief legislators hold the scales of justice two years hence.

Fact No. 4.—*The appraisement law*—This is also a part of the ‘system;’ but where it comes in we do not exactly know. The whole is, however, so dovetailed that the system would not be complete without it. The poor debtor can give his house, worth ten thousand dollars, to the *relief commissioners*, to be appraised in their estimation—it will, probably, be valued at sixteen thousand, as it is to pay the mechanics six thousand dollars for building it and finding materials. The claim of the mechanics being for six, the judgment of court is three thousand. The house must sell for twelve thousand, (three-fourths the valuation), or it cannot be sold. The ‘*scaling system*’ here operates inversely. It reduces the demand of the poor mechanics *one-half*; but *advances* the value of the rich debtor’s house when it is to be sold. We cannot imagine how such a law as this can be viewed in any other light than as a *nuisance*—to abate which we hope all honest mechanics will unite on the first Monday of August.

Fact No. 5.—We hear every day industrious, intelligent, worthy people say, *commonwealth money*, bad as it is, is *better than none*! Good hard money circulates in every country in the world, where there are no laws to prevent it; and even where there are such laws, the value of the medium is based upon hard money. Every body knows, for example, that it is the hard money in Kentucky that causes the circulation of commonwealth money—The market price of rags changes and fluctuates from day to day, because more or less hard money can be had at different times for the same nominal amount of rags. Exchange is now 100 per cent. advance; it, therefore, requires two hundred dollars of commonwealth to buy one hundred good money.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain. A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia from Cadiz, and brings the latest accounts from Spain.

The king and his suite reached that city on the

16th of June; his arrival was greeted by the whole multitude of the people and troops—no disorders were committed, but the determination of all to support the constitution was demonstrated by every possible means. The cortes opened their session at Cadiz on the 15th of June. The removal from Seville was an act of the greatest energy, and must silence all the reports put out by the French of a wavering policy in the Spanish constitutionalists.

It being understood that the enemy was advancing on Andalusia, the cortes declared the sitting permanent until the business was disposed of, and, with great unanimity, resolved to proceed to Cadiz. A committee was appointed to wait on the king, to request that he would go Cadiz, and direct a meeting of the cortes there, for the safety of his person and the national representatives. The king said, that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects would allow him to leave Seville. The president of the committee respectfully urged the measure—but the king only added, "*I have spoken*," and retired. A report of those proceedings being made to the cortes, they resolved that the case of the moral incompetency of the king, provided for in the 187th article of the constitution, had occurred, and they appointed a provisional regency, consisting of Valdes, Ciscar and Vigodet, who immediately took the oath of office and entered on their duties, amidst the most lively acclamations. On the 12th of June, one of the regency presented himself to the king, and told him what had been done. He agreed to depart, but afterwards hesitated, and much agitation prevailed; but, by the evening, all the royal family, and authorities, with the troops, &c. departed.—Some of the dregs of the people, led on by friars, began a general plunder at Seville—they robbed and stripped persons of both sexes in the streets, and bid defiance to the local officers and the few troops that remained for the preservation of order, and committed the greatest excesses for three days. The following incident is related in one of the letters from Seville—"In the edifice called the hall of the inquisition, there was a considerable number of boxes of powder guarded by an officer and some soldiers of the queen's regiment. The populace being told that the boxes contained money, rushed to the hall in order to plunder them and murder the guard, but the officer, with unexampled courage, set fire to the powder and blew up the *Canaille* who had entered. Eighty persons, among them some friars, have been taken out of the ruins."

But on the 16th, the army, lately under the command of Abisbal, entered the city—being fired upon by the robbers, the general, Banos, resorted to force, and soon reduced them to order. It was expected that the French would reach Seville on the 20th June, and Banos was prepared to retire with his troops, &c.

Soon after the arrival of the cortes at Cadiz, the regency was dissolved, and the king re-habilitated.

The minister of war, ad interim, Salvador, cut his own throat with a razor, on the 18th June—it was reported that he had betrayed the cause of Spain, and endeavored to conceal from the cortes the approach of the French to Seville. Several traitors had been detected at that city and imprisoned. The French have been wretchedly disappointed by the removal of the king.

Guerilla parties were forming in every direction. Extracts of letters from sir Robert Wilson are given in the late London papers. He says 1000 men have been sent to the army from Vigo, and every man in

the town is enrolled in the militia; that the province of Galicia could be defended with 12,000 troops against the whole army of the duke of Angouleme; that Corunna is attached to the constitution. Between Vigo and Corunna he had seen 5000 men, wanting nothing but supplies and discipline to make them the best troops in the world; for a Spaniard, with water and a bit of bread, "or a kind of pea," will march 40 miles a day. With some good officers and now commissioned officers, (British), sir Robert pledges himself to raise an army of 25,000 men in two months, if he can only get arms and equipments.

Cadiz is blockaded by a French squadron. Provisions of all sorts are in demand.

Wherever the French are, parties of their enemies are round about them, and it is believed that the invaders have lost many men. The five Spanish armies are still embodied; and, on the whole, the accounts are encouraging, the amount of treason being less than was expected.

Gen. Banos, appointed political chief of Seville, levied a contribution of 50,000 dollars on the ecclesiastical council as some retribution for the excesses committed by the populace.

The cortes sent a message to the king to compliment him on his happy arrival at Cadiz, for which he thanked them! The attempt of the French to secure his person, was well managed; but the decision of the cortes defeated the design.

The Spanish accounts, as far as they go, are the opposite of the French. There are the details of a battle near Talavera, wherein Zayas claims a victory, having made 900 prisoners. The garrison of Santona made a sally, and destroyed 200 of the factious, making also 105 prisoners. The political chief of Vigo gives a pleasing account of his success against the factious. Morillo, at the head of his troops, calls them to victory, saying he will rather die than give up. The French suffered a defeat about 12 leagues from Barcelona. We have no additional news from Mina.

Gen. Charles Lallemand has published the following address to his old fellow soldiers, (the French), dated at Cadiz, June 20—

Fellow soldiers—Circumstances and the misfortunes of France have separated us, but we remain united in feeling and principle. Shall we do nothing for France? My friends, her fate is in your hands. You have but to will it and her wrongs will be avenged; servitude and degradation averted; her glory and prosperity restored. You know the wishes of the French people. Become their deliverers—emancipate France from the yoke of the strangers who domineer over her—chase away that miserable faction of Coblentz, against whom you fought so long, and who have never ceased to array Europe against you—expel a government which daily brings fresh disgrace upon France, as the price of permission to oppress her.

The enterprize is worthy of you; it is great; it is generous; success is certain, as it depends upon yourselves. Who could beat down France and Spain united? Do not Italy, Belgium, Germany, all wait the signal from you? Will not all nations applaud the intrepid and self-devoted men who shall give it? Will you not have the aid of all nations who want only a rallying point? Dare to become as much. The most splendid glory will be your reward. You will be the saviours, the benefactors of your country; she will bless you—you will become the heroes of your time, and open for yourselves the finest path to immortality.

My friends—be not deaf to the voice of a fellow soldier, whose frankness and disinterestedness must be known to you. Admit not the idea of personal ambition on my part. Let him who shall first set the example consider me as the first of his soldiers."

Cadiz may be said to be almost impregnable. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, with all his skill and power, and with all Spain at his feet, could not capture it. The disposition of the people, as at present manifested, is, never to submit to the dictation of foreigners in questions of national right.

A London paper mentions that a vessel was about to sail for Spain, with 1000 casks of gun-powder and many thousand stand of arms.

Other accounts have been received from Spain, via Havana, but not of so late date as the preceding. They state, however, in a very positive manner, that an express had been received at Cadiz from Mina, giving an account of a splendid victory over an united French and traitor force of 4000 men, under command of *Donnadieu*, in which the latter lost 424 men killed, 300 prisoners, 200 mules laden with gold and silver to the value of a million and an half of francs, 3 cannons, and great quantities of arms and ammunition. We have had several rumors of some such battle, and should surely place implicit confidence, in the present account, unless because of the reception of later dates from Cadiz: but it is possible that the papers which may have contained a notice of this victory were, by some mischance, not forwarded.

It is also stated, positively, that the French have met with an "immense loss" at Santona—but they acknowledge only 200 dead and some missing.

Portugal has perfectly returned to "legitimacy." The Lisbon Gazette, of the 12th June, contains a long list of *officers*, naval and military, who, when the king of Portugal made his triumphal entry into Lisbon, on the 5th, unharnessed the mules of his coach and drew the vehicle themselves a considerable distance. The list presents *colonels*, *captains*, bearing some of the most distinguished names of Portugal, and was published *officially* after having been solemnly read in the presence of the parties *who had the honor to supplant the mules*.

The same gazette gives the following decree of the king of Portugal.

"Considering the manifold resolution taken on the 27th May, of the present year, by the Infant *Don Miguel*, my beloved and estimable son, and the fidelity with which he carried it into effect, laying thus the foundation of the great events which have resulted in the overthrow of a violent and anarchical system; considering also the liberty which I now enjoy, to give my subjects a constitution, in analogy with their customs and manners, and more conformable to the representative constitutions of the other monarchies of Europe—and wishing to give the said Infant an additional proof of the confidence I have in him, I have resolved that he shall be called into the department of war, when any important business relating to the army is under discussion."

On the 11th June, the king abrogated, by decree, that article of the convention of the 8th March, 1823, between Spain and Portugal, by which it was stipulated that the insurgents of one country, taking refuge in the other, might be pursued thither. The decree forbids the entrance of any Spanish armed force into Portugal, *vice versa*; it says:

"As for those who are stiled in the said article the factions, they are truly the worthy Portuguese who declared themselves the first defenders of the throne and enemies of the revolutionary faction,

whose iron yoke has brought so many calamities and almost total ruin on this kingdom."

Further details are not necessary—but if Spain should triumph, the king and his priests will probably repent the violation of their oaths.

The first movement made at Lisbon, (says the National Gazette), in the last political revolution, was by the king's son, the Infant Don Miguel, who, on the 28th of May, rushed into the public square, with about 40 cavalry and between 3 and 400 infantry, proclaimed religion, the king and queen, and death to the constitution, and left the city. He was soon followed by an additional portion of the infantry; and a proclamation, signed by the king, was issued on the 30th *against* him, in which the troops of the garrison, who had joined him, were accused of perjury, and his majesty said—"Faithful to my oath, to the religion of our forefathers, *I shall maintain the constitution which I accepted freely*. I have never once been false to my word." On the same day, his most faithful majesty left Lisbon *himself*, with the rest of the regular troops, and his proclamation, against the *constitution* and constitutional party, is dated the next day, (31st May), at Villa Franca de Xira.

The suddenness of these changes and self contradiction, shews what miserable puppets are such monarchs as the kings of Spain and Portugal. They signify a declaration under the dictates of the party that predominates for the moment. The "royal word" will become proverbial for futility.—As long as the *prestige* or charm of the royal dignity lasts among the people, the legitimate is used as a pageant and automaton. Happy the nation from whose imaginations the spell has departed; among whom this game is at an end!

Declaration and protest of the cortes of Portugal.

The representatives of the Portuguese nation, assembled in extraordinary cortes, finding themselves deprived of executive power to carry into effect their decisions, and being abandoned by the armed force, declare themselves under an impossibility at present of discharging their functions in the matters for which they were convened. And, inasmuch as the continuation of their sittings might cause the nation to be despised in the persons of their representatives, without hope of public advantage, they suspend their sitting, until the permanent deputation now in activity, or the president of the cortes, shall judge it proper to recall the representatives, who protest, in the name of their constituents, against whatever change or modification may be made in the constitution of the year 1822.—Lisbon, palace of the government, 2nd June, 1823.

Turkey and Greece. The Turkish fleet, including the Egyptian and Barbary squadrons, is said to amount to 120 vessels—and their land forces that are to operate against the Greeks, are 80,000 strong. It is supposed that they intend to attack Samos with all their power: if so, it is apprehended that the island will be treated as Scio has been; but, perhaps, the Greek fleet may prevent the design. The patriots are fully aware of the preparations of their late imperious and unprincipled masters—they have fortified the isthmus of Corinth, collected their forces, and appear to be well supplied with the munitions of war; and, what is far more important, they seem to be harmoniously united for the common defence. Ulysses commanded at Athens, at which place every thing was quiet about the 1st of April.

The situation of the Greeks at Salonica is represented as truly deplorable. The Pacha had caused

deep ditches to be dug for the interment of Greeks, Jews, and even Turks, whom he considered friendly to the independence of Greece, and on whom he caused the sentence of death to be executed in the silence of night.

The daughter of a Greek, called *Spatar*, has traversed the islands in the garb of a warrior, and called upon the young men to enlist under the banners of their country. She recruited, by her activity and enthusiastic eloquence, sixteen companies of fifty men each, placed herself at their head, and proceeded with them to Napoli di Romania.

There have been great rejoicings at Constantinople on account of the birth of a little boy, by one of the women of the Sultan. He has been named Abdoulmeschid, or Servant of the Glorious God.

Destruction of Pirates.

Copy of a letter from commodore Porter to the secretary of the navy.

Sea Gull, Allenton, }
Thompson's Island, July 17, 1823. }

SIR: It is with infinite satisfaction I do myself the honor to lay before you, lieut. commandant Watson's official report of the almost total annihilation of the crews of two piratical vessels, by the two barges, Gallinipper and Musquito, under his command.

When we take into consideration the immense superiority of force opposed to him, the advantages and preparation on the part of the pirates, and the result of the action, we cannot but be impressed with the conviction, that nothing less than providential influence and protection could have occasioned consequences so fatal to the pirates, and so exempt from injury on our side, as to appear almost miraculous.

The five surviving pirates, being desperately wounded, I have, in compliment to the favorable disposition and zealous co-operation of the authorities of Havana, sent to the captain general of Cuba, to be tried by the laws of Spain. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to him on the subject.

I cannot close this communication without expressing a hope, that the brilliant success of lieut. com. Watson, and his excellent character as an officer and a man, may induce the department to promote him to a higher grade, as the most suitable reward for his services.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Watson's Report.

U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Allenton, }
Thompson's Island, July 11, 1823. }

SIR: Having had the honor to report the circumstances attending the cruise of the division under my orders, prior to our separation off St. John de los Remedios, I have now to communicate, for your information, my subsequent proceedings in the barges Gallinipper and Musquito.

After a strict examination of the coast and islands, from Cayo Francis to Cayo Blanco, in the vicinity of Point Hycacos, whilst cruising in Siguapa Bay, we discovered a large top-sail schooner, with a launch in company, working up to an anchorage, at which several merchant vessels were lying. Being to windward, I bore up with the Gallinipper, for the purpose of ascertaining their characters, and when within gun-shot, perceiving the large vessel to be well armed, and her deck filled with men, I hoisted our colors; on seeing which, they displayed

the Spanish flag, and the schooner, having brailed up her fore sail, commenced firing at the Gallinipper. I immediately kept away, and ran down upon her weather quarter, making signal, at the same time, for the Musquito to close; having much the advantage in sailing, they did not permit us to do so, but made all sail before the wind, for the village of Siguapa, to which place we pursued them, and, after short action, succeeded in taking both vessels, and effecting the almost total destruction of their crews, amounting, as nearly as could be ascertained at the time, to 50 or 60 men, but, as we are since informed, to 70 or 80. They engaged us without colors of any description, having hauled down the Spanish flag after firing the first gun; and, on approaching to board, (our men giving three cheers, and discharging their muskets), the pirates fled precipitately, some to their launch, (lying in shore, from whence a fire was still kept up), whilst others endeavored to escape by swimming to the land.—A volley of musketry, directed at the launch, completed their disorder, and drove them into the sea; but the boats going rapidly through the water, cut off their retreat, with the exception of fifteen—eleven of whom were either killed or desperately wounded, and taken prisoners by our men, who landed in pursuit: and the remaining four apprehended by the local authorities, and sent to Matanzas. The larger vessel was called the Catalina, commanded by the celebrated pirate Diaboloita, taken some weeks since from the Spaniards, between Havana and Matanzas, carried to Siguapa Bay, where she received her armament; had captured nothing, this being the commencement of her piratical cruise.

I cannot close this communication without performing a most pleasing task in reporting the active gallantry and good conduct of my officers and men, none of whom sustained the slightest injury in the action, the result of which, I trust, is sufficient to satisfy you that all under my orders did their duty, particularly when it is considered that we had but twenty six men, opposed to a force of piratical vessels, well supplied with arms of all kinds, amongst which was one long nine and two six-pounders. I have much pleasure in naming, as my associates, lieut. Inman, acting sailing master Bainbridge, Dr. Babbitt, midshipmen Harwood and Taylor; and Messrs. Webb and Grice, who obeyed and executed all orders and signals with a promptitude and zeal which could not be exceeded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WATSON.

Com. D. PORTER, commanding
U. S. naval forces in the West Indies
and Gulf of Mexico.

Com. Porter to Gen. Vives.

U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Allenton, }
Thompson's Island, July 13, 1823. }

To his excellency don Francisco Dionisio Vives, capt. general of the island of Cuba and its dependencies.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: With a full confidence that they will be brought to condign punishment, I send you, to be tried by the laws of Spain, five pirates, taken on board two piratical vessels by two of the barges of my squadron. I also send, by the same conveyance, two men, making part of the original crew of one of the vessels when she fell into the hands of the pirates.

The witnesses being on the spot, will enable you to make the punishment prompt, and the example, I have no doubt, will be highly salutary.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's very obedient humble servant,
D. PORTER,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

GENERAL ORDER.

Having this day received from lieutenant Commandant Watson, his official report of the capture of the piratical schooner Catalina, and her consort, by the two boats under his command, I take pleasure in expressing my high sense of the gallantry of the officers and men who were concerned in that extraordinary and brilliant affair, and shall take the earliest opportunity to make known to the government, and to their fellow citizens generally, all the particulars of an action, the result of which should serve to impress on our minds that the hand of Providence is always with those whose cause is just and righteous.

A few more such examples, and piracy is at an end. We may then return to our homes with the proud consciousness of having well performed our duty, and in the enjoyment of the approving smiles, not only of our country, but of the whole civilized world.

To lieutenant Inman, sailing master Bainbridge, midshipmen Harwood and Taylor, swords, from among the arms taken in the piratical vessels, are to be presented; to Dr. Babbit, Mr. Webb, master's mate, and Mr. Grice, carpenter, pistols; and to each of the seamen, ordinary seamen and marines, a musket or boarding knife, which I beg them to accept as a memorial of my approbation of their conduct.

D. PORTER,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

*U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Port Rodgers,
July 17th, 1823.*

General Court Martial.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30th, 1823.

At the request of captain *Samuel Evans*, ordered that the following proceedings be published.

SMITH THOMPSON.

At a general naval court martial, assembled and held on board the United States' ship *Washington*, at the navy yard at New York, on Tuesday the 10th of June, 1823, captain *Samuel Evans*, of the United States' navy, was tried on the following charge and specifications, viz:

Charge—Misconduct.

Specification 1st—In this, that *Samuel Evans*, esq., captain in the navy of the United States, and commandant of the navy yard at Brooklyn, in the state of New York, having the charge and superintendence of the ships, magazines, store-houses, stores and other public property of the United States, in and near to the said navy yard, did, in the years 1818 and 1819, permit the time and services of persons employed in the said navy yard, and then in the pay of the United States, to be used and employed in receiving and delivering hempen yarns, not the property of the United States.

Specification 2d—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the year 1820, take or suffer to be taken out of the said navy yard, slab pieces, blocks of timber, ruffage pieces, and yellow pine edgings, belonging to the United States, and did permit the same to be applied to his own private use.

Specification 3d—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the

year 1820, take from the said yard, sundry pieces of timber, belonging to the United States, and apply the same to his own use, returning other pieces in exchange, but without keeping any accurate account of the quantity and quality of the pieces, respectively, so taken and returned, by which a proper estimate of their relative value could be made.

Specification 4th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the spring of the year 1820, permit a piece of timber, belonging to the United States, to be taken from the said yard, and made into a mast for a boat, the private property of the said commandant, by the mechanics of the said yard, in the pay of the United States.

Specification 5th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did permit the time and services of several mechanics, in the pay of the United States, to be employed in preparing boards and plank for the floor of a ferry house, the property of the said commandant.

Specification 6th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the month of May, 1820, permit the time and services of several mechanics, in the pay of the United States, to be employed in the erection of a fence around the said ferry house, the property of the said commandant.

Specification 7th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the year 1820, permit persons in the pay and employment of the United States to absent themselves from the navy yard, to render services in raising a stable belonging to the said commandant.

Specification 8th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the year 1820, permit oil, drying stuffs, paints and other materials, belonging to the United States, to be used on boats, the property of the said commandant, and the work on the same to be performed by persons in the pay of the United States.

Specification 9th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the year 1819, or 1820, take, for his own private use, eighteen blankets, belonging to the United States, paying for the same only the price of damaged and condemned blankets, when it does not appear that those taken were of that description.

Specification 10th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, in the year 1819, permit the time and services of a carpenter, in the pay of the United States, to be employed in making a pair of window-shutters for a store, the property of the said commandant.

Specification 11th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, at different times, permit persons, in the pay of the United States, to be employed in private jobbing boats, the property of the said commandant.

Specification 12th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, prior to the year 1817, permit horses, not belonging to the public, to be shod at the navy yard, with public materials, and by workmen in the pay of the United States.

Specification 13th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esq., commandant as aforesaid, did, at different times, employ *Cornelius Lafferty*, the porter of the navy yard, and in the pay of the United States, as master of the ferry, the property of the said commandant.

Specification 14th—In this, that the said *Samuel Evans*, esquire, commandant as aforesaid, did, since the year 1820, for his private emolument, throw

obstructions in the way of the workmen crossing from New York to the navy yard, otherwise than in his own ferry boats, and did grant undue privileges to those crossing in his ferry boats, and arriving too late, by taking off the checks from the muster roll, and allowing them credit for full days' work.

Specification 15th—In this, that the said Samuel Evans, esq. commandant as aforesaid, did, during the years 1820 and 1821, allow to workmen from New York, employed in the navy yard, greater wages than to those, of equal abilities, living in Brooklyn.

Specification 16th—In this, that the said Samuel Evans, esq. commandant as aforesaid, did, in the year 1817, permit the time and services of persons in the pay of the United States, to be employed in hauling up timber, the property of said commandant.

Specification 17th—In this, that the said Samuel Evans, esq. commandant as aforesaid, did, and does still, retain in the service of the United States, Thomas Ash, who was detected, in 1822, in stealing tobacco, the property of the United States.

The court, having maturely and deliberately considered the testimony, and the defence offered by the accused, as well in relation to the charge as to each specification, doth find, in relation to the several and respective specifications, as follows:

1st. As to the first specification, the court is of opinion, and doth find, that, in the year 1818, or 1819, the time and services of persons employed in the navy yard, mentioned in the specification, and then in the pay of the United States, were used and employed in receiving and delivering hempen yarns, not the property of the United States; but it is not proved that such use or employment was with the permission or knowledge of captain Evans, except in relation to one of the said persons.

2nd. As to the second specification, the court is of opinion, and finds that, in the year 1820, some articles of the description specified, belonging to the United States, were taken from the navy yard, and were applied to captain Evans' own use, but it does not appear from the evidence that captain Evans had personal knowledge of the articles being so taken, or that he knew of their being applied to his own use.

3d. As to the third specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that, in the year 1820, sundry pieces of yellow pine edging, of small value, belonging to the United States, were taken from the said navy yard, and were applied to the use of captain Evans. That other pieces of white pine, supposed to be of equal value to those taken, were returned to the yard, but no account of the quantity or quality of the pieces taken or returned was kept. It was not proved that captain Evans had any knowledge of this transaction. The court also finds that certain pieces of timber, such as posts and parts of boards and plank, belonging to the United States, were, in the year 1820, taken, by directions of captain Evans, from the navy yard, and applied to his use in making a fence about a ferry house of his, on the York island side of the East river, where he had a ferry, to prevent accidents from passengers rushing into his ferry boats at the time the Ohio was launched. It is proved that these materials, or the greater part of them, were returned to the yard, but it does not appear that any account of their quantity or quality was kept when they were taken or when they were returned. The court also find, that a topmast, which belonged to the United States, which was in the yard, was sawed up, and a part of it applied to the use of captain Evans, as a pile, in

a dock of his at the before-mentioned ferry, which post has not been returned to the yard. It is not proved that captain Evans had any knowledge of the topmast being so taken. Nor is it proved that any other timber, or other such material as is described, in the third specification, taken from the yard, was returned, than as above mentioned.

4th Specification. As to the fourth specification, the court is of opinion, and does find, that the facts thereby charged are proved.

5th Specification—As to the fifth specification, the court is of opinion and finds, that the facts therein charged are not proved.

6th Specification—As to the sixth specification, the court is of opinion and finds that the facts thereby charged are proved.

7th Specification—As to the seventh specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that, in the year 1820, persons in the pay and employment of the United States did absent themselves from the navy yard, and did render services in raising a stable for captain Evans; but it is not proved that captain Evans had knowledge of this transaction.

8th Specification—As to the eighth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that it is not proved that captain Evans did, in the year 1820, permit oil, drying stuff, or any other material belonging to the United States, to be used on boats which were his property, otherwise than that captain Evans did, in the year 1820, permit a boat of his, which was employed in transporting wood for the carved work of the Ohio, and which was injured while in that service, to be repaired by having some small graving pieces put in her, and the part repaired was caulked and payed. The materials used for this repair belonged to the United States, and the work was performed by persons in the pay of the United States.

9th, 10th and 11th Specifications. As to the 9th, 10th and 11th specifications, the court is of opinion, and finds, that the facts charged in the said specifications are not proved.

12th Specification—As to the twelfth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that, prior to the year 1817, horses not belonging to the public were shod at the navy yard with public materials, and by workmen in the pay of the United States; but it is not proved that captain Evans had knowledge of this fact previously to the before-mentioned period, when he, in a very particular manner, prohibited its being done.

13th Specification—As to the thirteenth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that the facts therein charged are proved.

14th Specification—As to the fourteenth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that the matters therein charged are not proved.

15th Specification—As to the fifteenth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that the facts therein charged are proved.

16th Specification—As to the sixteenth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that the matters therein charged are not proved.

17th Specification—As to the seventeenth specification, the court is of opinion, and finds, that the facts therein charged are proved; but the court thinks proper to state, that the offence of Ash was very light; the tobacco stolen by him was less than a pound, and not over three cents in value. That he is a man of a large family, and, independent of the crime mentioned in the specification, he has always sustained a good character. That he has always been distinguished for his industry and punctuality as a laborer in the yard. That, upon the detection

of Ash being reported to captain Evans, he immediately instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the crime, and, while the investigation was depending, an appeal was made to him in favor of Ash, by the clerk of the yard; and the court is of opinion that captain Evans, in retaining Ash in the service of the United States, has exercised a due discretion, consistent with humanity, and not inconsistent with public duty.

The court considers that the matters they have found proven, constrains them to pronounce the accused guilty of misconduct, and they do convict him of the charge; yet they think it due to him to say, that it appears to them that he has been subjected to this charge by want of due care, circumspection and attention, and not by having acted from cupidity or culpable motives. The court having duly considered the premises, is of opinion, that, as misconduct, the charge whereof they have convicted the accused, is not a crime specified in any article of the act for the better government of the navy of the United States, they can only sentence the accused under the thirty-second article of the said act. The court does, therefore, pronounce the following sentence:

That the accused be reprimanded by the honorable the secretary of the navy, and be admonished by him, that he, the accused, be more cautious not to blend his public and private concerns as he has done.

A. SINCLAIR, president
L. WARRINGTON,
MEL. T. WOOLSEY,
JNO. ORDE CREIGHTON,
JNO. DOWNES,
J. D. HENLEY.

CADWALLADER D. GOLDEN,
Judge Advocate.

By the secretary of the navy

Although the court has pronounced captain Evans guilty of the charge of misconduct, yet, by the special finding applicable to the several specifications, it appears that, in every material instance where public materials or public labor has been applied to his private benefit, it has been done without his knowledge. And the proceedings shew that, even in these cases, an equivalent or a supposed equivalent, was returned: So that it could not, even by the persons who directed the same, have been a misapplication of public materials or public labor to his private benefit, with any fraudulent intent. It is not, therefore, to be inferred, from the judgment of the court, that the misconduct of which captain Evans is found guilty, implies criminality—and that such must have been the understanding of the court, is evident, because they say expressly that he has been subjected to this charge by want of due care, circumspection and attention, and not by having acted from cupidity or culpable motives. And this construction of the meaning and intention of the court, is fortified by the consideration that, even admitting fraud in the agents of captain Evans, this could not subject him to any criminal charge. He would be so far responsible for their acts as to be bound to restore an equivalent for the materials or labor applied to his benefit; but, if he was ignorant of the fact, or disapproved of it, and forbade a repetition when known, (as it appears he did in the only case that came to his knowledge), no crime could be imputed to him. The only misconduct, then, imputed to captain Evans, by the judgment of the court, and which, in my opinion, is all the testimony would warrant, is the

want of due care, circumspection and attention, to prevent the application of public materials and labor to his private benefit. I have thought proper to give this explanation of my understanding of the judgment of the court in my approval of the proceedings, and which becomes necessary for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of the reprimand, which, by the sentence of the court, I am required to give to captain Evans. Believing, as I do, that no unworthy or dishonorable motive is imputable to him, nor that he has done any act that ought to impeach his honor or integrity as an officer, the only admonition called for by the case, is, I think, that he be more cautious about blending his public and private concerns. I take this occasion, however, to observe, as a general rule, that I cannot approve of the commandants of our navy-yards being engaged in private business that leads in any measure to a blending of public with private concerns: for, with the most scrupulous honesty and stern integrity, it is difficult, if not impracticable, to guard against unworthy jealousies and suspicions, which may prove injurious both to the character of the officer and the service.

SMITH THOMPSON.

Navy department, 8th July, 1823.

Ordered, that the foregoing be sent to captain Evans, in execution of the sentence of the court martial. S. T.

The Burning of Moscow.

THE TRUTH RELATIVE TO THE BURNING OF MOSCOW—
BY COUNT ROSTOPSHIN.

Ten years have elapsed since the burning of Moscow, and I am still handed down to history and posterity, as the author of an event, which, according to the general opinion, was the principal cause of the annihilation of Bonaparte's army, and his subsequent dethronement—the of the salvation of the Russian empire, and of the emancipation of Europe. I had some reason, no doubt, to be proud of such titles; but, never having usurped the rights of any man, and being tired of hearing always the same stories, I have determined to make truth, which alone should dictate history, speak for herself.

When the fire had, in three days, consumed three-fourths of the houses in Moscow, Napoleon felt all the importance of such an event, and foresaw the effect it would have on the Russian nation, which was justified in attributing this disaster to him, on account of his presence and that of 130,000 men under his command. He thought of a sure way of withdrawing, in the eyes of Russia, and of the whole of Europe, all the odium from his own person, and of making it fall on the head of the Russian government at Moscow. It was then that the bulletins of Napoleon proclaimed me the incendiary. The newspapers and pamphlets of the day, one after another, repeated this accusation, and gave authority to all who have written since the campaign of 1812, to present as authentic a story entirely false.

I shall now recapitulate the principal grounds on which was founded the supposition of the burning of Moscow being my work, and will reply to them by facts, well known to all Russians. It will, at least, be entitled to belief on this ground, that I give up my title to the finest character of that day, and overturn, myself, the edifice of my own celebrity.

1st. *Napoleon, in his 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24th bulletins, distinctly asserts, that the burning of Moscow, had been planned and prepared by the Rostopshin government.*

To plan and prepare so horrible a project as that of setting fire to the capital of the empire, required a stronger motive than the certainty of those evils which would befall the enemy. Although nearly three-fourths of the town were consumed, there still remained enough of buildings to lodge the whole of Napoleon's army. It was quite impossible that the fire should communicate on all sides; and, so long as the wind was not violent, the fire would have ceased for want of nourishment on account of the gardens, the open spaces and the boulevards. Thus the loss of the provisions stored in these houses which might have been consumed, would have been the only real evil done the enemy, and the poor fruits of a measure as atrocious as senseless.

The provisions, however, remaining in the houses, amounted to very little, for Moscow is provisioned by land and water carriage, from the spring to the month of September, and afterwards by boats, until the winter. War, however, having broken out in June, and the enemy being already masters of Smolensk, all sorts of conveyance ceased at the beginning of August, and no care was taken to victual a town without defence, and threatened with occupation. Some time later, the greatest part of the flour which was in the warehouses of the government, as well as what real merchants had, was converted into bread and biscuits, so that for 13 days, which preceded the entry of Napoleon into Moscow, 600 chariots, laden with biscuit, oatmeal and oats, were despatched every morning to the army. Even the motive of depriving the enemy of victuals could not therefore exist. A still more important consideration would have stayed the project of the burning, (if even it had been decided on), namely: that of Napoleon, on his leaving Moscow, forcing prince Kutousov to a battle, the chances of which were in favor of the French army, which was double that of the Russian, already encumbered with their wounded, and with a part of the population which had quitted Moscow.

2d. *The combustible matter prepared by one Schmidt, who was employed in preparing a balloon.*

The burning never having been organized, or prepared, the combustible matter of Schmidt ends in smoke. This man, who pretended to have found a means of giving a direction to balloons, was occupied in making one, and through mere *charlatanism* requested silence concerning his operations. Too much importance has been attached to this balloon, in order to throw ridicule upon the Russians; but *jocusses*, (nincompoops), are scarce among them, and an inhabitant of Moscow could never have been persuaded that this Schmidt could have destroyed the French army with a balloon, similar to the one the French made use of at the battle of Fleurus.

Besides, where was the necessity of establishing a manufactory? Hay and straw would have been much more in the reach of the incendiaries than fire works, which require precautions, and which are as difficult to conceal as to be managed by inexperienced persons.

3d. *The petards found in the stores of my hotel at Moscow.*

Why should I have placed petards in my hotel? In lighting the stores, there would have been some victims, but no fire.

A French physician, who had been quartered in my house, told me that they had found some cartridges in one of the stores; if, at the end of some time, they grew to be petards, there is no reason why, at last, they should not become globes of compression (*globes de compression*). For my part, I

leave the invention of these petards to the bulletin, or if, really, they did find some cartridges in the stores of my house, they may have been put there after my departure, very likely to furnish one little proof more of my having a design of setting fire to Moscow, just as the fuses, which they pretend to have found on the incendiaries, might have been taken from my private warehouses, where they were in the habit of making fire-works for the fetes in Moscow and the surrounding country.

4.—*The confessions of these incendiaries, who were taken, condemned and executed.*

Here we have a proof given out as certain and convincing, being backed by a condemnation, the confessions of the criminals, and their execution. Napoleon announces, in his 20th bulletin, that some stove lighters, (*chaffeurs*), had been taken, condemned and executed; that all these wretches, loaded with combustibles, and setting fire to the town by my orders, had been taken in the fact.

The 20th bulletin announces that it was 300 malefactors who had set light to the town in 500 places at once. This was materially impossible. Is it possible, besides, to suppose, that I should have let these malefactors out of prison on the sole condition of firing the town, or that they would have executed my orders, during my absence, and in the face of an entire host of enemies? But I will now convince those who will credit demonstration, that these men were never employed.

In proportion as the army of Napoleon approached a capital town, the civil authorities emptied the prisons and forwarded the prisoners to Moscow, under an escort of military—whence it happened, that, towards the end of August, the prisons of Moscow contained the prisoners of the governments of Witepsk, Mohilow, Minsk and Smolensko. They amounted, including those of the government of Moscow, to 810 individuals, who, under the charge of a garrison battalion, were sent to Negini-Novogorod, two days before the enemy's entry into Moscow. They arrived at their destination; and, in the beginning of 1813, the senate, to avoid the inconvenience that would attend the sending of all of them back to their respective governments, directed the civil tribunals of Negini-Novogorod to try them.

But the trials of the incendiaries, which were printed, and of which I have a copy, affirm that thirty individuals were brought up, who are each named, of whom thirteen being convicted of having set fire to the city by my orders, were condemned to death. Nevertheless, according to the 20th and 21st bulletin, one hundred were first shot, and then afterwards three hundred. On my return to Moscow, I found out and spoke to three out of the thirty unhappy men mentioned in the trial; one was servant to prince Sibersky, and who had been suffered to remain in the house; second, an old sweeper of the Kremlin; the third, a warehouse-keeper.

All three, on being questioned separately, told me the same, two years after, as they did in 1812: namely, that they were arrested, all three, in the beginning of September, (old style), one at night in the street, the two others at the Kremlin during the day time. They remained sometime in the guard-house of the Kremlin; at last, one morning they were taken, with ten other Russians, to the barracks of the quarter called the Young Ladies Field. Here they were joined by seventeen others, and they were conducted, under a strong guard; to the front of a convent of Petrowsky, which is near the boulevard. They waited there about an hour, when a great many officers arrived on horseback and alighted. The thirty Russians were drawn up in a line, and

thirteen being marched from the right of the columns, were placed against the wall of the convent and shot. Their bodies were hung up to the lamps, with a placard, in Russian and French, declaring that they were incendiaries. The other seventeen went away and were no further molested.

The account of these people, (if it be true), would lead one to suppose that there was no examination, and that the thirteen men were shot by orders from the commander.

5th. The confession of a man, calling himself a policeman, who was found in the vaults of the Kremlin, and was cut to pieces by Napoleon's body guards.

This unfortunate police officer, or at least who pretended to be such, might have urged his being there by command of his superior officer; but who was this superior—was it S.? A magistrate, an officer, a sergeant—what was he to execute? This one, however, they did not honor with the slightest notice. He was cut to pieces by the body guards.

6th—All the fire engines carried away.

I had sent off two thousand firemen, (pompiers), and ninety-six fire engines, (there being three for each quarter of the town), the evening before the enemy entered Moscow. There was a body of officers attached to the service of these fire-engines, and I did not think it proper to leave them in Napoleon's service, having already withdrawn all civil and military authorities.

It is very natural, however, that the people should wish to know who set fire to, and caused the burning of Moscow; therefore, I give here all the details which I am able concerning this event, which Napoleon accuses me of, which the Russians attributed to him, and which I can exclusively attribute neither to one nor the other. The half of the Russian population, which remained at Moscow, was composed of people of the lowest order, and it is by no means unlikely that they contributed to spread the flames, the better to be able to plunder during the confusion. But even this would yet be no convincing proof of there being a preconcerted plan to burn this city, or that this plan and the execution were my doing.

The principal feature in the Russian character is disinterestedness, and a tendency to destroy rather than give up, always ending their disputes in these words, "well, then, it shall be for nobody." In the numerous conversations which I have had with merchants, manufacturers and the common people, I have often heard them say, when expressing with grief their fears least Moscow should fall into the hands of the enemy, "It would be much better to set fire to it."

During my stay at the head-quarters of prince Outousov, I saw many persons, who had escaped from Moscow after the fire, and who boasted of having set fire to their own houses. These are what details I gathered on my return; I give them just as I received them; I was not, of course, an eye witness to them, being absent at the time.

There is at Moscow a street entirely occupied by coach wheel-rights and coach manufacturers.—When the army of Napoleon arrived, many generals and officers visited this quarter, and having inspected the establishments, they chose carriages, and wrote their names on the pannels. The owners not wishing to supply the enemy with carriages, with one accord set fire to the warehouses.

One tradesman, who had retired to Saroslave, left his nephew to take care of his house. On the return of the civil authorities to Moscow, this nephew came and told them that there were seventeen bo-

dies stifled in the cellar, and this is the account which he gave of the business:—The day after the entrance of the enemy into Moscow, four of their soldiers came to the house, searched it, and, finding nothing worth taking away, they went down into the cellar, which was on the ground floor, where they discovered about one hundred bottles of wine; that, after having, by signs, directed the nephew to take care of them, they returned in the evening, with thirteen others—and lighting candles, went down into the cellar, and began drinking, singing and finally snoring. The young Russian, seeing them plunged in the sleep of drunkenness, at once conceived the idea of putting an end to them. He shut, therefore, the cellar door, heaped stones against it, and fled into the street. At the end of an hour or two, having reflected that these seventeen men might probably escape, and, if they met him, put him to death, he determined to set fire to the house—which he did with some lighted straw.—The seventeen wretched men were most likely suffocated by the smoke.

Two men—one a porter to M. Mauravieve, the other a merchant and house keeper—were taken in the act of setting fire to their houses, and shot.

On the other hand, Moscow being the termination of Napoleon's expedition into Russia, the plunder of the town had been promised to his army. The soldiers, after having passed Smolensko, were in want of victuals, and were sometimes fed with rye and the flesh of horses. It is quite natural that these troops, on entering an immense city, which had been abandoned by its inhabitants, should spread themselves into the houses, to endeavor to find something to eat, or to pillage. Even on the first night of the occupation of Moscow, the large range of shops in front of the Kremlin had been set on fire; afterwards, and almost incessantly, fires broke out in various quarters of the city; but, on the fifth day, a violent gale of wind carried the flames on all sides—and, in three days, they devoured 7,632 houses. Very little precaution, too, was to be expected from the soldiers, who, in searching houses at night, carried pieces of candles, torches and lighted brands; many even kindled large fires in the court-yards, to keep themselves warm. The order which authorized each regiment, bivouacked in the neighborhood of the town, to send a certain number of men to plunder those houses already burnt, was, in some measure, an invitation or a permission to increase their number. But what most strengthens the Russians in their belief of Moscow being set on fire by the enemy, is the useless blowing up of the Kremlin.

This is what I have to say concerning the fire of Moscow—which appeared the more sublime from being without a precedent in history.

Napoleon quitted, for three days, the Kremlin, and returned to wait for peace in the midst of smoking ashes; but his destiny was fulfilling, and the hand of Providence marked out Moscow as the beginning of his fall; St. Helena the end of his career.

The "Holy Alliance."

We copy the following from the New York "American" on account of the further light that it sheds on the design of the "holy alliance" to reduce Europe to the darkness and barbarism of slavery—and to demonstrate the consistency of these conspirators against the liberty of mankind: as to Spain, contending that it is the sovereign prince only who can legislate for the people, and as to Wurtemberg that the sovereign prince

has no such power! They have succeeded in bullying the Swiss cantons into a suppression of the *liberty of the press*—it is placed under a censorshipship.

In the annexed translations from our French papers, it will be seen that the march of the holy alliance is ever forward. After reducing the people to automatons, it now seems that the minor sovereigns are to be looked upon, not as free agents to do within their own dominions, whatever superior intelligence and some more finely touched feelings might inspire, for the happiness of their people, but as proconsuls, as it were, of that three headed monster, (for even France seems ashamed of this last proceeding), which calls itself the holy alliance. We allude to the displeasure which Russia, Prussia and Austria have, by withdrawing their ministers from Stutgard, manifested against the king of Wurtemberg, for the sole crime of having granted a constitution to his subjects.

We recommend to our readers the article from the Constitutional on this subject—which, with all the trammels of censorship, still exposes freely and strongly the enmity as well as absurdity of such a doctrine. As a part of the same system we give the decree of the Germanic Diet, suppressing the newspaper called the German Observer, (not the Austrian Observer, which is the mere tool and echo of despotism), published in the obnoxious city of Stutgard.

In Paris too, it would seem, that literature and politics are dangerous matters to meddle with, since, by a pamphlet of a Mr. Barginet, (himself in prison), it would appear that there are *three hundred* persons confined in French prisons for literary and political offences, who are treated like felons, clothed in a prison dress and chained, in some instances, side by side with galley slaves. Happy America! where even the report of such abuses seems almost incredible.

TRANSLATIONS FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

The three northern powers have withdrawn their ministers from Stutgard. Such an event naturally excites public attention and gives rise to various questions. Is this a measure, it is asked, of the three courts merely, or is it an act of the holy alliance? But if of this latter, why does not France co-operate in it? Is the holy alliance dissolved, or is its business divided into departments? Are Prussia, Russia and Austria, which have already reprimanded Spain and which now censures Wurtemberg, charged with the *lecturing* department? And is France, which has taken no part in these admonitions, and which has been making war whilst the others have contended themselves with simple reprimand, is France to have the more difficult and costly department of execution? Or, finally, has our timid and uncertain ministry begged to be excused from this new measure on the ground of having its hands full with its Spanish job? Persons who pretend to be in the secret have already solved this difficulty. The French minister, it is said, was happily absent from Stutgard at the time, and, by merely prolonging this absence, he will be no longer at Stutgard, without having, nevertheless, withdrawn from it.

However this may be, it is clear that the rigor exercised towards Wurtemberg, is, as to that cabinet, a minatory declaration, and that it is placed without the law of Verona. This act proves that the jurisprudence of the holy alliance is not very stable, and that it changes at the very moment when any one might have supposed, it determinately fixed. It seemed, after all the acts of that congress,

and according to the constant language addressed by the French ministry to Spain, it seemed that this maxim at least would be held sacred—"that kings are the only and true legislators of their people." Every thing seemed to prove that it was an unalterable dogma of the holy alliance, that all power belonged to kings, and they alone had the right to acknowledge and satisfy the wants of their subjects. This maxim, which reduced nations to the necessity of waiting until the reason of their princes was matured, would seem sufficiently safe for princes who could have no cause to dread that their subjects would become awakened too soon.

This seemed enough to satisfy monarchy; and if matters had stopped here, there remained, at least, one chance for human nature—a reasonable king, a Marcus Aurelius on the throne. This chance has recently occurred. Some princes of Germany, whose nearer approach to and knowledge of their people, made them best acquainted with their wants, had anticipated their demands by granting them constitutions. According to the doctrine of the *accroissement*, it was to be presumed that these princes would be permitted to contribute, in the manner they judged most expedient, to the happiness of their own subjects. No so: this doctrine, for which two wars have already been made, those of Italy and Spain, for which human blood has flowed, is no longer certain. The king of Wurtemberg is no longer judged worthy of the high confidence of the holy alliance; he is deemed even less capable than Ferdinand the seventh of governing his kingdom.

It will not certainly be said that the king of Wurtemberg is not free; for he it was who, of his own accord, gave a constitution to his subjects. It will not be said that this constitution is the work of modern revolutionists, because it is founded on the ancient institutions of the country—it is old legislation revived. Thus, nothing was wanting to the orthodoxy of the king of Wurtemberg, antiquity of the law he granted, and free will on the part of the princely legislator. All these titles, however, could not save him from excommunication; and, by this example, it is shown that even the quality of king affords no sufficient guarantee of wisdom in the eyes of the holy alliance; and, finally, that it is not to the respective princes, but to that alliance that it belongs, henceforth, to regulate the destiny of nations. Thus, then, we now have *suspected* kings, who are thrown among the opposition; that is to say, (in the language of the police), among the enemies of governments.

Thus the *divine right* is liable to exceptions.—This divine right of reigning and of reigning well is no longer innate in kings; it no longer belongs to them by right of birth, but in virtue of the opinions of the holy alliance; and at this moment it would appear that there is more than one monarch to whom the opinion is not favorable. The king of Portugal behaves rather badly, and so badly that an insurrection against him seems to be desired; the king of England is suspected on account of his neutrality; the king of Sweden behaves, as from his birth might be expected; the king of Bavaria, and several princes of the Germanic confederation, have given rise to doubts; the king of Wurtemberg leaves room for none, and is openly declared *unworthy*. But what powers so judged them? who are the censurers and who are censured? Austria, Russia and Prussia, which have no constitutions, declare themselves against Portugal, Wurtemberg and England, which have. It is, then, as has before been remarked, a difference between absolute

and constitutional powers—it is a coalition of princes who have only ministers against those who have representatives and a press. * * * [Constitutionnel.]

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS, JUNE 12.

Frankfort, June 7.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the 14th session of the German Diet, of May 30, after a discussion on the liberty of the press:—

1st. *Resolved*, That L'Observateur Allemand, published at Stutgard, be suppressed by the German Diet, in virtue of the authority conferred on this assembly by the resolutions of September, 1819, and the future publication of this paper be hereby interdicted.

2d. That the authorities of Wurtemberg be requested, through their representative minister to the Diet, to see the above resolution carried into effect.

3d. That the above resolution be communicated to all the other members of the Germanic confederation, through their individual legations; and that they be, at the same time, requested to suppress the circulation of the above paper, (L'Observateur Allemand), in all such states as are within the jurisdiction of this confederation: and further, that the present editor of this paper, (Mons. S. G. Liesching), be forbidden, for the space of five years, to edit any periodical paper of a political tendency.

4th. That the foregoing resolves be communicated, with an extract of the protocol, to the central committee of inquiry of Mayence; and that it be, in addition, stated that the clauses communicated in a letter from the president of the commission, bearing date March 24, 1823, are, for the present, considered as repressed by this Diet.

Great Chinese Festival.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Most nations have great public festivals in commemoration of some real or fabulous event in which they pride themselves; some solid or imaginary blessing which has descended from their ancestors. Ours, which has just passed, has no obscurity about it; we know its history, its principles and its benefits. But the Chinese have one, which, while its origin is lost in the mist of ages, is probably the most splendid in the world; and the following account of it, at this period, will be entertaining to those who have not before read it.

"The public or national festivals are various, and regularly observed all over the empire; particularly the two first days of the year, which are celebrated with feasting, music, dancing, playing, comedies, and other diversions, and with sending presents to their friends and patrons. This solemn time, which, among the great ones, lasts from the end of the twelfth moon, of the last, to about the twentieth of the first moon, of the new year, is properly their vacation; during which all business ceases, all the tribunals are shut up, the posts suspended through the empire, and the generality of the people spend their time in rejoicing and all sorts of diversions.

"But the most solemn and pompous part of this festivity begins on the 15th day of the same first moon, and is, by the Chinese, styled the *feast of the lanterns*. It is commonly ushered in at court, and the capital of Peking, pretty late on the preceding night, by the ringing of a vast large bell; the first sound of which is no sooner heard, than it is accompanied by whole volleys of cannon from the palace and city ramparts, the beating of large kettle drums, the sound of trumpets and a great variety of other in-

struments. The same notice is given in all parts of the empire, especially the great cities, about the same time, and much in the same way, the cannon excepted. Immediately upon which, they every where kindle such vast numbers of fires, hang up such infinite numbers of lanterns, and play off such variety of fire-works, some representing castles, towers, ships, dragons, elephants, horses, fishes and other creatures, that the whole atmosphere seems to be in a flame. They have likewise a very dexterous way of intermixing their lanterns with those fire-works, so as to represent horses, and other animals, in full career, birds flying, ships sailing, armies fighting, princes marching with their whole retinue, and a large variety of other such surprising scenes; whilst the ears of the spectators are entertained with the best music the country affords, and with the joyful acclamations of the people; all which are answered by the trumpets, bells, and other instruments, of every temple and monastery.

"Mr. Isbrandz Ides, who was present at one of these feasts, says that the noise at Peking, which continued the same till the next day at noon, was as great as if an army of 100,000 men had been all that time in a close and fierce engagement.—And father le Comet, who was likewise an eye witness of this grand solemnity, at the time he was there, says that the number of lanterns, commonly lighted at these illuminations, through the whole empire, was computed to be about 100,000,000.—During the festival the shops are closely shut up; all business is suspended; the streets crowded with processions of numberless idols, carried about in great pomp, the monks and priests attending them, with their censers, songs and musical instruments; the very women, of all ranks, who, at other times, are not suffered to appear in public, are then permitted to ride through the streets of Peking; those of common rank upon asses, adorned with ribbonds and other trinkets; and those of quality in their two wheeled chaise, covered on every side but the front, and either singing, or gently touching some musical instrument, or even smoking a pipe, and attended with a maid servant, riding behind them, and playing also on some musical instrument.—Some of those lanterns are so vastly rich and beautiful, that the price of them amounts to 1500 or 2,000 crowns, and even beyond; and not a house but hath some sort of them, the best they can afford, burning, both before and within it.* In a

* "These lanterns are adorned with beautiful carving, gilding, and japanning, and have about six or eight panes of thin blue silk, made transparent by a fine varnish, and painted with figures of trees, men, horses, birds, &c. so skilfully disposed, as to receive, as it were, life, from the great number of lamps, or candles burning within them. Others are made of blue transparent horn, through which are seen sundry kinds of creatures, painted to the life, and seeming to move, through the motion of the flame within and representing a variety of scenes, to entertain the spectators. The common sort of them are about four or five feet high, and have their tops adorned with curious streamers, wavering in the wind—but those of the noblest sort are about twenty feet in diameter, and illuminated with lamps and wax candles, the sides of which represent to the eye various figures of men and women in different characters, or exhibiting some theatrical representations, with gestures suitable to their parts. These are moved by wires, by people underneath, like our puppets, or, according to one of their own authors, are acted by living persons. They have

word, the Chinese are so ambitious of making the most magnificent figure on this festival, that they will retrench from their common expenses the year round, that they may do something extraordinary at this time; and, abating the masquerading, will allow themselves in all the extravagancies of a Venetian carnival. But what the cause of all this joy, or the origin of this grand festival is, they either do not care to tell us; or probably know nothing of it themselves.

Deaf and Dumb.

The Connecticut Mirror contains a most interesting "report of the directors of the American Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford," which confers great honor on every one connected with that valuable and truly philanthropic institution. Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut, have each largely contributed to the laudable purpose of cultivating minds, which, till within a very few years, were supposed to be sunk in midnight darkness, and utterly incapable of acquiring any useful knowledge. The progress made, not only in the Hartford asylum, but in the N. York and Philadelphia institutions, has clearly shewn the fallacy of this position, and established, beyond all controversy, that, although nature has denied to their inmates two of the senses, she has conferred on these mutes an acuteness of perception, a quickness of apprehension, and an aptness and anxiety to learn, that counterbalance these defects, and almost lead us to abandon regret on account of their situation.

It appears, from the report of the directors of the Hartford asylum, that, since its opening, about 6 years ago, 110 individuals had been received as pupils; that 50 had left since its establishment, and 69 now remain. Of these—

"There have been 64 male and 46 female pupils—54 were born deaf, and 36 lost their hearing in infancy or childhood, by disease; while of 20 it is unknown or uncertain in what way this misfortune befel them; so that, probably, three-fifths of the whole number owe their deafness to some natural defect in the organs of hearing, and two-fifths to the diseased state of these organs since their birth."

"These 110 pupils have come from 95 families, 28 of which have contained more than one deaf and dumb child. In one family, the father is deaf and dumb, and also four of the children. In another, the father and two children are deaf and dumb. These are the only instances in which either of the parents of the pupils has labored under this defect, while, in many other cases which have come to our knowledge, one or both of the parents have been deaf and dumb, and their children have heard perfectly well, so that it does not as yet appear that the malady is an hereditary one. It seems rather to pervade certain families and their collateral branches. Thus two of the pupils, sisters, have had fourteen kinsfolks deaf and dumb, the whole sixteen being descended from the same great grandmother, while, what renders this fact the more singular, is, that their common ancestress, all her children, and all her grand children, possessed the faculties of hearing and speech. One of the 28 families above alluded to, contain four deaf and dumb children; another five, and another has had

likewise bonfires, and other fire works, in all the parts of the cities, towns and villages; and the whole nation seems to run mad with joy for they know not what."

in it seven, all of which were born deaf. From this last family, one sister and two brothers have been members of the asylum, and, from another, three sisters, the only children of their parents. There have been, also, among the pupils, four pairs of sisters, three pair of brothers, and four pairs consisting each of brother and sister. The ages of the pupils, at the time of their admission, were as follows: forty-six under fifteen years of age; twenty-six between fifteen and twenty; twenty between twenty and twenty-five; ten between twenty-five and thirty; and eight upwards of thirty. The number of pupils of advanced age has proved no small embarrassment to instructors; and the difficulty of teaching them to read and write language was so great, while, in many instances, it was found impracticable, that the directors deemed it advisable to adopt the general regulation, not to admit any pupils over 30 years of age."

In the appendix to the report is given about 50 specimens of original and incorrect composition, on subjects chosen by the mutes themselves, of which the following specimen has been selected:

A description of a washer-woman. On Monday a washer-woman washes many quantities of the clothes. Before she washes them she commands a boy to pour the water into the barrels. He obeys her with willingness, and at length she begins to wash the clothes with industry, and she helps her children to work in the kitchen. She pours the hot water into the tub from the kettle. She first washes several dirty articles of the clothes in the forenoon, and she cleans the fine clothes in the afternoon. Before she is washing them in the afternoon, she is endeavoring to wash them very neatly. She puts them into a large barrel, and then she commands the boy to beat them with a pounder with strength. She directly wrings them, and again puts them in the kettle, when the water is hot. At length she beats them in the kettle with a broom stick, and then she puts them into the pails. She again puts them into the tub or barrel when the water is cold. She wrings them with entire whiteness, and commands her children to carry them into the yard. They put them on the hanging rope, or they spread them over the verdant grass in the afternoon. She has done washing all the clothes with happiness, but she is obliged to rub the floor with a mop throughout. At length she has done rubbing the floor in the rooms. It seems to be very neat. The washer-woman and her children are happy to leave their industry to rest in their house. She beats the cider, ginger and potash, with a stick, and she gives it to her children. They drink it comfortably before they take a tea. At 5 o'clock they take a tea with much happiness, and they converse with each other about the news.

Law Intelligence.

LIABILITY OF PUBLISHERS. A libel case was lately decided in New-York, that is of much importance to the publishers of newspapers, &c. as follows:

Christopher Scanlan } Action of the case for a libel.
vs. } Court of Common Pleas,

Alden Spooner. } July 28.

The alleged libel consisted of a publication in the Long Island Star, in the month of May last, and grew out of circumstances, of which the following are the most prominent:

On Saturday, the 12th of April, Mr. T. H. Dolly, of Brooklyn, observed in the Daily Advertiser of this city, an advertisement re-inserted from a New-Orleans paper, and signed Reynolds, Ralston & Co.

offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of J. M. Scanlan, who was said to have been a clerk and steward on board the steam boat Fidelity, on the Mississippi, and was charged with having absconded therefrom at Natches, after cutting open the trunk of Mr. George Ralston, a passenger, and stealing from it two bills of exchange, of \$5,000 each, which were particularly described. It happened that, on Wednesday previous, (viz. on the 9th), Mr. Dolly, who was a principal witness in the case, had requested Maurice Scanlan, the plaintiff's brother, to invite the plaintiff to the witness' house at the navy yard, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to witness' friends at the west, from which quarter he had learned from Maurice, that the plaintiff had recently returned. Mr. D. had, some months previous, been shown a letter by Maurice, from plaintiff, in which it was stated that he was acting as clerk and steward on board the steam-boat Fidelity. Comparing the circumstances with the advertisement, which was published subsequently to the invitation, he was led to entertain suspicions very unfavorable to the character of his expected guest. On Sunday, however, (the 13th), the brothers called, and although they were treated hospitably, Mr. D. put many queries to plaintiff, and, from the confused and hesitating manner of his replies, and from the general tenor of his conduct, he was confirmed in his previous impressions, which, being communicated to an officer, the plaintiff was arrested the same evening, carried before justice Garretson, and committed to Flatbush jail. After lying three or four days he was released upon a habeas corpus, returnable before the recorder of this city—no witnesses appearing to substantiate the charge against him. Immediately, upon his release, the plaintiff published a notice, signed with his own name, in the Long Island Patriot, announcing his discharge, asserting his innocence, and commenting in terms of severity upon the agency of Mr. Dolly in causing his imprisonment. In reply to this, appeared the next day in the Star, the libel in question, signed by Mr. Dolly, stating the circumstances above recited, and intimating pretty broadly his subsisting belief of the guilt of the plaintiff, and averring that it was only for want of legal evidence that he had been discharged.

Mr. Lawrence, for the defendant, moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that the material substantive averment, in the declaration, went to allege that *larceny* was imputed to the plaintiff, and that the proof did not support the averment. However libellous the words might be, he contended, on the authority of Archb.'s Plead. 118, §40; 1, Stark, 67; 3, Camp. 461, that, as the declaration was not supported by proof of words imputing *larceny*, the action must fail. He then stated the grounds why he conceived that the words in the advertisement did not charge what, in legal contemplation, amounted to *felony* or *larceny*, and illustrated his first positions by a reference to the *libelli famosi* and *scripte injuriæ* of the civil law, which were never confounded, though both were technically libellous.

The court overruled the objections.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty," and offered, as mitigatory circumstances, to rebut the presumption of malice, the fact of the advertisement having been inserted in the ordinary course of business, and paid for at the usual price. He also replied on the former publication in the Patriot, to which the advertisement in the Star was an answer, and offered in evidence the suspicious circumstances above

referred to, which led to the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff.

It may be noted, in addition, that there was some proof adduced, to controvert certain parts of Mr. Dolly's testimony, and some contradictory evidence on the question of character. [It is understood, (out of court), that the person who broke open Mr. Ralston's trunk was not Mr. Scanlan, and that the real felon has been since convicted at New Orleans; but no reasonable doubt is entertained that the plaintiff was the identical person intended in the New-Orleans advertisement].

The jury retired, and the next morning returned into the court a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, with \$300 damages and costs.

D. Graham for plaintiff. W. B. Lawrence and C. D. Sackett for defendant.

CHRONICLE.

The late U. S. brig Enterprise.—The officers and crew of this vessel have arrived at New York.

Died, on the 8th ult. at Grenada, *A. F. Webster*, esq. a native thereof. His corpse weighed *five hundred and fifty five pounds*.

Transylvania university. At the late commencement, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 32 graduates, of whom 25 were of Kentucky, 3 of Tennessee, and one each of New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana and Missouri. Five other graduates received the degree of Master of Arts, and it was conferred on several other graduates of different colleges.

Dickinson college. Nineteen young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at this college, on the 28th June last. Ten of them were from New York and New Jersey, 1 from Maryland and 8 from Pennsylvania. The degree of master of arts was conferred on six young gentlemen, alumni of the institution. This college is indebted to Dr. Hossack, of New York, and Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, for two handsome donations to its library.

Erie canal. The late decision of the commissioners, as to the termination of the Erie canal, has been reconsidered, and it has been again resolved, 4 against 2, that it shall be at Black Rock. Messrs. Holley, Seymour, Young and Bouck in favor, and Messrs. Clinton and Van Rensselaer opposed. The subject is one of great feeling and interest to many of the people of the state of New York.

Indian war. The St. Louis Enquirer contains a letter from general Ashley, commanding a party of the Missouri Fur Company, which states, that his party were attacked on the 2d June at the Ricaree villages, by about 600 warriors, armed with British shot guns—general Ashley had 13 killed and 10 wounded of the 35 men on shore; about 40 boatmen were anchored out in the river, and refused to land to assist their countrymen. Colonel Leavensworth, commander of the Council Bluffs, has gone against the Ricaree towns, with 200 of the United States troops, a party of the fur company, and about 500 friendly Indians, a force sufficient to destroy the enemy, and no doubt they will be punished in the severest manner—last winter a difference arose between a hunting party and the same tribe, in which two Indians were killed. This nation has traded heretofore with the British North West Company, and have no doubt imbibed unfriendly feelings for the citizens of the United States.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES, No. 24—Vol. XII.] BALTIMORE, AUG. 16, 1823. [No. 24—Vol. XXIV. WHOLE NO. 622

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The very able article which appeared last week in the "National Intelligencer," in relation to the ensuing presidential election, is copied entire into the present number of the REGISTER, and will claim no common share of the public attention. Wishing, (for reasons stated below), to give to the readers of this paper every possible opportunity, that they may rightly determine the course that ought to be pursued, on an occasion so interesting and important, we shall gladly insert an essay on the other side of the question, whenever one appears worthy to be regarded as a replication to that now before us.

It has for sometime appeared to me, that the next presidential election will be held under circumstances entirely new—and hence the right and expediency of a manly and liberal discussion of the subject; of appeals to the reason of men instead of their passion; of moderately advancing and supporting principles, instead of rough and unmeaning appeals to party, about which hardly any three persons, accidentally collected together, at this time, will agree. The particular friends of every gentleman named for the presidency, claim for him some peculiar merits, and it is not surprising that persons so distinguished should really possess certain shining qualities; but, in admitting these, I cannot see the necessity of denying like good qualities to others, or of abusing one person that another may be exalted. Each of the candidates have filled a large space in the affairs of their country, and the nation's reputation demands that they should be treated decently. We prefer this man to that—but such preference may exist in the very purity of our heart, and who shall judge of it? Let us all advance circumspectly to a consideration of the case and retire with it into our closets—recollecting that the good or evil that must attend our choice will act directly on ourselves.

Hitherto the public voice, or perhaps the voice of the great political parties into which the people of the United States have been separated, always conclusively designated the persons to be supported or opposed. We now stand upon new ground. Those parties have ceased to operate as they did—five persons named for the most distinguished office in the gift of any people to bestow, profess the same general principles, (if the assertions of their political friends are to be believed), and our citizens, regarding the election more as local or personal, than as general or [party] political, are unprecedentedly divided in their choice. The wishes of the people in many of the states, is far from being settled, for or against any particular individual. One may every where, especially in the middle states, meet with five persons, (all "democrats" or all "federalists"), and find as many various preferences for the presidency. In some places, however, the active members of old parties are pretty much on one side, and in others on the opposite side. But, lately, in Philadelphia, I, accidentally, fell in with seven gentlemen, very active politicians, all favorable to the election of Mr. Shulze for governor of Pennsylvania, and each of the candidates for the presidency had one friend in the company—no one more than two. In another case, I met with three of the supporters of Mr. Gregg, as governor, and there were in them

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three selections for president. In such a state of things, no possible good can result from violent assailables of the motives of persons; the cool judgment of the people may bring them to act more together, (and I hope that it will), but passion will widen the breach, and cause anger to take the place of what now is only harmless and rightful differences of opinion.

The civilized world, is, at this moment, in a most critical state. If the standard of liberty in Spain is trampled under foot by the holy alliance, as we fear that it will be, is it unreasonable to apprehend that we may be called upon to defend our constitution, to preserve the right of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury and the freedom of the press; at once the offspring and the nurse of freemen! Our "pernicious example of successful rebellion" cannot be forgotten, while "legitimacy" survives and prostrates human right; and the opportunity to punish it, if one should occur, will not be neglected. These suggestions, I believe, are entitled to some weight; and, whether we shall with discretion avoid collisions with foreign powers, or repel their assaults on our liberties as we ought, will materially depend on the wisdom and virtue of the executive power of the United States. And, as this is the people's affair, let them think seriously on the matter, and resolve, at least, that they will act for themselves.

THE LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE, (see the proper head), is unpromising to the cause of liberty in Spain. Cadiz, the refuge of the cortes, is invested by land and sea, and the French were bombarding it. Napoleon could attack that place by land only, and failed of success; what the result of the present siege will be, we shall very soon know. The blockading squadron is active, and provisions must soon become scarce. The governor of Gibraltar has refused to permit the exportation of flour.

A French official despatch says that Mina has lost 7 or 800 men in a late engagement, and that Ballasteros was beaten near Saguntum, losing 1000 men.

But there is so much of a contradiction and confusion in the reports, that we must wait for further advices.

CURRENT VINTAGE. The Providence Advertiser states, that Messrs. Dyers & Co. have completed their currant vintage. They gathered more than 800 bushels of currants, and have made 15,000 gallons of wine. Four thousand dollars worth of sugar was melted down in the process, and two hundred dollars paid to the children for gathering the fruit, besides other large expenditures for labor.

PHILADELPHIA. The amount of imports into the city of Philadelphia, for the nine months ending on the 30th of June, 1823, was ten millions four hundred and ninety-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars. Of this amount 5,470,500 dollars were imported from the first of April to the first of July. All the importations were in American vessels, except 612,250 dollars. [Franklin Gaz.

THE WILLOW. On a farm, belonging to Joseph Townsend, esq. of Baltimore, situated near West Chester, Pa. we learn, by the "Village Record," that

there is a Weeping Willow Tree, supposed to be nearly 100 years old, and the parent, perhaps, of the greater part of the trees of its species that are to be found within many miles of its place. "With a vertical sun it would cast a shadow of 260 feet in circumference, and its trunk measures 12 feet round." It still seems to be flourishing.

A SHARK, says a New York paper, was taken a few days since in a seine, in Bristol harbor, Rhode Island, which measured ten feet three inches in length. He could easily have swallowed a full size man. He was cut open and found to contain a sheep, a calf's head and feet, a horse-foot, marine animal, a sea-owl, and several articles to serve as trimmings.

STATISTICS OF LONDON. Statement of all the christenings and burials within the city of London, and bills of mortality, during the year 1822:

Christened—Males	:	:	:	11,968
" Females	:	:	:	11,405
Total	:	:	:	23,573
Buried—Males	:	:	:	9,483
" Females	:	:	:	9,382
Total	:	:	:	18,865

Balance in favor of population 4,508

The greatest number of deaths occurred in the following diseases, viz:—Asthma, 533; consumption 3,608; convulsions, 2,922; dropsy, 851; fever, 1,104; inflammation, 1,308; measles, 712; old age and debilities, 2,601; small pox, 604; whooping cough, 757, &c.

STATISTIQUE DE PARIS. By the official returns for 1822, it appears that the population of Paris has thus increased during that year:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births (in marriage)—	8,671	8,458	17,129
" (out marriage—known)	1,126	1,144	2,270
" " (unknown)	3,765	3,716	7,481
	13,562	13,318	26,880
Deaths (unmarried)	7,978	6,537	14,515
" (married)	2,755	2,596	5,351
" (widowers & widows)	914	2,244	3,158
" (at the <i>Morgue</i> *)	203	41	244
	11,850	11,419	23,269
Children dead born	795	626	1,421
Total births			26,880
deaths			23,260
Balance in favor of population			3,611

Marriages—Young men and young girls, 5,933; young men and widows, 329; widowers and young girls 685; widowers and widows, 210—Total 7,157. The adoptions of children are registered at eight.

CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Treasury department, 30th July, 1823.

SIR: As it is probable that, in the progress of the war which now exists between France and Spain, the public and private armed vessels of one, and, perhaps, of both belligerents, may, by stress of

*This is the house where the bodies of all persons found dead, in the streets or river, are carried to be recognized.—*Ed. N. Y. American.*

weather, pursuit of enemies, or some other urgent necessity, be forced to enter the ports and harbors of the United States, it becomes the duty of the government to prescribe the manner in which they shall be treated whilst they remain within its jurisdiction.

As there exists, upon this subject, no legislative enactment, the question must be decided by the conventional engagements, which the United States have contracted with the belligerent parties.

By the 8th article of the treaty between the United States and Spain, it is provided that the public and private vessels of Spain, when forced, by stress of weather, pursuit of enemies, or any other urgent necessity, to seek shelter or harbor, may enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports, belonging to the United States, and shall be received with all humanity, and enjoy all favor, protection and help, and be permitted to refresh and provide themselves, at reasonable rates, with provisions and all things needful for the subsistence of their persons or reparation of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall be no ways hindered from departing from the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please, without any let or hindrance.

With France, the United States have no treaty stipulations upon the subject. The obligations of neutrality, however, impose upon them the observance of the same course of conduct towards both belligerents, unless Spain has a right, by treaty, to exclusive privileges. A reference to the provisions of the 8th article of the treaty above recited, proves that no exclusive privileges have been granted to her. It becomes, then, the duty of the United States to treat the public and private armed vessels of both parties in the same manner.

Assuming the provisions of the article referred to, as the rule by which the conduct of the United States is to be regulated, I am instructed by the president to direct:—

1st. That the public and private armed vessels of France and Spain, with their prizes, may, under the circumstances described in the said article, enter the ports, harbors and waters of the United States, and repair any damages which they may have sustained; but no increase of arms or munitions of war, or of the number of men on board, can be lawfully made.

2. That such prizes cannot be condemned or sold within the jurisdiction of the United States, and consequently, cannot be admitted to entry at the custom-houses, nor permitted to enter into the general consumption.

3d. That they may, at any time, depart from the United States, without let or hindrance.

4th. That, when prize vessels have been wrecked, or so disabled as not to be rendered seaworthy, their cargoes may be re-shipped in any other vessel which shall not enjoy an exemption from capture, not enjoyed by such prize vessels. For example: if France, in the progress of the war, shall conform to the rules that free vessels make free goods, the cargoes of vessels captured by either belligerent, when re-shipped in neutral vessels, will enjoy an exemption from capture which the prize vessels did not enjoy.

5th. During the time that prize vessels may remain in the ports of the United States, they shall be subject to such inspection, and such superintendence, by the custom house officers, as may be necessary to prevent smuggling of any kind.

The same rules are to be observed in relation to the public and private armed vessels of Spain and

of the independent governments established in Spanish America, and their prizes, when brought within the jurisdiction of the United States.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers of the 29th of June, and accounts from Gibraltar to the 4th of July—received at New York and Philadelphia.

Spain. There is nothing decisive of the fate of Spain, in these accounts; but, from the great spreading of the French army, and their uninterrupted marches through the country, we now begin to fear that what we thought was the *policy* of the Spaniards, has its cause in their *weakness*: yet there is not any thing to make us really despond, when we recollect what the people of Spain have done under circumstances less auspicious than the present.

The following are some of the chief things mentioned.

The British minister refused to follow the king and cortes to Cadiz, without advices from his government—not that he yet acknowledged the duke of Angouleme's regency at Madrid. The British are awkwardly pretending a neutrality, though really carrying on a war in disguise against Spain—yet, under such circumstances, that their proceedings may, perhaps, be *explained away*, if the French should meet with what they deserve for the invasion of Spain. A person presenting himself at London as an agent from the regency, was refused any private or confidential communication, and treated only as an ordinary messenger.

Ballasteros had raised the siege of Valencia, in consequence of the approach of Moltier; but his force remained unimpaired.

Except the divisions of the French sent to Seville, the rest of the troops remained at Madrid, &c. as they were.

The reports about Mina are so contradictory, that nothing like facts can be gathered from them. In general, however, they put him down as reduced to the greatest extremities. It may be so—but we cannot discover any reason to believe that such is his case. It is admitted every where, that the constitutional troops have adhered to the cause with unexpected unanimity and zeal.

The garrison of St. Sebastian lately made a sally and killed a good many of the besiegers, without loss on their part.

All the ambassadors of the "holy alliance" were proceeding to Madrid. *Quere*—If the French regency should be destroyed, ought their persons to be respected?

A French squadron, of 4 ships of the line and several frigates, have lately arrived for the blockade of Cadiz. They entered Port St. Mary's, with 4000 foot and 500 cavalry, on the 23d of June. This place is three miles from Cadiz. The king of Spain had declared Cadiz in a state of siege, and issued such orders to the troops and the inhabitants as evinced a determination to make a vigorous defence. A letter, dated "Gibraltar, June 25th," says, "Whether Cadiz will be enabled to sustain a close blockade for any length of time is quite uncertain, as is every thing political connected with Spain, so that no calculation can be formed, as to the effect the present state of affairs may have upon commerce." By verbal accounts it appears, that provisions of every description had been bought up at Gibraltar for the supply of Cadiz, and that a good deal had been shipped in small boats, when the

governor issued an order prohibiting further exportation. Despatches, sent from Gibraltar to the American consul, had been seized and sent back by the French, and all vessels attempting to enter the port of Cadiz were ordered off by the blockading squadron.

The French say that the retreat of the cortes from Seville was so precipitate that they left some millions in the treasury, with large quantities of plate, &c.

Count de l'Abisbal has written to his brother, who commands the fortress of St. Sebastian, a very urgent letter, in which he exhorts him to make his submission, and not expose the city to the misfortunes of a siege. This letter has been delivered to the governor of Tolosa, who immediately sent it to St. Sebastian.

A constitutional chief, named Janrequi, hitherto little known, is said to be at the head of 4000 men in Biscay.

It was reported at Madrid on the 10th of June, that 2000 constitutionalists, under gen. Placentia, had been taken by the French.

Proclamation of the regency of the kingdom to the Spaniards.

"Spaniards! The regency of the kingdom addresses itself to you in the excess of its most poignant grief, not to excite the constant loyalty of your hearts, because the Spaniards cannot cease to be faithful to the God of our father, and to our beloved sovereign; but to assuage the bitterness of its affliction or yours, at the sight of the evils which may ensue from the melancholy situation in which the perfidious enemies of the country have placed us.

"You are witnesses of the forbearance, the mildness, the indulgence, with which the partizans of irreligion, licentiousness and anarchy, have been treated. You have, it is true, sometimes deplored the impunity which men so criminal enjoy in all places; and the regency would even have feared scenes calculated to cause scandal, if, convinced of your wise patriotism, it had not known that you were acquainted with the motive of its mild and tolerant conduct. It must be said frankly, this motive was the liberty of the king and his august family.

"Spaniards! you know it; our legitimate and adored sovereign has been deprived of the throne of his fathers. So horrible a crime has been committed to revenge the heroic answer of the monarch, to the proposal to remove him from Seville; an answer, the words of which ought to be written in marble and brass. They will be the finest ornament of history for many ages, and they will always be engraved on the hearts of all Spaniards:

"My conscience and the interests of my subjects, do not permit me to leave this place. As an individual, or a private person, I should see no inconvenience in removing to another place: but as a king my conscience does not permit me to do so."

"In speaking thus, Ferdinand has manifested his great soul and his love of his people. A regency, named by the most furious demagogues, has been the consequence of so much heroism; and Ferdinand and his consort, and all the royal family, have been violently transferred to Cadiz; to Cadiz, where that act destructive of religion and the monarchy arose. There the monarch now is a prisoner; there is the royal family; and can there be a Spaniard who can see such an event without indignation and horror?

"Spaniards!—Your government confesses that it can find no expression fit to paint so horrible a crime; your government feels itself reduced to the eloquence of silence.

"The regency of the kingdom, confounded, it is true, by so great a crime, will not neglect to take, and it has taken, firm and energetic measures to punish its authors; and to remedy the evils caused by the implacable enemies of God and of the monarch. Prudence and vigor will govern all its resolutions. You will co-operate in so just an object, by confiding in your government, which will, unremittently, pursue those whose infernal rage has filled our hearts with mourning.

"Madrid, June 21, 1823.

Proclamation of gen. Vigodet, to the soldiers of the permanent army and national militia, the defenders of the island of Cadiz.

"It being my greatest good fortune to be placed at the head of so many worthy Spaniards, the defenders of the national honor, and of the legitimate rights of their countrymen: full of enthusiasm on finding myself selected by H. M. to direct the valuable portion of armed citizens, whose virtues and patriotism have lead them to abandon their hearths, their property, and their families, and to come amidst fatigues and privations, to defend, at such a distance, the national liberty and independence, which are so atrociously attacked by foreign perfidy: on beholding the resolution and energy that shine so conspicuously among all the loyal and firm Spaniards that are assembled in this circuit, the bulwark, for the third time, of national independence, liberty and honor, my heart is ready to burst, and would fain, if it were possible, carry my resolves to a greater height than they have already attained to. But as, in order to place us in a situation to inspire respect in our haughty enemies, decision and enthusiasm and patriotism are not sufficient, and that organization, discipline, firmness and constancy under fatigue and suzerainty of hardship and privations, and strict obedience and punctuality in the service, are indispensably necessary, I caution you that, to accomplish the great work which we have begun, it is requisite that you should know, that there is no medium between yielding, shamefully and ignominiously, and conquering, by a steady adherence to these duties. I am aware that most of you are well convinced of this truth; but, nevertheless, if any one, ill-advised or through cowardice, should depart from the road of heroes, which, under such critical circumstances, is marked out by his worthy fellow-soldiers, I assure you all, that whoever may betray weakness, or act infamously, shall be punished as the law directs, and be separated forever from freemen, who are determined to bury themselves under the ruins of their country, and to renew, if it should be necessary, in the island of Cadiz, the glorious remembrance of Numantia of old. Use, therefore, your utmost exertions; all Europe has its eyes fixed upon us; and who knows whether Providence has not appointed us to be, a second time, her liberators, and the objects of her admiration and delight; so that, whilst laboring under hardships, your only thought should be that you are about to lose your liberty, perhaps forever, and let this lead you to vigorous exertion and manliness, until that heroic enterprise shall have been accomplished, in which your commander-in-chief, your countryman and companion in arms, promises to be your guide and your model. "Long live the constitution! Long live the constitutional king!"

Portugal. This country has fully retired to the arms of legitimacy—the absolute power of the king is re-established. Several distinguished Portuguese, and also gen. Pepe, had left Lisbon for England.

Sir Robert Wilson and his aid-de-camp, are said, in the London Times, to have been seized at Opor-

to, while travelling peaceably on their way to Lisbon and unarmed. They were liberated on their parole. "This offence, (says the editor), will soon, of course, be atoned for, if England has a public minister at Lisbon, and is not yet a formal member of the alliance termed holy."

Oporto, which, it was thought, would hold out for the constitutional system, has submitted to the restoration of the royal authority without a struggle. The following oath has been taken by the members of the council—

"I swear to defend, and cause to be defended, the rights of our absolute king, those of our lady, the queen, and the whole dynasty of the royal house of Braganza."

The oath was likewise voluntarily taken by all the nobility of Oporto, whose names, together with those of the bishop, governor and council, are subscribed to it.

On the 5th of June, the council issued the following proclamation:

"The judges and members of the council of the most illustrious chamber of the city of Oporto, on the part of his sovereign majesty, whom God protect, &c. &c.

"We make known to all the respected inhabitants of this city, that, in consequence of the happy, (and by them anxiously desired), event, of the re-establishment of the happy government of our lord the king, and the restoration of his sovereign authority, and of those legitimate rights of which he and his august and virtuous consort had been perfidiously despoiled, we have been determined to render to the Almighty those thanks which are due to him for this incomparable blessing, on the evening of Sunday the 8th of the present month, in the holy cathedral of this city.

"And this illustrious chamber, desiring, at the same time, that this act should be solemnized with all possible pomp, and with every demonstration of public rejoicing, requests that the inhabitants of the city will assist at the solemnity, and that, on the nights of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, they will cause their houses to be illuminated.

"This illustrious chamber, greatly delighted at this occasion of addressing the loyal inhabitants of the heroic city of Oporto, offers them its most cordial congratulations on the present happy event."

Great Britain and Ireland. The revenue of Great Britain is remarkably productive. The manufacturers are exceedingly busy, and the people seem more than usually prosperous and happy: but Ireland is still wretchedly disturbed—many troops are pouring into that kingdom; a state of general insubordination is apprehended. Parliament has voted 15,000*l.* for promoting emigration from the south, either to the Cape of Good Hope or Canada.

One manufacturing house at Stockport, (the business of which is not stated), has paid the sum of 10,500*l.* 1*4s.* 8*d.* in government duties, in the space of six weeks!

Stocks, June 28—consols 82 1/4 5/8.

Germany. The London Courier, alluding to the recall of the ministers of the "holy alliance" from Stutgard, because the king of Wurtemberg had refused to interfere with the Carbonari system, has the following pertinent remarks:—"The three powers consider the existence of that system in any country, unchecked by the sovereign authority of it, as sufficient ground, not for hostility, but for marking their displeasure. We must confess, however, this is a somewhat startling doctrine, for, although it cannot be denied that Carbonari principles involve

in them danger to all states, and to all existing institutions, yet such a systematic mode of interference in the affairs of independent powers, except where those powers either encourage or admit of practices hostile to the safety of the parties interfering, is a most formidable innovation."

A conversation took place on this subject in the British house of commons, between Mr. Brougham and Mr. Canning, during which the latter stated, that no official advices had been received, although some accounts of that nature had reached ministers. England was no party to the proceedings of the allied powers; she, in this case, was merely a spectator. Mr. Brougham protested against being understood to concur with the right hon. gentleman, that Great Britain could be a mere tame spectator of such transactions. The principles of the allies he said were utterly detestable in themselves, and ruinous to the liberties of the world.

Turkey and Greece. It is strongly reported that the Turkish fleet, having left the Dardanelles, was attacked by the Greeks, who succeeded in cutting off the captain pacha in a frigate, and three brigs—the rest escaped. We are happy to believe that this report is true, and, surely, it is possible.

It is also said that the barbarians have been defeated near Arta—that the castle of Lepanto has been carried by the Greeks, and that the gallant Bozzaris was severely wounded in the affair.

It is stated in the Augsburg Gazette, under date May 29th, "that lord Strangford, the English ambassador at Constantinople, had disagreed with the Reis Effendi, on account of the refusal he had met with to his applications respecting the navigation of the Black Sea, and had broken off all communication with him."

Mexico. If what is said of the state of things in this country is to be believed, it is filled with conspiracies, petty factions and parties—and much bloodshed must be expected before any thing like order can be re-established. 'Assassination is represented as a common affair.

Election of President.

From the National Intelligencer—addressed to the editors.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed you will receive a few remarks on a subject, in my estimation, of the highest importance. It is novel, as well as important. Hitherto, we have discussed questions of construction only. We have inquired, whether a power was granted by the constitution; or what was the extent of a power, acknowledged to have been granted? We thought these questions of the highest interest, and worthy of grave and laborious investigation. But we have now before us a clause of the constitution, which all the art, all the ingenuity of construction, cannot elude. This clause, in case a majority of the whole number of electors shall not be given to one man, devolves the election of president on the house of representatives, voting by states. To this point the election, it is apprehended, must come. The people alone, by their union, can arrest its course before it reaches that point. It is suggested, that this union will not take place if the people are left to themselves.—The people, then, it is urged, must not be left to themselves; and a caucus, composed of senators and representatives, must instruct them how to vote.—Thus the difficulties and dangers of an election by the house of representatives, it is said, will be avoided. Is this a remedy? Is this a remedy to which we ought to resort? In the examination and

solution of these questions, the remarks which accompany this letter may not be, perhaps, altogether useless.

From the year 1798 to the present day, I have been engaged in the discussion of constitutional questions. Few have occurred in which I have not taken a part publicly, either orally or in writing. I had no object in view, but to perform what I conceived to be a duty. The question now before us, though not strictly a constitutional question, is of deeper interest and of a more awful character. The existence of the constitution, perhaps of the union, depends on the course which we may now determine to pursue. I will not, therefore, precisely at the moment of the greatest danger, abandon a post where, from choice, I have remained so long.

PHOCION.

Virginia, July 4, 1825.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Of the existing system of electing the president of the United States: of its defects: and of the remedy.

By the constitution of the United States, as adopted in 1789, the electors of president and vice president, appointed in the several states, were to meet in their respective states, and ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, was to be an inhabitant of another state. The person having the greatest number of votes was to be president, provided that number constituted a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. If more than one person had such majority, and, at the same time, an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives was to choose one of them for president. If no person had a majority, the house of representatives was to select a president from the five (1) highest on the list.

(Senators and representatives excluded from the electoral office.)

By the 1st sec. of the 2d article, it is declared that no senator or representative shall be appointed an elector. Yet the same section, upon a certain event, which has actually occurred, (more than one person, in 1800, having a majority, and an equal number of votes), and upon a certain other event, likely to occur hereafter, in nine elections in ten, (that is, no per-

(1) The five highest! Is not this latitude of selection a strong indication of distrust of the people? A receives four-tenths of the electoral votes; B receives three tenths; D, E and F, one-tenth each. The house of representatives may choose either of the five! Surely more deference would have been manifested for public sentiment if the selection had been confined to the two first; especially when it is recollected that "the election had been confided, not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen by the people for the special purpose, at a particular conjuncture: a small number of persons, selected by their fellow citizens, from the general mass, most likely to possess the information and discrimination requisite to so complicated an investigation"—(Fed. 2 vol. p. 141.) It deserves to be noticed, that the 12th amendment in some measure recognizes this idea, and confines the right of selection to three. The amendment was *within one of being right*. The amendment offered by John Taylor, of Caroline, at the last session of the senate, (1822-23), comes to the point. The electors, at their second meeting, are to choose from the two highest on the list.

son having a majority of the whole number), has given the electing power to the house of representatives only; and, what is still more remarkable, to the house of representatives acting by states; thus putting into the hands of one man, the only representative from a small state, at first a thirteenth, and now a twenty-fourth part of the whole power of the nation on this important subject, while the representative of a large state, Virginia for instance, possessed, at first, only the tenth of a thirteenth part, and now the twenty second of a twenty-fourth part.

[Apparent incongruity.] There is an apparent, if not real, incongruity between these provisions. The considerations which led the convention to forbid a senator or member of the house of representatives, to hold the office of an elector, to which office, even at first, very little more than the one hundredth part of the electing power belonged, the decrease of which part was manifestly foreseen by the convention, were surely capable of being applied, with still greater force, not only to a member of the house, of representatives holding a part of the electing power, at first equal to a thirteenth, and even now to a twenty-fourth part of the whole, but to the members generally.

If it be said that this incongruity, however real, was not to be avoided, it being necessary that the election, in case of a failure on the part of the people, should be made by some power or department in operation at the time of such failure, the answer is, that this necessity did not force the election into the house of representatives *only*, nor require that the votes should be given by states.

[Another incongruity.] There is another apparent, if not real, incongruity, in this part of the system. When the president is elected by the electors, the act is almost entirely national. It is only so far federal, as the number of electors is increased, by the number of senators to which each state is entitled. But if the election devolve on the house of representatives, it changes its character immediately, and becomes exclusively federal: each state acting for itself, and each, small and great, counting one.

[Probable cause of the last.] Now, admitting that the electing power ought, in case of a failure on the part of the people, to have been delegated to the house of representatives, the reason why the house of representatives should, in this case, and in this only, vote by states, is not easily discovered. The 68th No. of the Federalist, devoted to the subject of the presidential election, does not even notice this part of the provision. The fair presumption is, that the probable, and indeed, inevitable course of events, was not correctly anticipated. It was conceived that the election of president would generally be completed by the electors. Viewing the mighty men of the revolution, the framers of our constitution took it for granted that the people could seldom be at a loss in the selection of a president. They forgot that these men were the growth and product of a *revolutionary war*, and that those who were to come after them, however distinguished by virtue and talents, could never have the same means of deserving and acquiring the respect, the admiration, and the gratitude of their fellow citizens. Under this delusion, the ulterior and contingent power of the house of representatives was deemed of little importance: one not likely to be often called into operation. The Federalist, (2, 144), justifies this remark. The writer

uses this strong expression: "But, as a majority of votes might not *always* centre in one man, and as it might be unsafe to permit less than a majority to be conclusive, it is provided that, in such a contingency, the house of representatives shall select," &c. &c. It would have been difficult for the writer of this number to find an expression better calculated to convey his idea of the remoteness of the contingency in question. The majority, which is to prevent it, may not *always* be found!

That the impression at the time was, that the election of president would almost always be decided by the electors, is rendered still more probable by the general tenor of the chapter quoted. In one part particularly, the contingent power of the house seems to be entirely forgotten. "Nothing was more to be desired, (says this chapter), than that every practicable obstacle should be opposed to cabal, intrigue and corruption—these most deadly adversaries of republican government, &c. &c.—But the convention have guarded against all danger of this sort with the most provident and judicious attention. They have not made the appointment of the president to depend on *pre-existing bodies of men*, who might be tampered with, before hand, to prostitute their votes," &c. It is apparent, from this language, that the writer thought not of the house of representatives, but of the electors appointed by the people, as the efficient and electing body. When, therefore, the convention had provided for the election of a president by electors, and further provided, for what was then believed to be a merely possible case, (a failure on the part of the electors), by devolving the power on the house of representatives, every thing necessary was supposed to have been done. And it is probable, that the manner of voting, that is, by states, was adopted, merely because it happened to be first suggested, or because it presented to the view of the small states, a possible event, on the occurrence of which they would stand as they then stood, on a footing of exact equality with the largest state in the union. (1)

[Early discovery of the defect in the system.] Twelve years only had passed away, before a case occurred which devolved on the house of representatives the right of selecting a president. Mr. Jefferson and another person had an equal number of votes, and each of them a majority. It was a fact, known throughout the United States, that Mr. Jefferson was the person whom the people intended to make their president. (2) On this subject, there was not, among the

(1) Since writing the above I have examined the journal of the convention. The first proposition was to confer the election on the senate. The proposition to strike out the senate, and to insert the house of representatives, voting by states, prevailed at once. The manner of voting in the house of representatives does not seem to have been considered as a separate question.

(2) Mr. Madison will probably recollect a circumstance which occurred at that time, and which serves at once to illustrate the remark in the text, and the character of Mr. Wythe, then chancellor of Va.—Mr. Wythe, from his great age, his extensive erudition, his high office, his long service and his spotless integrity, was of course to be president of the electoral college, of which he and Mr. Madison were members. Thinking that it would be his duty to prepare the certificates of the election, Mr.

republicans, a dissenting voice. Yet, in defiance of the public will, loudly and unequivocally expressed, thirty-seven ballots were taken before this will could be carried into effect. The nation was filled with astonishment and indignation, at this insolent and traitorous opposition; and the temple of our union trembled to its foundation. From that day the people of the United States have looked forward, with anxiety and apprehension, to a congressional election of president; an anxiety and apprehension not at all alleviated by what has already occurred in the capitol, in relation to the ensuing election.

The consequence of this event was, that, in 1803, an amendment was prepared, and in the next year adopted, by which the electors were required to name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and the person voted for as vice president.

This amendment guarded against the recurrence of the cause, which, on that occasion, transferred the election of the president to the house of representatives: a cause which, from the circumstance of its having happened once, was not likely to happen again. But the amendment went no farther. The power of the house of representatives to elect, and to elect by states, in all cases where no candidate has a majority, was left untouched. The house of representatives, therefore, it may be safely assumed, will, if the constitution takes its course, elect, in nine instances in ten, the president of the United States. In the ordinary course of human affairs, it is not probable that one statesman will be so decidedly pre-eminent as to command the votes of a majority of the electors. In the periods of revolution and of war, the master spirits of the land are called into action. Talents are displayed, dangers encountered, sufferings endured, sacrifices made, and services performed, which are followed by the gratitude and confidence of the nation. But, after years of peace, in which there has been no call for any great sacrifice for the public good, no opportunity of rendering any signal service, there cannot be, among men of talents, that sort of difference, which will be generally perceived, or even acknowledged, if perceived.

The election of the president, therefore, by the house of representatives, I repeat, will be hereafter almost a matter of course. Now, against an election in this way, the public opinion seems to be fixed, and rightly fixed. It is a violation of right and principle, that, in a matter in which we are all equally concerned, one man should have as much power as twenty or thirty, or even more. And it is manifest that, under this plan, cabal, intrigue and corruption, will find room for their operations and every selfish and every malignant feeling, scope for their indulgence. In the course of a few elections of this sort, our government would be administered by intriguers only. The public interest would be neglected or betrayed; our harmony destroyed; our

Wythe wrote a form, (which is, perhaps, yet in existence), in which it was distinctly certified that the electors of Virginia had unanimously voted for *Thomas Jefferson as president of the United States*. Mr. Madison, whose veneration for Mr. Wythe was sincere and profound, will also recollect how much he was embarrassed and distressed, when Mr. W. put this form into his hands, for his examination and correction, and in what way he was relieved.

confidence in the government annihilated; our union endangered; our character, the most precious treasure which a man or a people can possess, sunk, even in our own esteem, and the cause of free government disgraced and dishonored by those whose peculiar duty and interest it is to sustain it, in all its purity and splendor. In this state of things, if any virtue or patriotism shall yet remain among us, we shall be driven to the necessity of attempting, under the influence of mortified and exasperated feeling, to effect a change which we can now seek after and examine with all the calmness and deliberation which should mark every movement affecting, however remotely, the constitution of our country.

Such, however, is the constitution. Such is the evil which presents itself to our view. The object of this essay is to shew that this evil may be remedied, by placing the election where it ought to be, and where it was meant to be—in the hands of the people.

But, while it is admitted by all, that the election of president by the house of representatives is a great evil, it is suggested, nay,

strenuously contended by some, that this evil may be avoided by a congressional caucus. The proposition, then, is simply this—that a defect, an acknowledged defect in the constitution, is to be remedied, not in the way prescribed by the constitution itself, but by a voluntary association of men, who will take care that the case to which the obnoxious provision applies, shall not occur. They will take care that the election shall not devolve on congress; and the instrument to ward off this evil is a congressional caucus.

To this plan of changing the course which the constitution, no matter how unwisely, has prescribed, in case no presidential candidate shall obtain a majority of the whole number of electors; to this plan of effecting the change by the arbitrary application of a power which the constitution does not recognize, there are several objections, which, to me, appear conclusive.

Let it be distinctly understood that the objections are urged against a congressional caucus, instituted with a view to guard against the operation of an obnoxious provision in the constitution—a caucus to which federalists as well as republicans may be admitted. It is not meant to be affirmed that a caucus may not, under certain circumstances, be legitimately held. But the circumstances which alone can justify members of congress, constitutionally excluded from an electoral vote, in deciding or recommending how the electors shall vote, are,

1. That there are rival candidates of different parties; 2. That, in the party proposing to hold the caucus, there are two or more individuals, one or more of whom it is necessary to withdraw in order that the whole force of the party may be exerted in favor of one only. Under these circumstances, it is manifest that the caucus is a party measure, conducted exclusively by members of the party. They caucus against their adversaries. This, I think, may be fairly done. I see not how it can be avoided. But, if both of the facts above stated do not exist; if the candidates are, both or all, as the case may be, supported by portions of the same party, then the caucus is obviously not against an adversary party, but against the constitution; and this system, if once adopted, is to be called into action at pleasure as long as the constitution stands. To this system my best and most deliberate judgment is opposed.

[Remedy by amendment of constitution.] If the constitution be defective, and on this point there seems to be but one opinion, it is the dictate, not only of common, but of the commonest sense, to amend it; and not to leave to the caprice, or to the political speculations of the moment, the decision of the question, whether this extraneous power shall or shall not be applied in a presidential election? It is manifest that this decision will not always depend solely, as it ought to depend, on considerations of patriotism and public good, but, in a great measure, if not altogether, on the effect which it may produce in relation to particular candidates.

[Caucuses not composed always of the best materials.] It cannot be denied that this proceeding has been deemed so exceptionable by some of our most virtuous representatives, that no consideration could induce them to attend a caucus, even when it was manifestly a party measure. The number of those who will not attend a caucus against the constitution, from conscientious motives, will be much greater; and these are the very men whose absence we should have most cause to regret. It is not meant to be said that wise and virtuous men will not attend a caucus of this last description: wise and virtuous men advocate the measure. On this point, there can be no doubt; but, neither can there be any doubt that every speculator, every trader in politics, every government contractor, will not fail to be present, if there be any of that description in congress.

[May be called to defeat and not to lead public opinion.] A caucus may be held when there is no cause for one; when the people, if left to themselves, would find no difficulty in the selection of a president. The object in such a case must be to defeat, and not to accomplish, the wish of the nation. Such a case has occurred.

[People a mere instrument for the caucus to play on.] It is manifest, that, if the caucus attain its avowed object, which is the prevention of a congressional election, it attains another, not avowed; that of prescribing who shall be elected. The people, according to this theory, are a mere instrument in the hands of the caucus; and, in plain truth, the election of president is to be under the control of the very persons whom the constitution has denounced as unfit for the office of elector.

[People begin to regard themselves as excluded: effect of this impression.] The opinion that such is the tendency of this plan is not confined to a few. It is shewing and diffusing itself very clearly every day. The people, anticipating the agency of congress in the ensuing election, have dismissed some representatives and chosen others, solely on account of their declared or supposed opinions in reference to the next president. In the struggle of 1799 and 1800, this was rational. A declaration in favor of either of the two candidates was a clear and unequivocal expression of political principle. But where all the candidates are of the same party, and are zealously supported by different men of the same party, the only effect of administering a test is to bind the representative in a way which may produce infinite embarrassment. If all are instructed, and, in time, if the caucus system continues, all will be instructed, the division among the people is transferred to the caucus, and none can yield without violating their instructions. In this way, the difficulties of the present system are increased, instead of being diminished. In truth, the constitution meant to keep the representative at a distance from the primary elec-

tion of the president, and to bestow an agency upon him only in the last resort. The caucus system is in direct hostility with this plain and obvious idea.

The election of the chief magistrate of a great nation is provided, by the experience of mankind, to be the most difficult and dangerous task which that nation can perform. War and bloodshed have been the almost inevitable attendants of the election, except when made by the people. We have seen one election here which excited, in the mind of every friend of free government, sentiments of detestation and resentment, which it is painful even now to recollect, although more than twenty years have passed away. But there is one way, perhaps one way only, in which we can secure at once a regular election of the president and the tranquillity of the country during an election; and that is, by placing the election entirely and exclusively in the hands of the people; or, in case of a failure on their part, in the hands of all the members of both houses of the congress of the United States.

And here, perhaps, it may not be improper nor useless to make one general remark, or rather to lay down a rule, as universally true, if republican principles are founded in truth—if men are competent to self-government, as all republicans believe. It is this: Whenever an appointment is to be made, of such importance as to excite a strong and general feeling, and there is the least doubt as to the location of the power of appointment, place it as completely within the control of the people as circumstances will permit. The convention unquestionably recognized this rule, precisely as laid down, in attempting to carry the election of president as near to the people as it could be carried under our system of representation.

The avowed object of a caucus [Caucus system, if adopted, a change of the constitution by unconstitutional means.] in the case supposed, that is, where all the presidential candidates are supported by different portions of the same party, is to prevent an election by the house of representatives. Now, as has been before suggested, the caucus cannot accomplish this purpose, unless their nomination shall induce a majority of the electors to vote for one and the same man. If this effect shall be produced, it is manifest that the president is elected by the caucus and not by the people. The agency of the people will be, and according to this theory must be, a mere mockery. In fact, we shall have changed our constitution, by an unconstitutional process, and we shall hereafter proceed, as if the constitution had contained a declaration to this effect: "The members of the congress of the United States, or so many of them as may think proper to convene, shall have power to nominate, and, by and with the consent of the people, appoint, a president and vice president of the United States; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the people to act, as if this provision had not been made, or to require the members of congress to convene, if it shall be their pleasure not to convene." This is the sum and substance of the amendment, on which it is proposed that the people of this country shall act. If the people ought to act upon it, they ought to incorporate it in the constitution. Is there one man in the United States who will offer such an amendment for public consideration?

But let us suppose that the people should be dissatisfied, no matter from what cause, with the cau-

cus nomination, without being able to give a majority to any one individual, the consequence inevitably is, that, notwithstanding all the patriotic labors of the caucus, the election devolves at last on the house of representatives, voting by states! Thus, this practical amendment becomes no amendment at all—and an unavailing use of it may exhibit this admirable illustration of the wisdom of our elective institutions: A may be recommended by the caucus—B may receive the greatest number of electoral votes—and C may be elected president by the house of representatives!

Having pointed out the defect in the constitution of the United States, which we all acknowledge, and having shewn that the remedy proposed is substantially a change in the constitution, irregularly and unconstitutionally effected, and, thirdly, that it is, in itself, an evil, perhaps, quite as great as that intended to be removed, I am bound myself to suggest a remedy by a regular and constitutional amendment.

It is a fact, worthy of our serious notice, that the people of the United States have not made a single amendment, as to the mere organization of our government, except in relation to the very subject now under consideration. This fact shews our constitution to be, in this part, weaker than in any other part. It is, in truth, the weakest part of the whole system, and most assuredly will be, unless amended, the first that gives way. It is also worthy of remark, that the part of the constitution of the United States, now within our immediate view, betrayed its deficiency, within the short period of twelve years after the adoption of the constitution; and, in fact, within four years after the very first election, in which the discovery could have been made.

Under this view of this part of our constitution, it becomes us to examine, whether an amendment can be formed on principles entirely republican, and in full harmony with the provisions and object of the existing constitution, by which we can secure the purity and tranquillity of our presidential elections. If such an amendment can be devised, we ought not to hesitate about its adoption.

It is not my intention to exhibit an amendment in the form and terms in which it should be offered to the legislature of a state, or to the congress of the United States. It is sufficient for my present purpose, merely to present the two great points, which ought to be embraced by the amendment required.

The first point is the establishment of the *district system* of election throughout the United States.

The second, that, whenever an event shall occur, which transfers the electing power from the people, the transfer shall be to congress generally, both houses voting together, instantly and *per capita*.

The first point may be brought into the amendment in one of three different ways.

1. It may be provided and required that the person voted for as president, by the electors, must have, as now, in order to be elected, a majority of the whole number of electors.

This provision, according to the preceding reasoning, will probably leave the chances of an election by the people, just where they now are. I say probably, because it is not certain that the district

system, which will call the whole nation into action, may not produce greater coincidence of opinion, than can be expected under the different systems of electing electors, prevailing throughout the United States. If the chances of an election of president by the people should remain the same, the benefit resulting from the amendment must be sought for in the second provision, which substitutes all congress, voting *per capita*, for the house of representatives, voting by states. This, I admit, is a great benefit, a very great one: well worthy of being taken, if no other can be obtained. And this benefit may be rendered still more essential, by restricting the selection of congress to one of the *two* highest on the list. Under such an arrangement, a failure to elect a president would be almost an impossibility. The measure, therefore, which shall guard us and mankind from such a calamity, is well entitled to our most serious consideration. I speak of mankind as well as of ourselves. If our example fail, if the temple which we have consecrated to union and liberty shall be permitted to fall, the friends of free government will receive a heavier blow from us, than from the armies of the allied despots, aided by the zealous diplomatic co-operation of neutral Britain.

2. Or, it may be provided, that the person elected must have, (not a majority, but), a greater number of electoral votes than any other person: and that this great number shall be one-third, fourth, fifth, &c. &c. of the whole number. It is apparent that the reduction of the efficient number increases, according to the extent of the reduction, the chance of an election by the people. So far, it is an improvement on the plan first suggested.

3. Or it may be simply required that the person elected shall have a greater number of votes than any other person.

In this event, the election will be invariably made by the people, except where two or more have an equal number. I confess that my present impression is in favor of this third provision. It is true that the Federalist, as quoted above, says that "it might be unsafe to permit less than a majority to be conclusive."

But the ground of this apprehension—for it is not stated as an opinion—is not shown to us; and I acknowledge that I cannot find my way to it. In some of the states, majorities are required for the state assemblies and for congress; in others, in Virginia for instance, the greatest number prevails. The benefit in the first case has never been perceived; the inconvenience of the last has never been felt. Intrinsically, the requisition of a majority in favor of one man, where there are several competitors, appears to be wrong; for, if the first vote is honest, the second cannot give a majority except in name. The people cannot change their opinions, though they may change their votes, or they may fail to attend. In either case, the majority is nominal: as is the unanimity of a jury, who agree to a verdict, while they differ in opinion.

But what is the measure adopted by the constitution to guard against the possible mischief of giving effect to the vote of a number less than a majority, when that number exceeds any other? What is to be done if the people, instead of giving a man a bare majority, give him one less than a majority? The answer is: to remedy the grievance arising from the want of a majority among the people, the election is put into the hands of those among whom the numbers 7, 6, 13, 2, 5, 34, 26, 1, 9, 27, 3, 12, 14, are all equal numbers!!!

I do not mean to discuss this subject: I have not leisure to examine it in all its details, and to state the result. But there is one view of the third proposition which has, in my estimation, irresistible attraction. It cuts up intrigue *every where* by the roots; or rather, it does not leave a spot where the seed can be sowed. If any thing is to be said, in relation to the election, it must be said to the people; if any thing is to be done, it must be done in the face of day. The state legislatures will be deprived of all influence, direct or indirect, in the election. Congress will never be called in to act except in case of an equality of votes: once perhaps in a century: and then the manner of voting insures an immediate decision. In such a system, it is manifest that the people will be, as far as in the nature of things they can be, the arbiters of the election.

Under this system, we are not only assured of an election, but of its peacefulness and purity. Against the inestimable benefit of certainty and peace, placed in one scale, what can you place in the other? A mere shadow! a mere apprehension that "it may be unsafe to permit less than a majority to be conclusive."

There are other points, from which this part of the subject may be viewed, with great satisfaction.

It is, however, enough for me, at this time, to have called the public attention to the two propositions embraced by the amendment. If they shall be deemed worthy of consideration by the people of the United States, the modifications here suggested, may again be noticed.

With respect to the office of vice president, I have only to remark that, if the plan, No. 3, is adopted, there will be no occasion to indicate the office of the

person voted for. The second on the list should be, of course, the vice president, and, in case of an equality of votes, the person highest on the list, after the president has been chosen, should fill that office. It is, in my humble estimation, no inconsiderable argument in favor of the proposed arrangement, that the office of vice president will be placed again on the ground on which it was originally placed by the constitution.

[District system always popular]. It will be recollected that, by the 1st sec. 2nd article of the constitution of the United States, each state is to appoint electors

in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct. By virtue of this clause, the legislatures of some states have divided their states into districts, and called on each district to appoint an elector. In other states, each voter has voted for the whole number of electors, to which his state was entitled. This is the general ticket system. In a few of the states, the electors are appointed by the legislature, who, it would seem, were authorized by the constitution, not to appoint electors, but rather to prescribe the manner in which the state should appoint them.

This electoral subject has occupied the attention of congress and of the legislatures of several of the states; and various efforts have been made in both, at different times, to amend the constitution, by adopting the first or district system. The smallest states have obviously an interest in promoting this system—an interest which has not escaped their notice. Its inevitable effect will be to diminish, in some degree, the elective force of the larger states. As a state divides its electoral force, it becomes weaker, and, if equally divided, it is neutralized.

I belong to one of the larger states of this union, and when the district system was abolished, to make way for the general ticket system, I conscientiously vindicated the measure. I have now no doubt of its constitutional propriety, or of its intrinsic worth, in relation to ourselves alone. But a member of a federal union cannot act for itself alone. The general good must be consulted: and this can be promoted by a "spirit of mutual deference and concession" only. The constitution itself stands on this ground.

The concession which the plan now contemplated requires from the large states, is their assent to the constitutional establishment of the district system. They should give up the supposed advantage of wielding their whole electoral force, by means of the general ticket, or a legislative appointment of electors; they should give it up to preserve our peace from the danger to which it is most exposed, our morals from corruption, or at least from one fruitful source of it, and our councils from faction and intrigue.

They should recollect, too, that the concession looks much larger than the reality. If the election devolve, as most frequently under the present system it must devolve, on the house of representatives, New York descends at once in electoral power to a level with her neighbor Rhode Island.

There is not, perhaps, a state in the union, which has not, at least once, expressed an opinion in favor of the district system; and at this moment there are several states, of no inconsiderable apparent electoral force, who adhere to it, from a conviction that it is purely republican, both in its principle and its tendency. When the general ticket was substituted, in Virginia, for the district system, which had prevailed until then, (session of 1799, 1800), the substitution was advocated in the house, merely and exclusively as a defensive or retaliatory measure. (1.)

The concession required from the smaller states scarcely deserves the name. In return for the measure, by which New York may descend from 36 to any point below it, even down to naught, the smaller states, who, it may be presumed, will retain all their power, are asked to surrender that equality, that federal equality in the house of representatives, which can never be important, except when the election of the president is where no man wishes to see it, and where no man wishes to see it on account of that very equality. The destiny of this great republic may depend on this very surrender. If, within twelve years from the foundation of our government, our constitution was on the point of giving way, if our union was in danger, if civil war impended over us, what, under similar circumstances attending an election, will be the condition of this country, when the presidency, over a nation not of 10, but of 50 or 100 millions, shall be at stake?

And to whom is this principle of federal equality so important, that it is to be retained at the hazard of the peace and welfare of the nation? To the state? how? in what way important? It is not, and it cannot be a matter of the slightest consequence to a state, that one of its own citizens should be elected. It is a disadvantage rather than a benefit. It gratifies a sort of state pride: and there its operation ceases, except in a way injurious to the men of talents in that state. But, although this equality is of no value to the state, it may be of great value to the depository of its power. He may use it for his own aggrandizement; sell it for an office.

(1.) Mr. Madison, col. Taylor, of Caroline, and Mr. Giles, were members at the time.

If, on the other hand, the object be, to elect a citizen of a larger state, it ought to be recollected that, in this subject, we have all an equal interest, and, therefore, ought to stand on an equal footing.

This principle, sound and rational as it appears, is not meant to be pressed farther. It will be readily seen that the amendment proposed does not touch that provision of the constitution which makes the electoral vote of a state equal to the whole number of its senators and representatives; thus trebling the vote of some states, and doubling that of others: in fact, increasing, upon a large scale, the electoral power of all the smaller states, while it produces an augmentation scarcely perceptible in the electoral power of the larger states.

The ideas suggested in the foregoing remarks are such, I think, as will occur to most men who turn their attention to this subject, not solely with a view to ascertain what is intrinsically the best arrangement that can be devised, but what is the best that can be expected from the requisite number of states, occupying the ground on which they now constitutionally stand in relation to each other. Evidence tending to support this idea is before me.

[Amendments offered last session to the senate by Mr. Taylor, of Virginia and Mr. Dickerson, of New-Jersey.]

I have this morning procured a copy of col. Taylor's amendment, proposed at the last session of congress, (1822-23), which I read when originally published. The report of the committee to whom this amendment was referred, and Mr. Dickerson's substitute, of neither of which I had any knowledge until this day, were sent to me at the same time. These three documents contain a very strong recognition of some of the leading points which I have endeavored to establish.

Col. Taylor's amendment refers the election a second time to the electoral colleges, if no person obtain a majority at the first meeting. At the second meeting, the electors select the president from the two highest numbers, or from all the highest, (when more than two), having equal numbers. Their decision is final in favor of the person having the greatest number, (though not a majority), of votes. Where the result of a second election is an equality of votes, the election is permitted to take its course in the house of representatives.

To this plan there are two objections. The first is, that it still leaves an opening for an election by the house of representatives. It diminishes, it is true, the chances for such an election, but it does not extinguish them.

The second objection will come from a different quarter, and will be urged with more zeal. The smaller states will say, as in the substitute they have already said, this amendment does not suit us. It carefully preserves the electoral force of the great states; it deprives us of a great portion of our electoral influence, by keeping the election almost entirely from the house of representatives, where our strength lies, and it gives us nothing in return.

The amendment of the senate departs from the original, and requires a majority of electoral votes. It departs again from the original in referring the election to congress, voting per capita: and then departs from itself, in dispensing, on the second ballot, with a congressional majority.

This amendment is, in some respects, an improvement of the original: but it will be more strenuously opposed, because it takes from the smaller states the little remnant which the original had left, and

is equally guarded in giving nothing in return. (1)

Mr. Dickerson's substitute is an evidence at once of the truth of this remark. While it surrenders on the part of the smaller states every chance of an election by the house of representatives, it claims, in return, the establishment, throughout the United States, of the district system.

In relation to this substitute, it may be farther remarked, that, unlike the original amendment, it requires a majority of votes in the electoral assembly, but dispenses with that majority, and is content with the greater number of congressional votes, after the first ballot.

I will make one more remark only on this subject. It is apparent that there are two parties, or rather classes of politicians, in the United States, anxious for different amendments of the constitution. Both have failed, and they will continue to fail, as long as they keep apart. One party wishes to see the district system universally established. All the efforts made to accomplish this object, though often repeated, and vigorously conducted, have proved abortive. All agree that the election of president ought not to devolve on the house of representatives. This point the smaller states will not surrender without an equivalent; and, although an amendment might be constitutionally made, without the consent of a state, which should deprive it of its equal suffrage in the house of representatives, (the constitution guarding its equal suffrage in the senate only), yet, as this is a part of the constitution which savors more of contract than of general principle, in which all are equally interested, they ought not to be pressed to yield but upon terms which they themselves, being the smaller states, shall deem entirely satisfactory.

But I forget. There is no necessity for any union, for any concert, for any concession. The great states can retain all their electoral strength, and, by a timely exercise of it, in a caucus nomination, can render inert and harmless the contingent power of the house of representatives!!!

One more remark.—It has been intimated, that approbation of the caucus system will be regarded as a sort of test of republicanism. I hold this idea in derision and utter reprobation.—The first duty of a republican, according to the school in which I have been, from March, 1794, until the present day, either pupil or usher, is to maintain the constitution of the United States, in all its parts, until changed by the authority which made it. Now, the test of republicanism is to be, adhesion to a voluntary association, founded on the supposition, that a part of this constitution is too bad to be relied on, and that the people are too stupid to amend it; thus making, in truth and in fact, anti-republicanism, in its most insolent and odious form, a test of republicanism.

This doctrine is not only anti-republican, but of the most demoralizing and injurious tendency. If republicanism can be taken from its real and only basis, devotion to an equality of rights, under a government of laws made by the people, and con-

(1) He who shall discover, after three readings only, the meaning of that part of the amendment which begins, in the 32d line, with the words, "and if it shall appear," &c., and ends, in the 38th line, with the words, "he shall be president," may, without vanity, ascribe to himself a more than ordinary share of acuteness and penetration.

fidence in the belief that they are competent to self-government, and possess, of course, that intelligence and spirit which will resort to all the means necessary to preserve order at home and peace abroad; if this great and eternal principle of humanity and truth can be removed from its foundation, or hid from the public eye; and adherence to a mere proposition of temporary expedience, no matter what may be its object, can be substituted in its place, and all republicans are to acquiesce in this sacrilege, or to be denounced as apostates, then, indeed, it may be said that republicanism means any thing; and then we shall have disgraced and ruined a cause, which, in the present condition of the world, is, in my estimation, more dear, more sacred, more glorious than ever. PHOCION.

CHRONICLE.

Samuel L. Southard, esq. a senator of the United States from the state of New Jersey, has been appointed secretary of the navy, vice *Smith Thompson*, esq. appointed a justice of the supreme court of the U. S. vice judge *Livingston*, deceased.

Stevenson Archer, esq. has been appointed chief judge of the 6th judicial district of the state of Maryland, vice judge *Dorsey*, dec.

Prince Canino, a son of *Lucien Bonaparte*, and his wife, were on their way to Antwerp, to visit the United States.

The Decoy, store ship, having been thoroughly cleansed and purified at Norfolk, as it was believed, since her return from *Thompson's island*, was furnished with a fresh crew, four of whom were attacked with a fever of a malignant type in 48 hours. The sick were landed, and the vessel sent again to the quarantine ground.

Fire at Richmond. The penitentiary, at Richmond, was totally consumed by fire on the evening of Saturday last. All the convicts, 244 in number, of whom 11 or 12 were women, were secured; though three or four of them would have perished in the flames, but for the great exertions of the citizens. How the fire originated is not known. The whole of the buildings were consumed, but no part of the brick work had yet fallen. The loss to the state is estimated at \$200,000.

Mail Robber. The fellow who robbed the mail in Ohio, and was released by the district judge in that state, has since rifled a mail in Kentucky, but was pursued into Ohio, arrested, brought back and lodged in jail—to be dealt with according to his deserts.

Heat and cold. On Friday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the thermometer stood at 89° in the shade, at Philadelphia—and on Sunday evening following, the heat of a fire was not uncomfortable, about 25 miles from that city.

A Philadelphia paper says—A person in this city, who has kept a register of the state of the thermometer for a number of years past, remarks, that the coldest days in winter are in six months followed by the hottest days in summer—and to prove the correctness of the observation, has made the following extract from the register kept at the health office.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Feb. 6,	16	19	19
7,	12	16	16
8,	14	17	19
Aug. 6,	77	81	83
7,	78	84	86
8,	81	85	88

Christian Indians.

On the 9th of December last, the senate received a message from the president of the United States "transmitting information in relation to certain CHRISTIAN INDIANS, and the lands intended for their benefit on the Muskingum, in the state of Ohio, granted under an act of congress of June 1st, 1796, to the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen."

The whole message makes a closely printed 8vo. pamphlet of 58 pages—but the statement of the late venerable and reverend *John Heckewelder*, embraces all that we think it needful to insert in the REGISTER; and this is highly interesting, as passing into the history of some portion of the descendants of the original possessors of the soil of this country, and not less so for its account of the labors of the "United Brethren" to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate race.

To the president and directors of the society for propagating the gospel among the heathen, the following summary of facts, drawn up from personal knowledge, is respectfully submitted, both for their own information, as also to lay the same, or as much thereof as they may deem proper, before the president of the United States, to meet the resolutions passed in the senate of the United States, on the 22d February last; of which due notice had been given them, and to the undersigned, by the proper authority; to the latter, however, with a particular request to furnish "all the information in his power upon the several points embraced in the latter resolution."

JOHN HECKEWELDER.

The summary of facts, events, occurrences and transactions, faithfully drawn up by the undersigned, it is supposed, will more fully meet the objects which had induced the senate of the United States to pass the resolutions of the 22d of February last, relative to the Christian Indians under the care of the United Brethren, as it exhibits the state and condition of those Indians; their moral and intellectual endowments, from the time of the first Christian Indian establishment in Pennsylvania, down to the present time; the changes that have taken place, and cause of such changes; and likewise the cause of their emigration to the west, and settling on the Muskingum, &c.

The first Christian Indian settlement in Pennsylvania, under the care of the United Brethren, was made in the year 1742, by emigrants, both Mohicans and Wampanos, from New England and the then province of New York, who settled on Mahony creek, about 27 miles to the northwest of Bethlehem, on lands which the brethren had bought for the purpose. But as the spot on which they had settled did not suit them, the soil being of a stiff clayey nature, the brethren, who had begun to build houses on the northeast side of the river Lehigh, where the land was of a sandy soil, exchanged with them; so that the Indians had the easy lands to work, and the brethren the heavy and stiff; which, as they had ploughs, they could better work it. These two settlements were but a short half mile apart, yet separated by the river, and a ridge on its southwest side. The Indians called their village Gnadenhutten, and had their ministers and schoolmasters living with them. At the other place, which retained its original Indian name, Mahony, which signifies a deer lick, the brethren built mills; and farmers, as well as the most useful mechanics, established themselves there, both to do their own work, and to teach the Indians the arts of husbandry.

ry, and their young people, if they should choose it, different trades.

On my arrival from Europe, in the year 1754, there were also two young single Indian men, named Joachim and Nathan, placed in the single men's house at Bethlehem, for the purpose of receiving school education and instruction with regard to religion. So, likewise, were four young female Indians placed in the single women's house for the same purposes, and that of learning the work of females: they were Martha, Mary, Christiana and Gacoshes, all of the Mohican tribe. Both of the young men had, within a few years, made such progress in learning, that they now could be useful to their countrymen; and of the four young women, Martha, who had been put to the mantuamaking business, had made such proficiency, that she was made mistress, and had, for a number of years together, all the hands engaged in that line of business working under her; while the three others were good spinsters, knitters, sewers, &c., and had also learnt to dress flax. Martha died at Litiz, near Lancaster, after living between thirty and forty years in the single women's house, both here and at Litiz. Christina was among the slain on the Muskingum, in 1782; all the others had been useful members of society, and died happy; Joachim at the age of about seventy years. In November, 1755, the white settlement on the Mahony creek being destroyed by the French Indians, the whole Indian congregation at Gnadenbitten fled to Bethlehem for protection, being sensible that their lives were in danger, both on account of those Indians combined with the French, as also by enraged white people. They were well received by the brethren, and directed to build themselves temporary dwellings on the opposite side of Manake's creek, near the mills, dyehouse, and tanyards, where I had the pleasure of seeing them for the first time.

These Indians were then called, by all sensible and impartial men, who, from curiosity, had been led to come to Bethlehem for the purpose of seeing them, "an orderly, civil, and industrious people; and better deserving the name of Christians, than many of the white people did." They had already, in a great measure, become husbandmen; since those who had strength and ability devoted their time to manual labor at home; and when they had no work there, they would join the brethren in their field and barn labors; while their aged men would make wooden bowls and ladles, barn and grain shovels, for millers; and their women, brooms, sieves &c.; for all which they found a ready market; as the storekeeper took all that was not wanted by the country people in exchange for wearing apparel, or any other article which they stood in need of; sending these manufactured articles in wagons to Brunswick and New York, where they found a ready sale.

While this division of the Christian Indians, who were all of the Mohican tribe, resided at Bethlehem, it was a pleasing sight to behold, occasionally, and especially on Sabbath days, this Indian congregation, united with the white congregation of the place, attend divine service together in the chapel. It was the same with the other division of these Indians, who were Delawares and Monseys, but who had been stationed at Gnadenbitten, near Nazareth, at which latter place divine service was performed on the same day.

Those Indians settled at Bethlehem, being desirous of living on a spot of land by themselves, where they could have the advantage of keeping a small stock of cattle, &c. the brethren willingly

granted them permission to settle on a convenient spot of their land, something better than a mile from Bethlehem, which place was afterwards called Nain. The village formed one large square; three sides were closed with buildings, and the south side left open for the convenience of fetching water from the fine spring run, which flowed by. The place was neat and kept clean, with a well in the middle of the square; the houses of squared timbers and single roofed, with fine gardens at the back of them, under good paled fences; their fields around them in best order. Besides public buildings, a school and meeting-house, they had built a convenient house for poor widows whom they supported.

For the other division of Christian Indians, who were settled at Gnadenbitten during the war, the brethren bought a partly cultivated spot of ground, called Wequetank, on the north side of the Blue Mountains, about 25 miles from Bethlehem, where these also built themselves a village, and were supplied by the brethren with a minister and a schoolmaster. These Indians, although not so far advanced in husbandry as the former, who had been the first converts, were not deficient to these as to their moral character.

Scarcely had the Christian Indians enjoyed themselves five years at these two places, when a fresh Indian war broke out again, (1763), and which occasioned the breaking up of both these settlements. The same persecuting spirit which had seized the minds of a certain class of people in Dauphin county, and who in their frenzy had murdered the Conestoga Indians, had roused a similar class in Northampton county, for committing similar acts on the Christian Indians near them; which caused the evacuation of their villages, and speedy removal to Philadelphia, for protection under government.

It is strange what an effect bigotry can have on the mind of man. While one class of people, and who lived the most distant from these Indians, cried them down as thieves, savages and barbarians, those white people, who lived in their immediate neighborhood, deplored their departure, saying, they were an upright, honest, moral people, and good Christians. But, be this as it may, so much is certain, that, during the whole of their stay in this part of the country, in all 20 years, not one single complaint had been brought against them, or any one of them, for any crime committed, that would have come under the cognizance of a magistrate, and punishable by law. There is nothing of the kind to be found on the docket of the magistrate who officiated during that period, as can be seen, it being yet extant, and in the hands of his venerable son, Joseph Horsfield, esq. now upwards of 70 years of age.

The case of Renatus, who had been tried for murder, but acquitted, (as related by Loskiel, and may be seen in my narrative of the mission, page 89), did not, in the least, tend to diminish or destroy the character those Indians bore among all upright and impartial men. Their character stood afterwards rather higher than before, since it was now manifest, that, from a hatred to the Indians generally, many falsehoods were propagated against those nearest to them.

On their arrival at Nain, after a 17 months detention at Philadelphia on account of the war, they found every thing as they had left it, since the brethren had immediately placed a family there, to take care of their effects. Their cattle had been sold, at their request, and they received the money; and as they had to remove to the Indian country, (for reasons already assigned by historians), the

brethren gave them permission to sell, with other articles which were too bulky to take along; their houses, of which the steward of Bethlehem purchased several, to remain on the land for a tenant hereafter to make use of. There are, at this present time, in the town of Bethlehem, six dwelling houses of hewn timber, built by those Indians at Nain, and purchased by individuals of this place from them, and afterwards removed here, besides smaller buildings, to serve as stables and out houses. All their plough-irons, farming utensils and tools, they took with them.

Scarcely had these Indians, together with those who had lived at Wequetank, arrived at Wyalusing, on the Susquehannah, when their ploughs were again going on the prairie grounds they found there. They could make their own ploughs, harrows, &c. and besides, do any common carpenter's and cooper's work with despatch, so that very soon there was a village standing; and, by the time they had to leave the place, which was in 1772, just eight years from their first arrival at it, their village and improvements commanded a beautiful prospect to the eye, denoting that its inhabitants must be an orderly and industrious people. During their stay, I had been four times at the place, helped to make the beginning, and was there the year before they moved off. They were very unwilling to go, but the Six Nations had sold that whole country, including the lands they lived on, to the English.

Such had been their situation, when they received, by the Indian preacher, Wangemend, a message from the Great Delaware council on the Muskingum, inviting them to come to them, and they would give them land enough, both for themselves and their cattle to live and feed on.

On the council's learning that their message had been listened to by the Christian Indians with indifference, they sent one of their head chiefs, (Killbuck, Sen.) to them, with a renewal of the same offer, and to assure them that they were in earnest. That they would not only give them as much of their land as they stood in need of, or wanted, but that they would also promise them, that what they gave them, should ever remain theirs, and never be taken back again by them as long as the sun should shine, and the rivers flow with water. That they never would serve them as the Mingoes had done, by selling the ground under their feet, and that no nation, whatever, should be suffered to take the land, they gave them, away from them, &c.—Still these Indians could not determine to leave a place on which they had expended so much labor and expenses, and where they had such fine prospects for the future, provided they could remain on the land; they, therefore, couched their answer to be sent by this chief in such terms that the great council was left in suspense as regarded their acceptance of the offer. They, namely, told this chief "to look well on their improvements, and tell the great council what he had seen."

The council, anxious to relieve their kindred friends from the dilemma they were in, while these on the other hand appeared to them as though they mistrusted their sincerity, they next sent a messenger to the missionary Zeisberger, then residing, with his congregation, on Big Beaver, requesting him to use his influence in advising their relatives, the Christian Indians, on Susquehannah to accept the offer made them by the great council of the nation, assuring them at the same time of their sincerity: which being done by the missionary, by a letter to them, directed to the directors of the so-

ciety at Bethlehem, one of these, accompanied by two of the directors of the Unity, from Europe, who happened to be here at the time, repaired forthwith to Wyalusing for the purpose, and were so far successful, as to be able to report to their missionary on Beaver Creek, for the notice of the great council, "that they thanked them for their kind offer, would give it a due consideration, which required time, they being at present too heavy to rise; yet that, should any of their number, who were not so heavy, feel an inclination to proceed on immediately, they should be at full liberty to do so."

As the directors of the society, in conjunction with the Christian Indians, had already, previous to these messages being sent on, laid their grievances before the governor of Pennsylvania, stating that their land had been sold by the Six Nations, with a prayer that he would see justice done, and their lands secured to them, to which petition, the governor having returned them a favorable answer, they could not well attend to the speeches and wishes of the Great Delaware council in the west, until the result of this negotiation was first known, and which time would only show. However, finally, finding, that, notwithstanding the assurance given them by the governor, in writing, in which he promised, (see Loskiel, part iii, chap. 3, page 41), "that, as a quiet and peaceable people, they should not be disturbed in their possessions, and that he had ordered the surveyors not to survey any land within five miles of Friedenshutzen, (Wyalusing), they, therefore, should consider all reports of taking away their land, to be without foundation," &c. they soon saw to their mortification, surveyors running lines, not only within the limits named by the governor, but even across their fields, in sight of their villages; so that they now saw no other alternative than that of complying at once with the offer made them by the great council in the west, and move away from this favorite spot, the sooner the better, especially since disorderly and immoral white people, who had come into the country, and were settling near them, disturbed their peace, and never more than when they were met together in the chapel for divine service.

It is not to be wondered at, that these Indians had become attached to this place; where buildings, fields, gardens, fruit trees, &c. were in such fine order, that it was a delight to take a view of it.—Even the very streets were kept clean, and, during the summer months, when the ground was dry, swept on Saturday, with wooden brooms, and the rubbish removed; the situation of the ground being level, and the soil a mixture of sand and clay, it was entirely performed by the women; and the whole village being enclosed by a post and rail fence, so as to keep cattle and hogs out, gave it a fine appearance. As idleness leads to poverty, beggarliness and immortality, &c. so, on the other hand, does property, acquired by industry, cause an attachment to it, from which flows care, cleanliness, order, economy and a taste for virtue, &c. all which are traits in the character of a civilized people. The Christian Indians had already borne this character, while they were settled in Northampton county. Morality had become habitual to them, and since increased; and the more they found opportunities of putting those mental endowments, which had lain dormant within them, into action, the greater were the advances they made therein.

On the arrival of these Indians at the Muskingum, in the year 1772, they were made satisfied, by the

great council of the nation, that what these had promised them would be fulfilled, since the limits of the land they had given them were particularly described, namely, to extend from the mouth of One Legged Creek to the great bend in the river below Gakalamuhpeking old town; a distance of about 30 miles on the river, and from which tract they immediately removed two small villages of Indians, besides single families, so as to open the country at once to the Christian Indians entirely. Strings and belts of wampum were given in token, and as lasting vouchers of the grant, and the Wyandotts declared themselves witnesses to the act and deed.

Soon two fine villages were built on this tract, which were called Schoenbrun and Gnadenhutzen. On the uppermost were settled those consisting of the Delaware nation, and on the other the Mohicans; and, after a lapse of years, a third town, named Salem, was built on the same grant. The two latter settlements, Gnadenhutzen and Salem, were made on the very spots from which the great council had removed the then settlers, for the purpose of making room for the Christian Indians.

These Christian Indians had been in a flourishing state at the commencement of the American revolution. Being, for the greater part, husbandmen, hunting was, with them, no more a primary object; since, from the great quantities of grain they raised, and the large stocks of cattle they held, every family having more or less milch cows, and hogs in great numbers feeding in the woods, and plenty of poultry at home, they suffered not in the provision way. But, for the purpose of purchasing articles of clothing, kettles, pewter-ware, salt, teas, chocolate, &c. from the traders, they were obliged to hunt some in the season. And as congress, at the beginning of the war, by commissioners appointed for the purpose, at a treaty held with the Indian nations and tribes, had proclaimed to these "that all such as should sit still, whether nation or association, or communities belonging to a nation, and had not taken up the hatchet against them during the contest, should, if they became the conquerors, have all the lands they held, confirmed and secured to them, &c." these Indians saw no cause of relaxing, with regard to their agricultural pursuits, nor in that of enlarging their improvements—they having one and all declared, that they, on their part, would not take up arms against their American brethren, nor against any other power, but mind their business at home, and which they stuck to, to the last. If it cannot be admitted that a people, leading such a life as these Christian Indians had done whilst they resided at those places named in this summary, and until they were forcibly taken away from their towns on the Muskingum, had a claim to the word which expresses civilization, then I am at a loss for a name that would suit them better. True, they had no courts of judicature established among them; no magistrates appointed; but there was no necessity for that in a community in which no one disorderly person was permitted to dwell. Neither could a magistrate, if ever one had been placed among them, have lived by the fees of his office, as no crimes were committed that would have come under his cognizance.

I never felt disposed of bringing to public view all the professions, declarations and applauses, which, in my hearing, had, from time to time, been made by respectable, judicious and impartial men, in consequence of what they, themselves, had seen and witnessed at our Christian Indian towns, while these resided on the Muskingum; and shall continue to be as sparing as possible on this delicate

point, only referring to the testimony of such, when I believe myself pressed to it, as it appears to me to be the case in the present instance. While, in the year 1774, two gentlemen, (one of whom, some years afterwards, came to be a distinguished American general), were in conversation on what they had seen and witnessed during a stay of a few days at the village of Schoenbrun, one of them put the question to the other, "what comparison might be drawn between the hundreds of white people among us, going under the name of Christians, and these people we are so apt to call savages?" "Why, sir, replied the other, we need only change characters and names; call these Christians and those savages; for these are Christians in reality, while those are undeserving of the name they bear. So should I, likewise, have no hesitation in calling these a civilized people, and those uncivilized; in doing which I think I could make no mistake." When col. George Morgan, of Princeton, in New Jersey, who had, by the congress of the United States, been appointed Indian agent for the western district, came out to the Indian towns on the Muskingum, he, after spending some days there, delivered himself to this effect: "That he was quite astonished at what he had seen and witnessed at our three towns."

That the improvements these Indians had made on their lands, bespoke their industry; and that the cleanliness, order and regularity, which was every where observable, added to their devotion, gave them a claim to be ranked among the civilized part of mankind. That they deserved to be set up as an example to many of the whites. That to him it was now evident that the Indians, when living by themselves and out of connection with the white people, except such as gave them instruction, thereby setting them a good example, they could easily be brought to a state of civilization, and become good citizens of the United States; and that he considered the good example set them by us, as the surest, if not the only successful method of making converts; in bringing them over from paganism, idleness and debauchery, to a state of Christianity. That he, since being with us, could account for the Indians in New Jersey continuing to be such a miserable and depraved people; that this was all owing to their connection with immoral white people." Such as these Christian Indians were, when col. Morgan saw them, such were they at the time when they were distressed, and forcibly taken from their peaceful habitations on the Muskingum by the enemy. But their improvements had been much enlarged and put into the best order; their loss, therefore, was the greater.

It could not be expected, that, after such disasters as had befallen the Christian Indians on the Muskingum, they, one and all, would have borne these sufferings alike. Had these ended with the loss of their property alone, their feelings would have been quite different from what they were when, six months after, such a number of their kindred Christian friends were murdered, when some of them had come from Sandusky to their habitations, for corn. Only those of the number that were at the time at the upper town, Schoenbrun, escaped; those in the other two towns were murdered. In the first case they, in a manner, suffered alike, and no lives were lost; whereas, in the following case, much of their best blood was spilt; besides, in some instances, children lost their parents, parents their children, and nearest and dearest relatives.

We all know that the feelings and passions of men are not alike. While one feels himself dispos-

ed to forgive, another may meditate on taking revenge. Nor do all fly to the same method for dispelling grief and trouble from their minds. A change of mind may be effected in a moment, but this change is not alike with all. With some, indeed, it may be for the better, while with others for the worse; and while children, who, as infants, had lost their parents in so barbarous a manner, are growing up, it is quite natural to suppose that even their reflecting on the cruelties inflicted on their parents, may agitate their minds, nay, even rouse their passions to such a pitch, that they wish themselves able forthwith to take revenge; and the more so, when they are told by others that they ought to do it whenever an opportunity should offer.

On such occasions, the Indian, who is as capable of reflection as the white man, sets his mind to work, always reasoning in this way, viz: "The white people tell us, that they possess the Book in which the word and commandments of God to man are written, and where God expressly forbids mankind to murder one another, by the words 'Thou shalt not kill.' These commandments, say they, are also held up to us by the teachers with us; nay, even our children read them to us out of their school books,* into which they are inserted for our instruction. Now, say they, how do the acts of the white people agree with their profession? They, themselves, do the very things which they tell us are forbidden by God. If murder is forbidden by God, as they tell us it is, why do *they* do it? If not forbidden, why do they tell us that it is? Can they change this commandment of God, so that their committing murder on us, be no crime, but a great crime when an Indian kills a white man?" &c. Being once introduced by an Indian interpreter, named Nicholson, to an Indian chief of the Six Nations, as a teacher of the Delawares, the chief replied: "Then I ought to consider him a good man, and if he really is such, he will set them a good example by his own conduct, not tell the Indians such and such things are forbidden by God, and yet do them himself, as many of the white people do; but show them, that, himself believing what is written down of God and his commandments to be true, he abhors all that is forbidden by him, and strives to do his will, and what is pleasing to him. Such a teacher may do much good among my cousins; whereas, one that acts the contrary part is doing great mischief." Having finished his remark, which was interpreted to me, he reached his hand to me, saying, "I rejoice in having the opportunity of seeing and shaking hands with you this day. Do all the good you can to my cousins," (Delawares.)

The Christian Indians being left entirely to themselves, on their missionaries being taken away from them, at Upper Sandusky, and brought to Detroit, did not, however, return to heathenism, but kept together, as much as their circumstances would permit; admonishing one another to await the time when they again might be with their teachers. Two venerable old men, David and Joachim, dwelt as hermits together, for some years, and until they found a way to the Indian congregation, then in Upper Canada, where they both ended their days happily. Both were of those who had joined the congregation between the years 1740 and 1750. A few of these Indians only had suffered themselves to be misled by their relatives, in being persuaded by

these that nothing would sooner relieve them from the grief and trouble they felt on the loss of their murdered-relatives, than the drinking of spirituous liquor; urging these to make the experiment; and, having once began, their relatives kept them at it, whenever the article was to be had; when, of course, they suffered in their morals.

Those who had kept together, until they again could join their ministers in Canada, had not suffered visibly in their morals, and of these there were, already, in November, 1782, about fifty-three persons at the new settlement, 30 miles to the north of Detroit, where they, and those who had joined them since, formed a fine congregation, after the same manner, and under the same regulations and order, as at their former settlements, so that many gentlemen from Detroit, and among these the commandant, major Ancrum, came to visit the place, when they freely declared, that the industry, order and cleanliness of those people surpassed their expectations, and far exceeded any thing of the kind they had hitherto witnessed of Indians; and when this Indian congregation had, after a four year's stay at this place, again to move off, on account of the Chippewas wanting the land for their own use, and were passing through the street of Detroit, to embark in a vessel for Cayuga, the merchants of the place hailed them in these words: "We are sorry to see such an industrious, orderly and honest people leave the country, yet, we wish you well, and God bless you!"

It being unknown to these Indians and their ministers, at the time they crossed lake Erie, that, as yet, a firm peace had not been established between the Indians and the United States, they soon found themselves again involved in difficulties.—They were not permitted to go and settle where they pleased, but, on the other hand, were ordered back to Sandusky, which, however, they would not do, but settled themselves at Petquoting, from whence, however, they had to flee for protection to the north side of the lake, near the outlet of Detroit river, where they planted corn for the season, which was in the spring of 1790.

Finding, after a stay of year, at this place, that it was impossible for them to stay longer, both on account of their wicked and depraved white neighbors, who daily disturbed them; and also, by those Indians, who were at open war with the United States, and had made their settlement their thoroughfare, in going and returning from Detroit, they applied to the British government for an asylum, and were at once directed to look for a place that would suit them, on the Thames river, beyond where the white people were already settled, which they did; and the British government, afterwards, made them a grant of this land, running six miles along the river, and more than that back towards the lake. This place they called Fairfield.

I had visited these Indians in 1789, while they yet lived on Huron river, south side of lake Erie; and when, in the employ of the government of the United States, I went with the commissioners to Detroit, in 1793, I again visited them. They were then the same industrious people, and had fine crops of wheat and Indian corn in the ground, and were building barns to house it; but some of their immoral white neighbors had, already, set to work, in leading the weaker among them to debauchery, by offering them liquor for their work they did for them, instead of the money they had promised them.—[To be concluded.]

*Zeisberger's Delaware spelling book, first edition, was printed in the year 1776.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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[CHRISTIAN INDIANS—CONCLUDED.]

When I again, in the year 1798, was at their village, I perceived in a few a decline as to their morals, and was told by their missionary, Zeisberger, that this was all owing to their connexion with their debauched white neighbors, who imposed liquor upon them, instead of money, for labor, as for reaping and helping them to get in their harvest. The missionary had his doubts whether his congregation would be able to stay here much longer on that very account, and was glad that I had brought him an invitation from the directors of the society, to remove, with a part of the congregation, on the lands congress had granted them on the Muskingum; and he accordingly did move in the fall of that year, with about 30 souls, to the land, where they chose a spot on the Schoenbrun track for their village, which afterwards was called Goshen. In the year 1800, this congregation consisted of 65 souls; but two families of them, Joshua's and Thomas's—all of the old stock—moved with missionaries to the White river, to begin a new missionary settlement there, while several other families, also of the original stock, finding themselves afterwards disappointed in their expectations, returned back again to Upper Canada. They were soon joined by several families of Indians, from near Sandusky, one of whom was Joseph White-eyes, second son of the late capt. White-eyes, with his family; another, Pemaholend, who was married to the widow White-eyes; and a third, Gashatis, a man who was nearly related to some of those Indians who had been murdered on the Muskingum, with his family. The two first families were justly entitled to a share of the benefit arising from this grant. Soon after these Indians were settled at Goshen, the Sandusky Indian traders came on to trade with them for their peltries, yet always bringing liquor with them, for the purpose of making better bargains, or in other words, cheating them. They even sometimes would have a Sandusky Indian with them, or following them, either for the purpose of enticing these Indians to drink, or to have a share in the liquor themselves. While these traders were coming from the west, others, of the lowest class, brought on liquor from the Ohio settlements, to see what bargains they would be able to make in trade. The missionaries, dreading the consequences, applied to me, as agent for the society, to join with them in petition to the legislature of the state, praying that a law be passed, prohibiting any liquor to be brought on that track of land, (Schoenbrun), on which the Indian congregation was settled; and, in the winter of 1799 1800, the assembly did pass a law, not only forbidding any liquor being brought there, but on none of the tracts included in the grant; putting it in the power of both the missionaries and the agent to seize any and all liquor, which hereafter should, in opposition to this law, be brought on the premises for sale, and do with it as they should think proper.

While these missionaries were flattering themselves with the hopes that this law would have the wished for effect, a Sandusky trader, well informed that such an act had been passed, arrived with liquor at the Goshen village, and, in defiance of the law, and the warnings given him by the missionaries, offered his liquor to these Indians for sale, or in ex-

change for their peltries, insisting they should now drink of it. The missionary, Zeisberger, although then in his 80th year, in his zeal for the cause in which he was engaged, took up an axe and stove the kegs, so that the liquor ran in the river. Although this act of the missionary served as a check on some other disorderly people, from their making similar attempts of bringing liquor to the town, yet, upon the whole, this act of the assembly became highly offensive, and was termed an infringement on the rights and liberties of a free and independent people, and consequently soon repealed. Some individuals in the neighborhood did not even wait for its repeal, but brought out and sold to whom they pleased, setting a bad example to these Indians by their immoral acts and deeds. Neither could any thing be done towards putting a stop to intoxication and the effects of it, as lying, swearing, fighting, &c. even on the Sabbath days, as there was but one magistrate within 60 miles, and he was threatened with having his brains knocked out if he interfered.

To this time, the spring of 1802, we must look for the original cause which led those Indians, settled at Goshen, to a decline with regard to morality. They could not, when attending to their daily lawful pursuits, avoid seeing and hearing that which was injurious to them; and not only this, but the temptations and snares laid for them by the most immoral and degraded white people, to draw them into the same state in which they were, being numerous, it was impossible for their ministers to guard against all and every temptation that had a tendency to lead them to commit immoral acts, especially that of intoxication; yet I can say, with truth, that, during the time of my residing in that country, which lasted to the fall of 1810, not one single instance had occurred of any thing like a general intoxication with the Goshen Indians.—Whenever any thing of the kind existed, it was only with one or the other, or a few individuals joined together with Sandusky Indians. Besides all this, these Indians had other temptations to encounter, which tended to make them unhappy at times.—They were told, by unprincipled and self interested people of their neighborhood, that the three tracts of land which the society held, had been granted to *them*, and that they could do with the land as they pleased, rent it to any person, and have the rents paid to them in hand; that the brethren were cheating them out of the rents, and would also soon cheat them out of their lands; that their ministers, the agent, and others, drew their salaries from the rent of *their* land, the agent from three to four dollars a day, &c.; that each of them should insist on having his share of the land laid off, and then they would pay them the yearly rents honestly, which would fill their pockets with money; so that, although they worked nothing, they always would have money enough, &c.

Such abominable tales, though one and all falsehoods, could not fail of creating at least a jealousy with some against their ministers and the agent; and, therefore, from trouble of mind, mixed with a little anger they resorted to where liquor was to be had, in order to be relieved from the pain it gave them.

Now, the missionaries had no salaries at all; nor was ever a salary offered to the agent; and, if it had, I should not have accepted of it. I served a dozen of years the society and Indian congregation, without making a charge of a single dollar. The provision, indeed, for myself and family, consisting of four persons, and a house to live in, I accepted from the society, whom we all were serving in one way or the other; but we kept a plain table, of such articles as the country afforded, except tea and coffee; I fed, out of this, every Indian who come on hungry to the place, without making any such charge whatever, and these were many. We furnished ourselves with clothing, by raising flax, and keeping a few sheep, on account of the wool, which my family, all females, spun, &c. Besides, I made two journeys to Bethlehem, on business of the society, for which I did not charge a cent for expenses. So much for the slanderer. Could all the cases be brought to view which had contributed towards a decline in the morals of those Indians at Goshen, and which decline, of course, would operate as a check to the advancement of their mental endowments, it would fully satisfy every reflecting mind that it would be unjust to throw a greater share of the blame on these Indians, than what they deserved.

Can it be ascribed to them, that they spent much of their time in idleness? I say, no! It was from a want of occupation at home, or where they could get work and pay for it honestly, and without falling into the hands of those who took the work and would pay in nothing but liquor or trash. One of the Goshen Indians, (since deceased), had built my dwelling house, in Gnadenhutzen, and another house at the same place, for a family which came there. Both these houses were of squared timber, shingle roofed, and with neat floors, below and above, laid with split and hewn puncheons. He could hew more square feet from the stump, in a day, than any of the white carpenters I had in my employ at that place. He did all his work, even the building of the chimney, in the best manner, and was paid for it honestly by us. The same Indian had, twenty years before, built me a spacious dwelling house, at Salem, on the Muskingum; and once, at my request, enumerated all the houses he had built for other people, both whites and Indians, since he had joined the Christian Indians, and which amounted to between twenty and thirty. Of the three sons of the chief Killbuck, who had been of so much service to the United States during the American revolution, and had died at the beginning of the year 1811, the eldest, (John Henry), had been sometime at Princeton college, or at a school where he received a good education; but being rather of a slow or easy habit, he could do without great bodily exertions, and served as chapel interpreter; while his two younger brothers, Charles and Christian G. Henry, were smart, active and industrious young men, wanting in nothing but continual employment, but which they could not, under present circumstances, find at this place, (Goshen.)

Wherever the Christian Indians had hitherto lived, they could find work enough, when they had none of their own to do, to give them continual employ. While living in Northampton county, they worked at day labor for wages, as I have already stated. While at Wyalsburg, on the Susquehanna, they sold large quantities of corn, sugar, butter, pork, &c. to those Indians living high up the river, who would rather hunt and exchange their pelts for such articles, than labor in the fields

at home. For these, and also for white people, living above a hundred miles below them, on the same river, they would make neat white-pine canoes, of any sizes wanted, for which they received ready pay. The same was the case when they were on the Muskingum, before the commencement of the American revolution, and until those Indians living in these parts moved back to the Sandusky. For several years, the northern traders had bought up large quantities of Indian corn from the Christian Indians at Schoenbrun and Gnadenhutzen, which they transported, by way of the rivers Muskingum and Cayahaga, in canoes, to Lake Erie; thence across this lake, in batteaux, to Detroit, for the northwest trade; and bacon, butter, cheese, sugar, &c. they could sell to traders, or exchange for articles they stood in need of. In latter times they could not even calculate on property they had acquired by their industry at this place, (Goshen), of which I will only give a few instances, namely: The society had given them ploughs, harnesses, &c. to plough their grounds; they had themselves purchased horses to work with; but scarcely had they made a beginning, when, their horses, five or six in number, were missing: when after having spent much time, first by searching in the woods for them, and then making inquiry all around among the neighbors, and at the places they had purchased the horses, they learnt that these had been taken off by horse thieves from the Ohio settlement, and either sold or made way with. After being, for sometime, put to great expences in hiring white people, who were their friends, to use their endeavors in searching out the persons and places where their horses had been taken and disposed of, and seeking advice how they were to proceed in the business, either in having their horses restored to them again, or, if not, an indemnification, so that they could purchase other working horses in their stead, they were informed by a magistrate, who wished that justice might be done to them, that, the principal thief having run off, all his property had been seized to pay the cost and charges of the court with regard to his trial; but, as a surplus would be left, they, by petitioning the legislature, might have it given to them; which advice being attended to, the legislature passed an act, or resolution, accordingly, so that they received in money a part of their loss, but not sufficient to carry on their agricultural pursuits as they had intended; which was, therefore, only continued as far as necessity required, they dreading similar disasters in case they procured other horses.

Again, and that but within the last year or two, one of the Goshen Indians having made a fine large trough for collecting and preserving his sugar sap for boiling, on missing the trough one day, he went to a good friend of his for advice, who soon found out that the trough was neatly fixed in a new stable of one of the tenants on the land, as a feeding trough for his cattle. The Indian taking further advice for the recovery of his trough, was assisted in taking out a search warrant; but the thief, hearing what was going on, hastily removed the trough from his stable, and stood prepared with his gun to shoot the Indian the moment he saw him draw near the house to prove his property. Thus the thief came off victoriously, while the poor Indian was left in the lurch, and was ever after afraid of going near him.

Again: The missionary, Zeisberger, had a fine young cherry tree on his enclosure adjoining his dwelling house; and a little back of this tree the meeting-house for his congregation had been built.

When, after some years, this tree was loaded with cherries, and these to be taken off in a day or two to share with his friends, the tree was stripped of its fruit by white people from the neighborhood, during the time his congregation were attending divine service on the Sabbath day.

Were it not that some people hold up the doctrine that the Indians are not susceptible of being civilized, or becoming a civilized people, &c. and which, from the inference drawn from Goshen by the senator from Ohio, who had succeeded the mover of the resolutions taken in the senate of the United States on the 22d of February last, would, in a manner, seem to support that doctrine, I should not have thought of bringing any of those facts herein stated to public view. Neither can I have any other object in doing it now, than that of laying the truth before that authority which has officially applied to me to furnish them answers to certain questions, but which I found myself unable to do in any other manner, that would be clear and effective, so that a fair conclusion might be drawn, than by laying all sides open to view.

If a missionary establishment, in the neighborhood of white people, shall in any wise succeed, it is necessary that good and wholesome laws be made, tending to their temporal welfare and prosperity, and that these also be carried into effect. If the Indians see that justice is done them, to the same degree as it is done to the whites, they will be satisfied, knowing where to flee for relief when maliciously treated, or unjustly dealt with. The confidence they would place in such a government, would be a great inducement towards improving their morals and encourage them to industry, especially when they saw the magistrates near them act in concord with their superiors in fulfilling such laws.

While I am always free to admit that the society of United Brethren, with all the care they may take, are as liable to err and commit mistakes as any other of the human race, yet I will venture to defend them both from knowingly and wilfully committing unjust acts, and that of accusing and laying to the charge of others, crimes or misconduct which have no foundation, and are done with a view to make such appear odious in the eyes of the public. I have already, in a separate statement of facts respecting the land which the society of United Brethren held in trust for the use of the Christian Indians, and some other individuals, taken notice of a few of the hints and suggestions thrown out by the senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton), tending to show that the brethren had not dealt fairly with those Indians in discharge of their duty as trustees; (I allude to the words where he said, "it would have been idle in him to undertake to put the senate upon the inquiry, without being able to suggest a failure of the use")—and now have the unpleasant task before me of exposing and correcting a material error into which also the senator from Ohio, (Mr. Brown), had fallen, by stating in his speech, that "a large congregation of Indians, whom they, (the United Brethren), had, through fifty year's labor, converted to Christianity, had now become nearly extinct, and dwindled to a few families, and that the ostensible object of that mission, in which Mr. Heckewelder spent above forty years, had totally failed."

To this statement of Mr. Brown, I beg to reply, first, that the Christian Indians, among whom the brethren had labored so many years, or the survivors of those, together with their descendants, are, (notwithstanding all the disasters which had befallen

them, owing to massacres, wars and dispersion, and, let me add, natural deaths, of which there had been many), and were at the time the words were uttered by the senator just quoted, in number at least one hundred and fifty souls, settled on Thames River, in Upper Canada, and forming a fine congregation, and, as far as my information goes, at present in a flourishing state; chiefly employing themselves in agricultural pursuits, and instructed by the two pious missionaries, Luckenbach and Haman. These Indians, to speak correctly, are the remnants of those Christian Indians who were once so flourishing, and with whom I had resided.

As the president of the society for propagating the gospel among the heathens, keeps up a continual correspondence with the missionaries stationed with those Indians, and had, likewise, the resolution of the senate, of 22d February, forwarded to him, he will, of course, comply with the request made to him, and give a more particular account respecting the state of this mission, the morals of those Indians, and the advance or decline of their mental endowments, than I could do, who am no more in a regular correspondence with them.

Secondly. The Indians at present at Goshen, whom the senator from Ohio mistook for the remnant of that large and flourishing congregation, among which the brethren had labored so long, were, with the exception of one elderly woman, daughter of the carpenter Ignatius, of whom I have taken notice in this summary, all of a new stock, gathered a number of years after the revolutionary war had terminated. Some had come from the Sandusky, and the Killbuck's family from Pittsburgh, where they had resided for a number of years, and several of his sons had been taught to read and write; together with the youngest son of the late captain White-eyes, his wife and two or three children.

As the history of the last mentioned families, and the manner they came in for a share of the benefit out of the land granted to the society, in trust, may not be generally known, I will briefly relate the circumstances which occasioned it. The heads of both these families, being chieftains of the Delaware nation, had strove, as long as it had been in their power, to keep the nation at peace with the United States, and had been the means of saving many lives of these, during the contest between Great Britain and the United States; but finally, after several year's exertions, finding their object defeated by their opponent, capt. Pipe, who had joined the enemy, thereby causing a division in the nation, they both took the field as captains, and marched out against the enemy with American commanders at their head. Capt. White-eyes fell a victim to the small pox, while marching out with general Mackintosh to Tuscarawas; and Killbuck, who, a year or two later, went out with col. Broadhead against the enemy, had thereby drawn such hatred and revenge upon himself by his inimical countrymen, that they publicly declared him an outlaw, to be shot or murdered whenever he should be met with. And, in fact, he had many narrow escapes, even after the war was over: nay, after he had joined himself to the Christian Indians, his life had, at one time, to be purchased by these and his sons, the enemy being already at his door to murder him. Both these great men, (White-eyes and Killbuck), had, also, previous to the commencement of that war, and for some years during its continuance, most strenuously exerted themselves in drawing their nation, gradually, into a state of civilization, for which purpose they had kept up a conti-

nual correspondence with the then Indian agent, col. George Morgan, and other American officers; all which was to be laid before the American congress, and the important step of civilization to take place at the termination of the war.

The scheme, however desirable, and, to appearance, practicable, was totally defeated by the horrid murders committed, both on the Christian Indians on the Muskingum, and the peaceable Indians under the protection of the American government, at or near Pittsburg, where Killbuck so narrowly escaped with his life, while the promising young chief of the nation was killed, together with other respectable men of the nation.

Killbuck, learning that the congress of the United States, agreeable to promises made to the Indians at the commencement of the war, had reserved and would secure to the Moravian Indians, all the land they claimed and had in occupation on the Muskingum, (being the three tracts, Schoenbrun, Gnadenhutzen and Selen), and he having also the promise made him by the congress, that both he and captain White eyes, should be considered and rewarded the same as other officers of the United States, and finally each receive his due proportion of donation lands; he, for himself, and the heirs of his late friend, capt. White eyes, requested that congress would give them their lands *adjoining* those of the Moravian or Christian Indians; for that, since the prospect of civilizing the nation had been destroyed, and himself no more daring to live among his bad countrymen, he had come to the resolution of joining the Christian Indians, where he should consider himself out of danger, as these always settled by themselves, and were his friends: all which meeting the approbation of congress, they included Killbuck and the descendants of White eyes, in the grant.

The government of the United States, at that time, considered it their bounden duty to fulfil all the promises which they had made to the Indians, both at the commencement of the American war, and from time to time afterwards; and the least they could do, and which they agreed to do, for the Christian Indians, was that of indemnifying them for their losses, which, at a low valuation, was set at ten thousand dollars: but, there being at that time no money in the United States' treasury, their land should, in the first place, be secured to them, and, whenever they returned from Canada to settle on this land, they should be furnished with one hundred blankets and five hundred bushels of Indian corn.

On my return to the United States, in the fall of 1786, I was congratulated at every town and place through which I passed, from Pittsburg to Bethlehem, where I met with American officers who had at any time been stationed on frontier posts, on what the congress had already done, and further would do for the Christian Indians, who had suffered so much on account of their friendly conduct to the United States, and the services they had rendered them in so manifest a manner, by striving to keep the nation at peace with the United States, and by keeping war parties back from falling on them; adding, that both they and the chiefs Killbuck and White-eyes, would be well rewarded for all this. I name the generals Butler, Hand, Broadhead, Gibson, Irwin and Nevill, as having particularly distinguished themselves by speaking those sentiments in public, always adding, that congress could not do too much for the Moravian Indians, nor for Killbuck and White-eyes' families. And gen. Richard Butler told me, at two different times,

between the years 1786 and 1791, that he would procure land warrants, both for Killbuck and White eyes' heirs, which they might lay where they pleased, and sell the land, if they chose, for cash, and go and live with the Christian Indians, with something in their hands to begin with; for that he did not consider, by the congress naming these chiefs in the gift to the Moravian Indians, that this was to be the reward for their services, but merely that of attaching them to the community of the Christian Indians, whom they were so anxious to join. But this general losing his life at St. Clair's defeat, nothing further was done for them.

The same officer further observed to me, that "had the chiefs of the Delaware nation, together with the Christian Indians, pursued a different course than what they had done, and all joined the enemy and taken up the hatchet against the American people, it would have cost the United States much blood and treasure to have withstood them, and checked their progress down into the country, besides weakening our already feeble armies on the sea board, by draining them of troops for the western service, which might have proved fatal to the cause."

Such had been the language of an intelligent officer; of one who had, previous to the revolution, for a number of years, transacted business among the western nations; knew their strength and abilities; could speak several Indian languages; and had also been frequently at the Moravian settlements in that country. It was likewise the language of other officers who had served on the frontiers.

But, in what did, finally, all the good wishes and fair promises of the congress, and its officers, at that time, result? An unavoidable delay in not being able to do, at that time, what had been intended and resolved upon should be done for the Christian Indians, and those named chieftains, together with a change in the government of the United States—the new constitution soon after taking place—the whole business had to be done over again, and that by new hands, apparently not sufficiently acquainted with the matter and merits of the case, and, in part, not friendly to Indians of any description; and who, in new modelling it, clogged the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen, by a grant to them of the land in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Christian Indians, Killbuck and the descendants of captain White eyes, in such a manner that could not fail in placing them under a number of difficulties, besides involving them deeply in debt, and that, too, without the prospect of raising, for a great number of years to come, from the land, a revenue sufficient to meet the prescribed conditions of the trust, setting aside entirely the manner and means, by and through which the society were to recover those sums, necessarily advanced in attempting to make the lands productive. To make the matter short, this trust land may be considered as the seat of much evil, and had, as early as the year 1798, even before the society had commenced a settlement on the land, nearly become a bone of contention, thereby throwing the society into law suits, as will be seen by the following, viz:

The sons of the late captain White eyes, not being put into possession of the donation lands promised to their father for the services he had rendered to the United States, now, in 1797, applied to law characters, in the western country, for advice how they were to come at their lands; and being told, that they no longer had to look to the American government for this, but to the Moravian Society, un-

to whom, both the lands belonging to the Christian Indians, and to them and Killbuck, had been confided, as the deed for this land will sufficiently show; George, the elder son of the family, had a power of attorney drawn, authorizing and empowering an attorney at law, in Washington, Pennsylvania, to get the land for him, surveyed out of the grant of trust which the Moravian Society were possessed of, in whatever manner he could; as also a deed in fee simple therefore; but while he, (George), in the spring of 1798, was on his way to Washington, with this power, to put it into his agent's hands, while in a state of intoxication, near Georgetown, he was shot dead by a white lad of the neighborhood.

And here I put the question a second time, in what did, finally, all the fair promises of the congress, and its officers, result, with regard to indemnification for losses sustained and reward for services, both by the Christian Indians and the two named chiefs, White-eyes and Killbuck? With reluctance I have to reply, in nothing that could have been of real service to them: for, to have barely the occupation of a tract of land, which an Indian can have any where in his own country, without asking for it, is of no account to them; and as to conveying by deed, to such Indians as were entitled to a benefit out of the land, as his particular share of it, was put quite out of the power of the trustees by the nature of the grant, thus, the poor Indians received nothing, at all from that quarter of what had been promised them, neither lands, blankets, nor the 500 bushels of corn.

But what has the Society of the United Brethren done for, and in behalf of, those very people? I freely answer, that, notwithstanding the suspicion, censures, and, I may add, reviling language, passed on them by some individuals, they have at all times supplied these Indians to the best of their abilities, and that, not only by furnishing them with gospel and school instructors, but they have otherwise expended large sums of money in supplying them with necessaries, and such articles as could be of benefit to them. They had even been as a parent to the venerable William Henry Killbuck, while he lived, and did, in a manner, make amends to him for the failings of the congress, with regard to their promises. Yes, they supported him for more than a dozen of years successively, gave him provisions when he stood in need of them, clothed him comfortably from time to time, and administered medicines to him in sickness; in short, were his real benefactors to the end.

It is to me a gratification, that, while I am writing on this subject, my recollection serves me in bringing to view two noble acts of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which, in my opinion, are in some measure connected with the same subject. The first is, that, on my representing to that honorable body, in December, 1810, of what service that chief, William Henry Killbuck, had been to this state during the revolutionary war, and the situation in which he now was, this body at once settled a pension on him, of \$40 a year, as long as he should live; and, besides, ordered that three rifles be made, in the best possible manner, to present to each of his three sons, that they likewise might see that an enlightened Pennsylvania legislature were not wanting in acknowledging the services rendered to the state by their father. The good old man, however, took sick and died before the first pension had come to his hands. The rifles to his sons were faithfully delivered to them, and for which they returned their best thanks to that body by a polite letter.

The second is, that, at the time, (about the year 1794), when this state was about satisfying their officers and soldiers with donation lands, promised them for services during the war, the legislature of the state also granted to the Society of United Brethren 5,000 acres of excellent land, in fee simple, as an acknowledgment for their faithful labors among the Indians, while these had resided in Pennsylvania, and to reimburse them, in some measure, for expenses they had been at and losses sustained, while engaged in this laudable undertaking. Their noble hearted governor, Thomas Mifflin, esq. stood foremost in this matter. After suggesting it first to members of the legislature, and whose approbation it met with, he next urged the rev. John Ettwein, bishop of the United Brethren, to make application to the legislature for the purpose, and the land was granted.

Although the society has been at considerable expense, also, with this land, in attempting to make it productive, which, however, they as yet have not effected, yet, they being in no wise shackled with conditions, or put under conditions altogether unattainable for years to come, they can, in the end, lose nothing; since, if their calculation in raising a revenue from the land should fail, they will be able to indemnify themselves for the moneys they had expended thereon, by selling a part of it, they holding this land in fee simple.

JOHN HECKEWELDER.

In another part of this sheet will be found a table of the votes given for pre-sident and vice president at the elections of 1796, 1800, 1804, 1808, 1812, 1816 and 1820; shewing also the number of votes that each state will be entitled to at that of 1824.

FRANCE AND SPAIN. France has not declared war against Spain—nay, it has been officially said that she is *not at war* with Spain; still she *is at war*, and with a government acknowledged to be legitimate by all the "legitimates" of Europe, her own king among the number. The present constitution of Spain was accepted by them in 1812--when Ferdinand, forgetful of all that honor and gratitude should impose, destroyed it, they still retained their ministers at Madrid; and when the people restored it again, the same ministers remained as at the court of a friendly and legitimate power. In this case, France cannot have any real or pretended right, according to the laws of nations, to enforce the blockade of Cadiz, by the seizure and condemnation of vessels attempting to enter that port or come out of it. These must be paid for, or a principle will be established even more absurd and repugnant to right than any laid down in the outrageous orders and decrees of George and Napoleon, during the late war between England and France.

NATIONAL CURRENCY. Strong efforts are making to induce the people of the United States to adopt a national currency. There is a present *real scarcity* of a good circulating medium, and a great want of *active business* for the little that we have; and hence the scarcity is doubly oppressive on the people. Under the pressure of difficulties, too many persons are willing to embrace an *expedient*, at the hazard of doing what may be ultimately injurious. The *chance* of relief is worth the risk of the wrong, they say; and, one wrong committed, is oftentimes sustained by others, until, at last, those who originated the plan are horror-struck with its operation.

That there may be cases and circumstances in which a circulating medium, based on something else than coin, (the common medium of the civilized world), should be tolerated, and, perhaps, encouraged, I shall not pretend to deny; but they rarely occur, and should never be applied, unless the necessity is imperious and the end probable. But it is always proper, if it be possible, and especially so in matters of legislation, to ascertain the cause before a remedy is attempted—for, if the seat of the disease is not known, all efforts to effect a cure must be quackery. When we, in our revolution, or the French in theirs, resorted to paper money, the causes were well known, but expedients only could be applied to them—so the end and the aim of the proceeding were perfectly understood. When the bank of England suspended specie payments and paper was made a legal tender, the cause was manifest, and the choice of evils presented themselves—whether government should give up its concerns with the political affairs of the continent, or hazard the well known injuries of a local currency. The latter was preferred; it accomplished its temporary purpose, and finished its course—but with great suffering to the people in the instability that it gave to value of property and production; making princely fortunes for some and filling the jails with others, exhibiting every variety of prodigality and waste and misery and want.

Now, it appears to me, that, before the idea of a local currency is indulged, we should agree upon the cause why it is necessary. It is admitted that the banks, being compelled to make payment in coin, must limit their issues of paper; but the time was when, though such payments were promptly and universally made by the banks, that they felt no fear about liberal issues of paper, if secured on fixed property; and then property was, what it always should be, the representative of means. It is, notoriously, not so at this time. An active dealer, known to be worth less than 10,000 dollars, can more freely obtain money at bank than a retired gentleman, worth 100,000—because the process by which money may be obtained for real estate is tedious and difficult, and its ultimate product altogether uncertain. That these things are every body knows; but why they are, is yet to be settled. If a certain quantity of land, that would raise a given quantity of wheat in 1806 or 1817, will yield the same quantity in 1823, it would appear that it now is as really valuable as it was at the times stated—but it will fetch 40 or 45 per cent. less than in 1806, and perhaps 60 or 70 less than in 1817. "Money is scarce!" some people will say. Whether it is, or is not, I do not know—I should suppose that there is as much of it, somewhere, as ever there was; but it seems that we have less than our share. Let us find out why—and, if the cause is irremovable, an expedient may be rightfully suggested. I recollect to have heard one of the best and most practically useful men that I ever knew, say, "that the centre should always be put right in the middle"—and so I am for beginning at the beginning that we may calculate the ending. When that is established, the people will know what they are about, and understand whether there is, or is not, an existing necessity that will justify the *heller-skeller* state of things that always has, and always will, belong to a paper currency.

To bring the matter to a point—how is it, that the 30 or 40 banks in the little state of Rhode Island, have a sufficiency of specie and pay all their notes promptly, while those of the great state of North Carolina, and the large and wealthy state of

Georgia, are 8 or 10 per cent. worse than those of Rhode Island, in the money-market? The latter yields but a small amount to the foreign export, the only thing that some seem to suppose valuable—whereas the others, and especially the last, add greatly to that amount. Why is it that bills of the strong banks of New Orleans, (the deposits of the product of the vast and rich valley of the Mississippi, and a place of such great export of domestic produce), though they pay in specie, are 4 or 5 per cent. worse than those of the weak banks of Rhode Island and Connecticut? How is it, that all the states north of the Potomac, which furnish only about one fourth of the amount of our exports, though containing a large majority of the citizens of the United States, have a wholesome currency, while those of the south, save one, have chiefly a depreciated paper, though furnishing three fourths the value of said exports? And why should the banks of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, that really pay in specie, be in worse repute in the money market, than those of the cold and comparatively barren countries of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont? There must be some reason for these things—and it is not, in my opinion, beneath the attention of our most profound statesmen, that it may be clearly found out. I would simply suggest, for the present, that it is in the difference between the home and the foreign market: that the former is more advantageous than the latter, more regular in its operation, and to be more relied on.

It is the opinion of many, that what has happened in Kentucky would happen in the United States, at large and in general, if a national currency, not convertible at will into specie, were at this time established. The article below affords a terrible picture of the condition of things in that state and of the effect of its relief laws, and may serve as a warning for the people of other states and of the United States. A late letter to the writer of this, from Kentucky, says, "I send you a \$10 bill that cost me \$18. Your remarks, some years ago, on the subject of a depreciated currency, are now prophecy—for they have been completely verified. It serves no honest purpose whatever—it is exclusively for the advantage of debtors. There is one effect of this system, however, that, I believe, you did not think of—there is often a real and oppressive scarcity of our paper money; for if it is thought that it will improve in its quality, it is instantly hoarded up; and then again there is a ruinous surplus when an apprehension prevails that more of it will be put afloat, or that it will get worse—so we are continually harassed and know not what we are about," &c. Paper money naturally begets the relief system, of which we have an account in the Lexington "Reporter;" for it must and will depreciate, unless the product of domestic labor, within the scope of its circulation, so far equals the demand for foreign products as to preserve a substantial, practical balance of trade—such as will exist between Tom and Dick, when one of them exchanges a day's labor with the other, for mutual accommodation. Somebody must suffer, when sixty bushels of wheat are bartered for a Leghorn bonnet, or two bushels of corn exchanged for a yard of calico, the whole profit of the making of which goes abroad and returns to us no more. But it is even worse than this—foreigners will not directly receive wheat for Leghorn bonnets, or corn for British calicoes. In one way or another, they drain us of all the little cash that we rake and scrape together, by the adventurous spirit and hardy enterprize of our people, seeking to make up by their personal zeal for the want of that

degree of *security and protection* which is afforded by all other governments to individual exertion.

THE SCALING SYSTEM.

This is a part of the relief system—a very necessary part of it. The last relief legislature enacted, that executions, with the paper endorsement, should be collectable after *three months'* reprieve; but executions, without said endorsement, might be reprieved *two years!* All judgments are given for money, of course; and the jury, under the instructions of the courts, give what are called "*scaling verdicts*," which means the value of a claim in specie. Those who have not experienced the operations of the scaling law, will find, on inquiry, that it is a wonderful expedient for the benefit of a debtor. It is just the thing that deserves a patent. John Shoemaker sued his patron and customer, Jeremy Diddler, on a note given for shoes and boots, made in the year 1820, but for which he would not pay in 1821, when the account was presented, except by note reading thus:—"On demand, I promise to pay, J. S. for value received, *thirty dollars, in commonwealth paper—J. D.*" The judge instructed the jury to ascertain the value of commonwealth, and bring in their verdict accordingly: "We, of the jury, find for the plaintiff \$15," &c. one half—*paper money being two for one.* The judgment being for money, Jeremy Diddler had the privilege of paying two years hence, but John Shoemaker being hard run, endorsed the execution, and will be glad to receive the fifteen dollars, *in commonwealth paper*, at the end of three months' reprieve. This is what is called the *scaling system*; and if the case did not occur last court, something very like it did in numberless instances.

In a neighboring county, a case like the following, we are informed, lately became a matter of record. A poor man sued on a note for \$12, credited on the back, \$6 received. There was no proof that the \$6 were paid in paper, and the magistrate said he was bound to consider six dollars, six dollars; and, as paper was worth two for one, the amount of the note appeared to have been paid, and accordingly gave judgment for costs against the plaintiff. Into what absurdities are we plunged by the relief system! What a mockery to talk of justice and freedom and happiness, when the constitution is brought to the level of such legislative acts as have been adopted by the relief party! We have here in Kentucky, a code of such relief laws; a code intended to suit the case of every man who is disposed to wrong his neighbor; a code which *invites* all men to break their contracts. If a trespass be committed, and property destroyed or taken away, damages for *one half* the amount of injury only, can be obtained; and that half payable in paper worth 50 cents in the dollar! If a man refuse to pay his bond, judgment can be obtained against him for *one half* only, and thus he clears *fifty per cent.* by being sued. If he *prefers* not paying even one half of his just debt, *in commonwealth paper*, he can reprieve two years; and, at the expiration of two years, he may send his creditor to seek WILD LAND—PROVIDED, THE RELIEF LEGISLATORS HOLD THE SCALES OF JUSTICE TWO YEARS HENCE.

[Lexington Reporter.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. A little while ago, a very convenient coin, the pistareen, valued at 20 cents, and freely passing for that amount, was driven out of circulation by the refusal of the banks, (which was said to have originated with the bank of the United States), to receive them for more than 17 cents, that being their value as bullion. The good that can grow out of this proceeding is yet hidden from us; but the evil is felt in a diminished cir-

ulation of money, generally, and the want of a coin familiar and convenient to the people, for the purposes of change. Now, it seems that, at New York, the banks of that city, said to be forced into the measure by the bank of the United States, refuse to receive *quarters of dollars* at their nominal value, taking them only by weight. Are these too, to be banished from circulation, or every person, when he goes to market, be compelled to carry a small pair of scales with him, that he may detect such pieces as are under weight to the value of one half, or three quarters of a cent, or even a cent or a cent and a half? The latter, perhaps, would be the average—for it commonly takes four quarter dollar pieces and one of a 16th of a dollar, to weigh a whole dollar. Hence, probably, by the letter of the law, the parts of the Spanish dollar are not a "*legal tender*," but, by the common sense and usage of the nation, they are such; and no possible benefit can be supposed to follow this proceeding, until, at least, the amount of our own coin of such denomination, is sufficient for the supply of the public wants.

While on the subject of the *regulations* of the bank of the United States, I may express the pleasure that I felt on learning the decree of the supreme court of Connecticut—(see REGISTER of Aug. 2, p. 348), as to notes of that establishment, severed in two, for the sake of security, and requiring that such notes should be paid, notwithstanding the *proclamation* of the bank that the production of both halves would be necessary. There is another thing in regard to cut notes that deserves a remark: in the way that those of the different branches are at present issued, being all from one plate, it is very difficult, if not impracticable, to ninety-nine out of a hundred persons, to join them properly together, if separated into parts—they have no guide but the name of the president of the branch on the left hand side, and that of the place at which the office is held, on the other.

Who knows the names of all the presidents of the different offices and their location? Hence it happens that those who receive one set of halves by one mail, and another set by another mail, misjoin them, and, though the note, when so joined, may seem to be perfect, even, to the finest hair stroke in the engraving—such have been rejected as waste or valueless paper, because the parts belonged to different offices. Perhaps, this rude proceeding might have some shew of propriety in it, had the bank taken reasonable care to prevent accidents or mistakes of the sort, by a double numbering of the notes, or some other means. But there is no way to ascertain the fact, unless by a knowledge of the residence of the several persons who are, or have been, presidents of the numerous offices of the bank; and there are, no doubt, hundreds of apparently perfect notes of the offices in circulation, which, according to the rules of the bank, are not worth one cent to the possessors—nor otherwise so, according to the late decision in Connecticut, unless a present holder of two different halves can prove that he was, and is, the rightful owner of two other halves that would match them, which, in the nature of things, cannot be regarded as generally practicable. *Let the bank do its duty to prevent mistakes of this kind, before it presumes to punish people for committing them.* If the common-sense of the matter has not weight with the bank, it is to be hoped that congress will take it up, and order it differently. This fearful institution must be closely watched. Its power is enormous, and the almost universal disposition of those who have power is to abuse it: they "feel it and forget right."

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR. By referring to the 31st page of the present volume of the REGISTER, a copy of the memorial, (to congress), of sundry masters of American vessels lying in the port of Charleston, S. C. may be seen, in which they loudly complained of the existence and operation of a certain law of the state of South Carolina, affecting the persons of free colored mariners employed by them—all such being liable to arrest and confinement in jail, *only because of their color*, though it might be that they were actual citizens of the United States, in the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges that belong to white persons—and, those free persons, if the cost of their imprisonment was not paid, were subject to be sold for absolute slaves!

This law has lately been pressed on the consideration of judge Johnson, of the supreme court of the United States—and his decision was such as every one must have expected that it would be; to wit, that the law is unconstitutional and void, and subjecting all persons making arrests under it to action for trespass.

The decision is said to have created much excitement at Charleston—and no wonder, for self preservation is said to be the first principle of law. We trust, however, that no possible injury can result from the proceeding—and we very much doubt whether severe laws do not tend more to the insecurity of persons and property, than milder provisions.

CALCULATION! A writer in the *Richmond Enquirer*, of the 12th inst. gives us a very grave calculation about the approaching election of president, and is pleased to say that it will "bear already the substantial test of figures." He gives Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, and Delaware, 5 states and 81 votes, to Mr. Crawford; Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey, 8 states and 61 votes, to Mr. Adams; Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois and Louisiana, 5 states and 29 votes, to Mr. Clay; South Carolina, 1 state and 11 votes, to Mr. Calhoun; Tennessee and Alabama, 2 states and 11 votes, to general Jackson; and supposes that Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana and Mississippi, 4 states and 42 votes, are doubtful.

Let the estimate pass for what it is worth—I shall not quarrel with it: but it is laughable that this "substantial test of figures" is built upon the apportionment of 1810, instead of that under the census of 1820! The writer gives Ohio 8 votes—she will have 16; and so on. The whole number of electoral votes, as put down by him, is 235; the real amount will be 261.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. The professors of this flourishing institution, for the better improvement of those who attend the medical lectures, have erected a large and commodious building for the benefit of *Clinical instruction*, four lectures to be delivered every week, when the cases under treatment will be explained at the bed-side of the patients—but with a strict regard to the delicacy of their condition. This department is under the strict surveillance of a most respectable board of managers, and great good may be expected from it to patients and students.

"In every case, where the consent of the friends of the patients can be obtained, an examination of the bodies of those who die will be made, in the presence of the students. This practice will have the effect of conveying to their minds a knowledge of that most important branch of anatomy—the

anatomy of morbid structures, and likewise of testing the justness of the opinions delivered by the medical attendants."

CONTRASTS. The *New York Observer* notes the following contrasts.—In 1790, the number of post offices in the United States was 75, and the extent of post roads 1875 miles; in 1820, the number of offices was 4500, and the extent of the post roads 73,492 miles. In 1790 the quantity of cotton exported from the United States was 100,000 lbs.; in 1817 the amount was 85,749,328 lbs. And, we may add, that the whole crop was not less than 110, or 120 millions of pounds.

MARSHAL NEY. Various pieces have appeared in the newspapers, stating that Marshal Ney was a native of Maryland, of the name of *Michael Rudolph*, who was a captain in our revolution, &c. These things have done some good, for they have made us acquainted with the character of capt. Rudolph, who was one of the bravest and most zealous officers that we had—he served through the whole of the war, and was appointed by Washington a major of dragoons, at about the time of Wayne's expedition against the Indians, in 1794, as we learn by the testimony of his revolutionary friend and fellow soldier, gen. Philip Reed, of Maryland, who also tells us that he resigned that commission and proceeded to the West Indies, on a mercantile enterprise, since which he has not been heard of. The *Boston Centinel* says "it is certainly known that Marshal Ney was born in 1769"—gen. Reed was a soldier with Rudolph in 1779; so Ney and Rudolph cannot possibly have been the same person.

A GLOBE MANUFACTORY, which promises to supply the home market, has been established at Albany. Thus the scarcity of money and want of employment—or rather, the suffering of the people, leads to establishments that an enlightened economy and assured prosperity, ought to have built up. So, out of much evil some good cometh.

We notice that some lads, convicted of criminal offences at New York, have been sentenced to labor in the penitentiary in the manufacture of *pins*—and it was also directed that they should be taught reading and writing.

COTTON. It is estimated that the crops of cotton on the Mississippi, will fall short of their expected product, in the amount of from 70 to 100,000 bales, on account of the late inundation. In some parts of Georgia, it is stated that a late storm has injured this valuable plant at the rate of 25 per cent. Some have lost their whole crops of cotton, rice and corn.

INDIAN WAR. We have already noticed the attack of the A'Rickaree Indians, on the hunting party under the direction of gen. Ashley, of St. Louis, by which 15 of his men were killed and 8 or 10 more wounded; and a letter from maj. O'Fallon, U. S. agent for Indian affairs, dated at Fort Atkinson, July 23, announces an attack by the Blackfoot Indians, on another hunting party, fitted out by Messrs. Jones and Immell, both of whom, with five of their men, were killed, and all their property, valued at \$15,000, fell into the hands of the enemy. This happened near the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. It is feared that other tribes will be drawn into the quarrel, and a pretty extensive Indian war may be expected. Col. Leavenworth, with a strong detachment of the United States' troops, had left Fort Atkinson, on an expedition against the A'Ric-

karees—and one of his transport boats, with lieutenant Wickliffe, a sergeant and six men, had all been lost. It is supposed that the Indians are instigated by the Hudson Bay company.

Perhaps we do not exactly understand the condition of the Indians, but it appears to us, that the lands yet unceded must be regarded as their own, and if so, we should suppose that a party of white persons cannot have any more right to enter upon it for the purpose of catching and killing the wild beasts of the forest, than the Indians would have to enter our settlements and carry off whatever they pleased. The deer, buffalo and beaver are as needful to the subsistence and comfort of the Indians, as horses, cattle and swine are to us; and it would appear that they may as lawfully prevent the destruction of their means of living as we ourselves can rightfully do.

The late attacks on the hunting parties appear to have been treacherous and base—pretending friendship, when designing to kill: but we very much doubt the propriety of col. Leavenworth's interference; perhaps, he may have some general orders on the subject, or designs rather to protect other trading parties than *punish* the Indians for depredations already committed: for these, surely, they must account—but we ought to recollect that they are men, invested with certain free, sovereign and independent rights, and undoubtedly so with all that belongs to their own *self-preservation*; and that, according to immemorial usage among them, trespasses on their hunting grounds are regarded as just causes for war. And well they may be—because the habits and manners of the Indians render a supply of game indispensable to their very existence, as furnishing, at once, both food and clothing; and the fact is, that, if such numerous and well appointed parties of white *hunters* are suffered to penetrate the country, their means of subsistence must fail. We are told that game has already become scarce where it was plentiful. The Indian kills only from necessity—but the white hunter destroys all that he can for the sake of profit. The first follows the chase more with a view to food than gain—the latter mainly seeks animals for their skins, as articles of traffic. Hence one white hunter, perhaps, causes more waste and destruction of game than ten or even twenty Indians; and the effect of his enterprize and skill must be severely felt by the poor and miserable inhabitants of the forest—who, though to be restrained from the commission of wrong, ought to be protected in the few rights that are left to them.

EMIGRATION. Though many persons do not arrive in the United States *direct* from Europe, a large number, probably at the rate of 4 or 5000 for the present year, have reached our country, by the way of Canada and New Brunswick. The greater part of these are Irish, miserably poor and destitute; assisted in obtaining their passages to America by *charitable* people at home, that they may live or starve, "as chance will have it," on the other side of the Atlantic. They are landed by hundreds at Montreal, in all the "variety of wretchedness;" so far, we believe, they are transported by the British government free of expense, but then they are turned adrift to do for themselves as well as they can, and most of them make their way for "the states." We much doubt whether the accession of such a population is at this time desirable, seeing that there is a real want of profitable employment for our own people—but we would not shut the door against the oppressed. Let them come and share

with us. Their labor may yet supply their own wants, and add to the wealth of our country, for better times are at hand, because these "bad times" cannot be endured much longer.

WATER CARRIAGE OF LETTERS. The following letter from the post master general, in answer to a letter of inquiry from a gentleman residing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is copied from a Philadelphia paper for general information:

Post office department, 15th July, 1823.

SIR: Yours of the 1st of May has just come under my notice, and in order that my answers may be satisfactory, I will state the inquiries you have submitted.

You ask, in the first place, "Do the words *all other boats or vessels*, mean to say, that no freight boats, grain boat or other bay craft, sailing from the same creek or river that the steam boat departs from, but from a different part of them, or from a different creek or river, to the same port to which the steam boat goes, shall take a letter without depositing it in the post office?"—To this I answer, yes.

You inquire secondly, "Do these words mean that no freight boat, grain boat, or other bay craft, sailing from the same port or place from which the steam boat departs, to the same port or place to which the steam boat goes, (there being there a post office), shall take a letter or package without depositing it in the post office, at the place of arrival?"

The above words are understood to embrace the meaning supposed by this inquiry, and more, as is shewn by the answer to the first question.

You again inquire, whether "the law means to embrace the case of such freight boats, grain boats, or other bay craft, at all sailing from whence they may on the Chesapeake bay, to Annapolis or Baltimore, for instance, leaving them to pursue their business unrestrained as heretofore, taking letters of consignment, business or correspondence, as it may happen."

My answer to the first inquiry sufficiently answers this.

The law of the 27th February, 1815, restricts the rights of managers and masters of vessels, as it respects the conveyance of letters, much more than the law of 1810. By the law of 1810, such boats or vessels only were prohibited, as performed regular trips on the mail route; but the law of 1815, extends the prohibition to vessels whether they are engaged in a regular trade or not. Both these laws extend to every description of vessels. There are other restrictions in the law of 1815, which are not contained in the law of 1810, but which do not come within the scope of your inquiry.

With regard, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LEAN.

R. H. Goldsborough, esq.

The product of this late alteration of the post office laws, cannot amount to much, and it is exceedingly oppressive, as well as partial, in its effects. It is especially so on the people of Maryland, resident on the navigable waters of the Chesapeake; for it seems that a farmer, sending his own wheat to market in his own boat, cannot transmit with it a letter of advice to his factor or agent as to the disposition of the property, without being subject to postage; and it very materially interferes with those little attentions and courtesies between relatives and friends, that sweeten life and improve the state of society. It is well asked, why *waggoners* should not be subjected to the rules that are applied to boatmen? It is true, the expenditures of

the general post-office have been greater than its receipts, and it seems rightful that it should maintain itself—but we dislike this *pecking* at small things, while large depredations are suffered to pass unmolested. The new post-master general has intimated that the deputies shall no longer appropriate the public money to their private use—if he prevents that, as we think that he generally will, and also ascertains whether large sums of money are not paid to persons who do not render the *quid pro quo*, there will be no deficiency hereafter, or apparent necessity to interfere with the *socialities* of life, or break in upon the old established practices of the people.

THE PIRATES. *From Kingston, (Jam.), papers to the 29th ult.* The United States' schooners of war Grey Hound and Beagle, lieutenant commanders Kearney and Newton, which arrived at Port Royal on the 26th inst. gave the following account of their proceedings against the pirates:

They left Thompson's Island seven weeks ago, and have been cruising within the Keys on the south side of Cuba, as far as Cape Cruz, touching at all the intermediate ports on the island, to intercept pirates. On the 21st inst. they came to anchor off Cape Cruz, and lieutenant commandant Kearney went, in his boat, to reconnoitre the shore, when he was fired on by a party of pirates, who were concealed among the bushes. A fire was also opened from several pieces of cannon erected on a hill, a short distance off. The boat returned, and five or six others were manned from the vessels, and pushed off for the shore, but a very heavy cannonade being kept up by the pirates on the heights, as well as from the beach, the boats were compelled to retreat. The two schooners were then warped in, when they discharged several broadsides, and covered the landing of the boats. After a short time the pirates retreated to a hill that was well fortified. A small hamlet, in which the pirates resided, was set fire to and destroyed. Three guns, one a four pounder, and two large swivels, with several pistols, cutlasses, &c. and eight large boats, were captured. A cave, about 150 feet deep, was discovered, near where the houses were, and, after considerable difficulty, a party of seamen got to the bottom, where was found an immense quantity of plunder, consisting of broadcloths, dry goods, female dresses, saddlery, &c. &c. Many human bones were also in the cave, supposed to have been unfortunate persons who were taken and put to death. A great deal of the articles were brought away, and the rest destroyed. About forty pirates escaped to the heights, but many were supposed to have been killed, from the fire of the schooners, as well as from the men who landed. The bushes were so thick that it was impossible to go after them. Several other caves are in the neighborhood, in which it is conjectured they occasionally take shelter. From their houses being burnt, and their boats taken away, it is hoped they will be obliged to retire from that place, as they will be without the means of annoying vessels passing by.

It will be recollected that commodore Porter sent into Havana, for trial, the pirates who survived the slaughter of their comrades by lieutenant WATSON. The letter from commodore PORTER, accompanying them, has been published—and the following is the reply of the captain general:

Office of the captain general of the island of Cuba.

I acknowledge the receipt of your official letter of the 14th of the present month, transmitted by the schooner Ferret, with five individuals under the character of pirates. These men were imme-

diately put under the disposal of the judiciary authority, in order that they might be judged in a manner accordant to our laws; and the judge, who was especially charged with the duty, has directed to me the following official statement of the result of his examinations:

"*Most excellent sir*—The commander of the American schooner of war called the Ferret, Mr. Thomas M. Newell, being examined, likewise the mariners whom he presented before me, and those whom he brought here as prisoners by order of commodore D. Porter, of whom three were, by the disposition of your excellency, committed to the gaol, and two to the hospital, of St. Ambrosio, characterized as pirates. An appearance has not resulted that they had an actual participation in the *invasions* and *robberies*, they being brought to their condition by compulsion. But, as I have information that those who escaped are now apprehended and carried to Matanzas, where a process will be instituted against them, and where the most sure means will be adopted for discovering the plain truth, I have considered it expedient to send these prisoners to Matanzas, hoping that your excellency will be pleased to facilitate their transportation with the necessary provisions, affording to the disposition of the judge of that district the means of determining, with clear understanding, what has been done, and what is now actually doing."

This copy is forwarded to you for your information and satisfaction.

I repeat to you my considerations, and pray to God that he may preserve you many years.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

To commodore DAVID PORTER.

Havana, 24th July, 1823.

THE KINGS OF EUROPE. Bell's Weekly Messenger, the most impartial and temperate of the London papers, makes the following suggestions in the number of the 23d June.

"We can establish two points—the first, that, with the two honorable exceptions of England and the Netherlands, the kings of Europe have all broken their express engagements to make such reforms in their governments as the progress of knowledge manifestly requires; and to give to such of them as did not possess it, a representative form. Secondly, that the same European sovereigns have all united to assist each other against such attempts at reform, on the part of the subjects of each, and have all conspired, (for such is the suitable term), to maintain the monstrous principle of the absolute, irresponsible and plenary dominion of a sovereign over his subjects—in other words, that the people have no right to any constitutions, to any change, to any reform, but what they receive through the free grace of their kings.

"In the kingdom of Wurtemberg was published, till very lately, a paper of great talents, and these talents were invariably directed to the common liberties of mankind. The government at Wurtemberg, an independent state, has now received a command from this conspiracy of kings, to suppress this paper on the instant; and this command has been accompanied by a menace, (since executed), that Austria, Russia and Prussia would withdraw their ministers from the court of Wurtemberg in case of any delay or refusal. We have not ourselves a doubt, for a single moment, (if the French should succeed in Spain), that a similar order will, in process of time, be issued to the court of London to suppress the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Times*, and some other popular papers published among us."

PUBLIC LANDS. Some very valuable lands in Louisiana are now offered for sale, by proclamation of the president, see page 399. The "National Intelligencer" says—"They lie in that part of the Delta formed by the Mississippi river, where, from its great width, the extent of the reservoir, and their numerous outlets, the floods of that river produce but little effect, and they are, therefore, represented by the surveyors to be from three to ten and twelve feet above high-water mark. The peculiar quality and richness of the soil, combined with the climate, (the lands being situated south west from the city of New Orleans), and their contiguity to the ocean, make these lands, it is believed, better adapted to the production of sugar, of the finest quality, than the lands immediately adjoining the banks of the Mississippi river. They embrace the greatest extent of lands, adapted to the cultivation of sugar, which has ever been offered by the United States at public sale, and will, no doubt, attract the particular attention of our friends in the southern states."

SALT. The Syracuse (Onondaga) Gazette, speaking of the manufacture of salt at Salina, and the works adjacent, says the manufacture is yet comparatively in embryo. Many strangers have visited the works the present season, to witness the process, both by solar evaporation and boiling. The following calculation will give an idea of the amount now manufactured:—At Salina there are about fifty blocks of buildings—at Liverpool twenty—at Geddes thirteen, averaging fourteen kettles each, and making, in the whole, 83 blocks; each of these is capable of making forty bushels of salt per day, amounting to three thousand three hundred and twenty bushels, or six hundred and sixty-four barrels, which commands a quick sale at 14s. and 14s. 6d. per barrel, making the amount manufactured in a day equivalent to one thousand one hundred and sixty two dollars, and exceeding three hundred thousand dollars a year. It is expedient to add, that formerly many complaints were made respecting the quality of the salt, which have been obviated by the laws enacted the last session of the legislature, directing the manner of inspection, which renders it impossible for the manufacturer, if disposed, to defraud the public, as no salt can be sold previous to inspection, and the inspectors are faithful in the discharge of their duty.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. *From the N. Y. Statesman.*

We learn, from a gentleman who resides at Catskill, that these celebrated mountains are becoming more and more a place of fashionable resort. Few persons who are intent on exercise, health or pleasure, and who have any taste for mountain scenery, pass them unnoticed. An unusual number of strangers have paid them a visit the present season. The variety of scenery presents every attraction. Rocks, woods, lakes, cataracts, all that is grand and beautiful in nature, may be enjoyed in a single day, and at a very small expense. The mountain breeze is extremely salubrious, and invalids have derived essential benefit from breathing it for a few days. Our informant states, that preparations are now actively making to afford the best accommodations to visitants. A large hotel is now going up at Pine Orchard. The Catskill company have contracted for the building for \$3,000. It is to be 60 feet front and 24 feet wide, with a wing of 36 feet, presenting two fronts of 60 feet each, to be finished and furnished in the first style. Piazzas will extend the whole length of the building. Extensive gardens

will be attached to the hotel. The company contemplate expending not less than seven or eight thousand dollars on the establishment. A saw mill has been erected on one of the cataracts, and the timber is prepared on the mountain. The road leading to Pine Orchard has already been put in fine order by the company. All these improvements are to be completed by the first of May next. The hotel, which is to be painted white, will stand in full view of the Hudson, and will present a novel and picturesque spectacle. We can already fancy the crowds of ladies and gentlemen, who, of a warm day, will be seen walking the piazza, elevated 3000 feet in the atmosphere, and looking down, from their ærial height, upon one of the noblest rivers and most fertile and beautiful vales in the world. It is almost enough to make one feel cool to reflect on such a luxury. As the air is pure and serene, free from the vapours which load the lower regions of the atmosphere, the hotel will form a fine observatory, and the company can amuse themselves by directing their attention to the earth, in the day time, and to the heavens during the night. There can be no doubt that the company will be remunerated for their heavy disbursements.

LAW.—*From the Providence Journal.* Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan cane as big as your little finger. A lawyer would tell the story something in this way:

"And that, whereas the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day last aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, in the peace of God and the state, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, contusions, gashes, wounds, hurts, cuts, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins and heels, of the said Richard, with divers sticks, staves, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, guns, dirks, swords, daggers, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws and clutches of him the said Thomas."

LAW CASE. *The people vs. Barney McKown.*—In this case, which was tried yesterday before the court of sessions, a point of practice, connected with principle, was decided, which may be of use and interest to the profession and the public. The facts were that William Stewart, on Monday the 4th inst. fell asleep in a stable in which the prisoner was employed, and whilst asleep, a silver watch, stock and breast-pin were stolen from his person. The prisoner had been employed that day at the stable, and no other person was about there during the time. When Stewart awoke, McKown was not to be found, nor did the former see him until the Saturday following. In the meantime Stewart received information that a silver watch had been left with Mr. Smith, keeper of the Grand-street hotel, for the purpose of being raffled for. He ascertained it to be his own, and had it in his pocket on Saturday when he saw M'K. as aforesaid, for the first time after the felony. He then charged prisoner with the crime, but assured him that, if he would inform him where the stock and the breast-pin were, he should not be prosecuted. Prisoner thereupon acknowledged that he took the articles, and that he had left the watch with Mr. Smith, but had forgot where he had left the stock and breast-pin. Witness accompanied prisoner to the police office, where, upon examination, he made a similar confession.

Mr. D. Graham, counsel for the prisoner, contended that this confession, having been made under the influence of a promise not to prosecute, was not evidence in the case. The confession made to Stewart came clearly within the rule, and the subsequent confession, made in the police-office, and which was renewed as the consequence of the previous promise by Stewart, and founded upon it, must be governed by the same principle. He cited a case in M'Nally cor. J. Dill, and other cases determined in this court. Mr. G. admitted the principle as law, that, although a confession, made under the influence of threats or promises, cannot be given in evidence, yet if in consequence of it, property is found, the finding is a fact, independent of the evidence, and may be given in evidence. In the present case, however, the watch had been found previous to the confession, and no discovery of the other property has ever been made. The court recognized as law the doctrine laid down by Mr. G. with this distinction, that, if Stewart was present when the confession was made in the police office, it should be taken as a renewal, and actuated by the motive, of the first admission; but if he was not present, it might be considered as independent of it, and as flowing from the unbiassed will of the prisoner.

Stewart was thereupon again called, and testified that he was present at the examination in the police-office—so that the testimony of the confession was rejected; but, from the other facts in the case, the jury were led to believe the prisoner guilty, and he was accordingly convicted.

[*New-York American.*]

RECIPROCITY. The following, from the London *Times*, is a very good comment on the let-us-alone policy.

The Americans seem disposed to tease us by putting promised blessings near us, which we are yet, by our own policy, prevented from tasting. The duty of tonnage, as well as the import duty upon British vessels from Canada and our West India islands, entering the ports of the United States, are to be removed. So far so good: but then the act of removal expects, on our part, not only the repeal of the same duties, but also requires that American vessels shall be allowed to enter the ports of British colonies on the same terms as our own ships coming from the parent state! *Here the promised good is dashed from our lips*, for our government will hardly be disposed to relinquish all preference over strangers, in the commerce with our own colonies: and Mr. Canning very properly informs British merchants in America, by means of a letter to the consul general, that they are not immediately to calculate upon any advantage from the proffered boon.*

THE SLAVE TRADE. Vienna, June 13—The Austrian Observer publishes the following article:

1. Answer of the cabinet of Vienna to the note laid before the congress of Verona by the duke of Wellington respecting the treaty of negroes.

The Austrian minister has received from the emperor, his master, orders to declare what follows:

"His imperial majesty renders most perfect justice to the generous perseverance with which the

government of Great Britain has maintained the honor of the European powers, and defended the cause of suffering humanity in the important question of the abolition of negro slavery.

"The emperor, far from granting that his Britannic majesty ought to be the only sovereign in Europe to whose care should be confided all that there may be complicated and difficult in this question, makes no objection to contribute all in his power, to any measures that may facilitate and accelerate the success of this affair; in consequence of these dispositions his majesty is ready

"To join in a new declaration, which shall announce the invariable resolution to put an end to the slave trade.

"To accede to the measures, by which the maritime powers, who have abolished the slave trade, shall agree among themselves to regard it as piracy.

"To take from any individuals, born in the states of this monarchy, who shall carry on the slave trade under the Austrian flag, the use and protection of this flag, if any such cases should occur.

"In relation to the measure proposed by the duke of Wellington, which particularly concerns his most catholic majesty, the emperor reserves himself, as soon as these measures shall become the subject of deliberation in common, to cause them to be supported by his minister plenipotentiary at Paris, in the manner which shall seem most proper to him."

2. Answer of the minister plenipotentiary of Prussia to the duke of Wellington's note respecting the slave trade.

"Verona, Nov. 23, 1822—The plenipotentiaries of his Prussian majesty, who did not receive, until late yesterday, the note of his grace, the duke of Wellington, concerning the slave trade, which was read in the conference of the 24th of this month, must confine themselves for the present to declaring what follows:

"The king, their master, remains invariably faithful to the principles of humanity which have determined the signers of the congress of Verona to decree the abolition of the slave trade; they are moreover fully authorized to accede, in the name of his majesty, to a new declaration, which the allied courts may judge necessary, to manifest anew their sentiments on this point.

"In regard to what concerns the political and legislative measures, which the English government considers as most proper to abolish signal abuses, the plenipotentiaries can take only *ad referendum*, any proposition the acceptance of which exceeds their full powers—and they have come to the decision to await, before they proceed to a resolution respecting the demands made by the English government on France, until the plenipotentiaries of his most catholic majesty shall come to some explanations on this point."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spain. Paris advices to the 30th June have been received at New York—

Considerable quantities of troops are still passing into Spain. The Spanish privateers were making some valuable captures, and the names of several vessels taken by them are given. The French claim, for themselves and their traitor allies, several small advantages over the constitutionalists.—General count Molitor furnishes an official account of his affair with the rear guard of Ballasteros, in which he says that several hundred prisoners were taken; that some deserters presented themselves,

*It is modest, indeed, to expect from us, what Great Britain will not grant to us, in every respect. The top-sided practice is already sufficiently extensive. Our grain is prohibited, but her calicoes are received.

and that the enemy had several killed and wounded—but the most important part is, that he gives the army of Ballasteros as amounting to 10,000 men. Mina is said to have been twice encountered; that in one affair he lost 600 men taken prisoners, and in the other 200; that he was threatened with total destruction. Nothing new from Cadiz.

The following decree of the regency, dated Madrid, June 22, may serve to shew what course will be pursued, if the French succeed in their projects—premising that the Jesuits are already re-established, and the press placed under the most strict surveillance:

Art. 1 An extract list shall be made out of the present cortes, of the members of the pretended regency at Seville, of the ministers and officers of the volunteer militia of Madrid and Seville, who ordered the translation of the king from Seville to Cadiz, or who aided in his translation.

2. The property of the persons who shall appear on this list shall be immediately sequestered, except in cases where it is ordered otherwise.

3. All the members of the cortes who remained in session when the king was declared incapable, are declared, for this deed alone, guilty of high treason; and the penalties imposed by the laws on this crime, shall be pronounced on them by the tribunals, on the simple proof of their identity.

4. The following exceptions shall be made from the preceding disposition, and shall be besides honorably and appropriately rewarded—those who shall contribute effectually to the deliverance of the king.

5. The generals and officers of the troops of the line and of the militia, who have followed the king to Cadiz, are declared personally responsible for the lives of their majesties and of their royal highnesses, and shall be liable to be brought before councils of war, to be tried as accomplices in the violence which may be committed on the members of the royal family, and which it might have been in their power to prevent."

☞ The French force blockading Cadiz was to be increased. This city cannot be easily taken, if the people are resolved to defend it. Flour, it is said, has risen to 16 dollars per barrel—but is thought that the French will find it difficult to prevent supplies from reaching the city.

Greece. The following letter gives us the best account of the condition of this interesting country, that we have lately met with:

*Letter from the president of the Greek government, Petros, to his son, (at Ancona.)**

ASTROS, April 18.

My dearest son—I have before written to you on the affairs of our country. To day I announce to you that the national congress, assembled on the 19th of March, has been occupied in disposing matters to the satisfaction of all. Having constituted itself, and elected me president of the executive body; the bishop of Vratsena, vice president of the congress; Theodoros Negris, chancellor of state, and our learned friend, Stamatiou, vice chancellor; its first operation has been to sanction as immutable, from a conviction of their utility, the principles of the organic law of Epidaurus, and decree merely that a committee, composed of seven members, should perfect it by the requisite additions and alterations. Its second transaction has been to annul

the insulated governments throughout the country, and to decree that all the provinces of Greece should depend solely on the national government, and shall be administered by such governors as it may send. It has, thirdly, determined, that the titles of general in chief of the army and of the navy are inadmissible in the constitution, except in case of an expedition, at the conclusion of which, the Archistrategi and Navarchi are to return to their former ranks. The command of the land and sea forces belongs solely to the national government. The army is to be governed by the French military code, with the modifications necessary to the present state of Greece. The fourth decree of the national congress has been, that a committee, composed of nine members, be appointed to select, out of the statutes of the Greek emperors, the necessary criminal laws. Ecclesiastical regulations have been proposed, and a resolution passed, that the minister of public worship should, after the consolidation of the national government, lay before it a project de loi, relating to the land and sea forces. It being now decreed that the second period of the government should be according to the law of Epidaurus. Nothing remains to the national congress, before it breaks up, and leaves to the government to discharge its important duties, but to proclaim, in the name of the Greek nation, whose full powers it bears, as it does proclaim anew, before God and man, the political existence and independence of Greece, for the recovery of which the nation has shed and is shedding torrents of blood, with the fixed determination of all—all of us, either to win it back from the ravisher, and be acknowledged as a free nation, for the glory of our holy faith and for the happiness of mankind; or, with arms in our hands, all—all, to descend to the grave, but to descend Christians and free, as becomes a people struggling for the enjoyment of such blessings as political existence and independence; as it becomes a people living in a heroic land, where every thing recalls to our minds the glory and the virtues of our ancestors; as becomes a people which know how to repel barbarians and conquer liberty.

This declaration the national congress is charged, by the free Greek nation, to make to the world, upon the present national war for independence, as well as upon the intention of the nation to regain the knowledge it has lost, and to follow the example of the enlightened nations of Europe, from whose humanity Greece still hopes for assistance. The congress is also charged, by the whole nation, to thank the army and the navy, who, during sixteen months, have fought with glory and shed the blood of above ninety thousand of their enemies. It is finally charged to thank the last national government for the great toils they endured the first period of 16 months; as well as the dissolved partial governments, viz: the Gerusia of the Peloponnese, that of the western continent of Greece and the Areopagus.

"The national congress, on breaking up, raise its prayers to the living God for a happy destiny to the Greek nation!

"Given at Astros, April 18, 1823.

(Signed) PETROS PAVRONICHALIS,
"President of the national congress."

Peru. Some of the Colombian troops have arrived at Callao—it is reported that the whole number will be 3,000, under the immediate command of Bolivar, who will also be general in chief of the Peruvian forces, for the liberation of the country.

*Sent as deputy, in, 1822, to the congress of Verona, with count Andras Mataxes, and the bishop of Patras.

Elections of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States.

Number of votes that each state is entitled to in 1824.	1820.		1816.		1812.		1808.		1804.		1800.		1796.								
	President.	V. President.	President.	V. President.	President.	V. President.	President.	V. President.	President.	V. President.	President.	V. President.	President.	V. President.							
Rich. Rush had 1 vote in N. Hamp. R. Stockton 8 in N. Jersey; D. Rodney 4 in Del.; R. G. Harper 1 in Md.	Tompkins.	9	15	7	4	9	8	29	24	10	25	15	11	14							
Mass. gave 22 votes to J. E. Howard; Conn. 5 to James Ross and 4 to John Marshall; Del. 3 to R. G. Harper.	Tompkins.	113	8	4	8	25	8	12	8	12	17	8	12	17							
Monroe.	Monroe.	183	22	9	8	25	8	12	8	12	17	8	12	17							
No opposition. Only one vote given against Mr. Monroe, and that in New-Hampshire.	Monroe.	231	9	15	7	4	9	8	29	24	10	25	15	11							
	Monroe.	12	7	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							
	Tompkins.	9	15	7	4	9	8	29	24	10	25	15	11	14							
	Tompkins.	113	8	4	8	25	8	12	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	R. King.	22	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Monroe.	183	22	9	8	25	8	12	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Ingersoll.	20	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17	8							
	Gerry.	2	1	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	De Wit Clinton.	22	8	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17	8							
	Madison.	128	8	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17	8							
	R. King.	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17	8							
	G. Clinton.	113	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	C. C. Pinckney.	47	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Madison.	122	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	R. King.	14	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	G. Clinton.	162	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	C. C. Pinckney.	14	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Jefferson.	162	19	7	4	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	T. Pinckney.	63	16	6	2	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Burr.	73	16	6	2	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Adams.	64	16	6	2	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Jefferson.	73	16	6	2	9	8	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	A. Burr.	30	13	4	4	1	6	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	T. Pinckney.	59	13	4	4	1	6	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	V. President.	68	13	4	4	1	6	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Jefferson.	71	13	4	4	1	6	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Adams.	71	13	4	4	1	6	25	8	12	17	8	12	17							
	Maine } : : : Massachusetts } : : : New Hampshire : : : Rhode Island : : : Connecticut : : : Vermont : : : : New York : : : : New Jersey : : : : Pennsylvania : : : : Delaware : : : : Maryland : : : : Virginia : : : : North Carolina : : : : South Carolina : : : : Georgia : : : : Kentucky : : : : Tennessee : : : : Ohio : : : : Louisiana : : : : Indiana : : : : Illinois : : : : Mississippi : : : : Alabama : : : : Missouri : : : : Total.	9	15	7	4	9	8	29	24	10	25	15	11	14	11	16	5	3	3	5	3

*The "Federalist" electors that were chosen in Maryland and Virginia.

*The "federal" electors that were chosen in Maryland did not meet.
†One elector did not attend in each of these states.

NOTES.

Until after the election of 1800 there was no designation on the tickets of the electors who it was that they preferred for president and who for vice president—the person that had the greatest number of votes was to be president, and the next highest, vice president.

Election of 1796. Besides the votes given in the table were the following:

By Massachusetts—1 vote to Ellsworth and 2 to Johnson; by Rhode Island, 4 to Ellsworth; by Connecticut, 5 to John Jay; by North Carolina, 3 to Iredell, 2 to George Washington, and one to C. C. Pinckney; by Virginia, 15 to Samuel Adams, 2 to J. Henry, 1 to George Washington, and 3 to Geo. Clinton; and by Georgia 4 to Geo. Clinton.

The votes were—Mr. Adams 71; Jefferson 68; T. Pinckney 59; Burr 30; Ellsworth 21; S. Adams 15; Clinton 7; Washington 3; Henry 2; Jay 5; Iredell 3; Johnson 2; C. C. Pinckney 1.

Election of 1800. Mr. Jay received one vote. The vote of Pennsylvania was divided, in consequence of the refusal of the senate, (a majority of which was “federal”), to pass a law authorizing any election by the people, or to elect electors in any other way than by a compromise between the two branches of the legislature, which produced the result stated.

*Election of 1804—*George Clinton received 6 votes for president; Langdon 3, J. Madison 3, and J. Monroe 3, for vice president.

*Election of 1808—*One of the Kentucky electors did not attend—one vote lost. New York gave 6 votes for president to George Clinton, and 3 for vice president to J. Madison and 3 to J. Monroe. Vermont gave 6 votes to John Langdon for vice president and Ohio 3.

☞ The votes of 1788 and 1792 would have been added, if they could have been got into the page—but references to them cannot be often desired.

Public Lands.

By the president of the United States.

WHEREAS, the president of the United States is authorized, by law, to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered at public sale:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, president of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the city of New-Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, on the first Monday of February next, for the lands hereinafter described, situate in the Eastern Land District of Louisiana, and on the rivers, lakes, creeks, bayous and water courses, between the bayou Lafourche and the river Achafalia, which have been surveyed into lots, containing, for the most part, one hundred and sixty acres; having, generally, a front of four acres on the water, with a depth of forty acres, agreeably to the ancient French and Spanish mode of surveying, in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of an act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 3d day of March, 1811, viz:

1st. On the west side of the *Lake Depasseau*, lots numbered one to twenty-six, inclusive.

2d. On the east side of the *Bayou Latawache*, lots numbered one to thirty-three, inclusive.

3d. On the west side of the *Bayou Latawache*, lots numbered one to thirty-seven, inclusive.

4th. On the east side of the *Bayou Fardoche*, lots numbered one to sixty-six, inclusive.

5th. On the west side of the *Bayou Fardoche*, lots numbered one to eighty-one, inclusive.

6th. On the east side of the *Bayou Grossette* or *Grosstete*, lots numbered one to ninety-four, inclusive.

7th. On the west side of the *Bayou Grossette* or *Grosstete*, lots numbered one to eighty-one, inclusive.

8th. Also, on the east side of the above named Bayou, a second range of lots numbered one to thirteen, inclusive.

9th. On the east side of the *Bayou Maringoin*, lots numbered one to thirty-one, inclusive.

10th. On the west side of the *Bayou Maringoin*, lots numbered one to sixty-one, inclusive.

11th. On the east side of the *Achafalia*, and south of the *Big Fork*, lots numbered one to twelve, inclusive.

12th. On the east side of the *Achafalia* and *Bear Bayou*, lots numbered one to sixteen, inclusive.

13th. On the east side of the *Achafalia* and west of *Cow Island*, lots numbered one to three, inclusive.

14th. On the north side of the *Bayou Alabama*, lots numbered one to eight, inclusive.

15th. On the west side of the *Bayou Alabama*, lots numbered one to twenty-two, inclusive.

16th. On the east side of the *Bayou Alabama*, and west of the *Tortoise Bayou*, lots numbered one to fifty-one, inclusive.

17th. On the north side of the *Bayou Gooler*, lots numbered one to fourteen, inclusive.

18th. On the south side of the *Bayou Gooler*, lots numbered one to fourteen, inclusive.

19th. On the north and east side of the *Barras* or *Barrows Bayou*, lots numbered one to twenty-seven, inclusive.

20th. On the south and west sides of the *Barras* or *Barrows Bayou*, lots numbered one to thirty-five, inclusive.

21st. On the north side of the *Cow Bayou*, lots numbered one to fifty-nine, inclusive.

22d. On the south side of the *Cow Bayou*, lots numbered five to forty-two, inclusive.

23d. On the south and east sides of the *Bayou Black*, lots numbered forty-five to one hundred and forty-three, inclusive.

24th. On the west side of the the *Bayou Black*, lots numbered eighty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, inclusive.

25th. On the east side of the *Bayou Buffalo*, lots numbered one to forty-seven, inclusive.

26th. On the west side of the *Bayou Buffalo*, lots numbered one to forty-two, inclusive.

27th. On the east side of the *Big Caillow*, lots numbered one to fifty, inclusive.

28th. On the west side of the *Big Caillow*, lots numbered one to fifty, inclusive.

29th. On the east side of the *Little Caillow*, lots numbered one to eighty-four, inclusive.

30th. On the west side of the *Little Caillow*, lots numbered one to one hundred and five, inclusive.

31st. On the east side of the *Bayou Darbonne*, lots numbered one to fourteen, inclusive.

32d. On the west side of the *Bayou Darbonne*, lots numbered one to fourteen, inclusive.

The sales will commence with the lowest number of the lot on each water course, and be continued in the order in which they are proclaimed. The lands reserved by law will, as usual, be excluded from the sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of August, A. D. 1823.

JAMES MONROE.

By the president:

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Commissioner of the general land office.

N. B. In relation to the lands above described, the surveyor reports as follows: "The surface of these tracts of public lands, on the Bayous, though evidently alluvial, is elevated above *high water mark*, in many instances, from three to ten or twelve feet."

CHRONICLE.

Naval. The U. S. schooner Ferret, lieu. Newell, arrived at Norfolk last week, from Thompson's island—left com. Porter and the officers and crew of his squadron in very good health. The ship Hornet was about to sail on a cruise—lieut. Watson was preparing his barges for another pirate-hunting expedition. The Peacock had just arrived at Thompson's Island from Vera Cruz; also the British man-of-war brig Bustard, last from Havana, having 53 men on her sick list, though her whole crew consisted only of 63!—she had already lost 7 officers and men. Com. Porter, and the other officers, volunteered all that was in their power for the relief and comfort of the diseased. All the small schooners were out of port, cruising. The commodore had issued the following general order:

"To manifest our regard for the memory of captain *Alfred Grayson*, late of the marines, and that of lieu. *Jahn M. Maury*, late acting as captain of the squadron, and as a small token of the great respect in which they were held by their brother officers on this station, it is recommended that crape be worn on the left arm and on the sword for one month. (Signed) D. PORTER.

*U. S. galliot Sea Gull,
Port Rodgers, August 2d, 1823."*

Bank notes. We are pleased to learn that the Mechanics' bank of Baltimore intend facilities to their customers by receiving the notes of nearly all the banks in this state, on the same terms as their own paper—and that the notes of banks of the District; old Virginia banks, Valley bank and branches, and of most of the banks of Pennsylvania as Chambersburg, Gettysburg, &c. are received on deposit from the customers of the bank. [Gazette.

Counterfeiters. A nest of dollar makers has been taken near Lincoln, N. C. Their chief material was pewter. They had given it out that they had discovered a silver mine!

A fellow, by the name of Briggs, has been arrested in Rhode Island—he was just from the manufactory in Canada, and had about 1900 dollars in counterfeit notes; and his colleague, Hopkins, was taken a day or two afterwards. The father, mother and sisters of Briggs—the whole family, have been engaged in all sorts of villainy and crime, and two of them are now in jail, at Newport, charged with murder. Briggs made a desperate defence, and several times stabbed the persons who, finally, secured him, but happily did not strike a mortal part.

The *James Kent*, steam boat, now plying on the Hudson, is 140 feet long, 48 feet wide, and measures upwards of 400 tons. She is fitted up in the most splendid style, with cabins and drawing rooms and sitting rooms, &c. She starts at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives the same evening at Albany, at about 10 o'clock, 150 miles.

The *Upper Mississippi.* A St. Louis paper states that the steam boat Virginia, capt. Pemberton, has completed, the present season, two successful voyages to the post of St. Peters, on the Upper Mississippi. This is the first attempt to navigate that river by steam, and its success is considered of

great importance to the commercial interests of Missouri and Illinois.

New Orleans. In the port of New Orleans, on the 14th July, there were only eight ships, fourteen brigs and fourteen schooners. Some of those had cleared and were ready to sail.

Buffalo, July 15. On Saturday last, our harbor presented, to the eye of the stranger, a most novel and picturesque sight. By the side of the forest trees that still skirt its borders, and stretch their broad branches over its waves, the masts of *twenty-four* sail of vessels, including one steam-boat, were seen towering aloft, and spreading to the fitful breeze their canvass, and the "star spangled banner" that protects them.

THE BRAZILIAN VENUS is advertised for exhibition in Liverpool. She is the wife of a chief in the Botocudo tribe, inhabiting the interior of South America. They live in the woods, and exist by the precarious produce of the chase. Her complexion is of a copper color; her hair is jet black, straight, stiff, and growing up from her forehead: her head is peculiarly formed; the tips of her ears rest on her shoulders; to her lower lip is affixed a circular piece of wood, most curiously attached. She is of the middle stature, and extremely well proportioned; about 35 years of age, and was considered the Venus of her country.

THE DIVING BELL, (says a late English paper), recently employed in Plymouth sound, under the superintendence of Mr. Sibley, king's harbor-master, has been removed to Portsmouth, after having rendered the most essential service to the above anchorage. During its operation in the sound, two rocky ledges have been reduced—one nearly ten feet, and the other six feet, so as to admit of line-of-battle ships sailing over at all times of tide, besides affording about 200 yards more room in that part for large ships to work in and out. The quantity of stone taken off the above-mentioned shoals exceeds 450 tons.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE—an extract "With respect to naval architecture, the first vessels were beams, joined together and covered with planks, pushed along with long poles in shallow water, and drawn by animals in deep water. To these succeeded trunks of trees, cut hollow, termed by the Greeks Monoxyles. The next were planks, joined together in the form of a Monoxyle. The thought of imitating a fish advanced naval architecture. A prow was constructed in imitation of the head; a stern, with a moveable helm, in imitation of the tail, and oars in imitation of the fins. Sails were at last added—which invention is so early, that the contriver is unknown. Before the year 1545, ships of war in England had no port-holes for guns, as at present; they had only a few cannon placed on the upper deck."

THE BRAIN. From the Louisville, (Ky.), *Morning Post*. Mr. H—, a respectable citizen of our town, had, in the progress of a fatal disease, a large cavity formed in the brain, from whence there was gradually evacuated about half a pound of brain. The excavation was directly through the organs of firmness and veneration, as laid down by Gall and Spurzheim. From the crown of the head to the bottom of the cavity it was at least four inches, and it measured at least three inches in its longest diameter. Yet this gentleman retained his faculties entire, and was remarkable, to the close of his life, for his firmness of character.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NEW SERIES. No. 26—Vol. XII.] BALTIMORE, AUG. 30, 1823. [No. 26—Vol. XXIV. WHOLE No. 624

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The editor has received a large parcel of British newspapers, from which he expects to glean many interesting miscellaneous articles, for the use of his readers.

We have very late accounts from England, France and Spain, from London papers of the 12th July, Paris of the 18th, and Gibraltar of the 25th.

In general, the affairs of Spain, we think, look pretty well. Morillo has turned traitor, as it was feared that he would; but only 3,000 men followed him, and the presence of Quiroga, it was thought, would prevent any material injury from his defection. So far as the war has proceeded, it is just such a one as the Spaniards ought to carry on—a war of posts, exceedingly harassing and destructive to the enemy; and, if the present spirit of opposition is kept up until winter—wo to the French!—Cadiz does not appear to be in any immediate danger of being taken, and, if it should be, the cause of liberty will not fall with it. The patriots do not seem to want either men, arms or provisions. There are a variety of papers, letters, &c. that shall be inserted and preserved in our next.

The French squadron in Cadiz bay have arrested some vessels and destroyed their cargoes, among them that of an *English* brig. It is suggested, that this vessel may have been sent thither, by some friends of the cause of Spain, to bring things to a point between England and France. The port, surely, is not legally blockaded, and John Bull is very sensitive to any thing that happens on the water, and interferes with his claims to "sovereignty" over the seas. We hope that one of the French frigates will not attempt to prevent the entrance of our frigate, the Congress, though she has a minister on board to what the French king pretends to regard as the rebel government of Spain; for, if she does, she will certainly get a sound drubbing. Capt. Biddle was advised of the state of affairs, at Gibraltar, and would not have sailed for Cadiz unless resolved to go in, and in he will go.

THE CONGRESS FRIGATE has arrived at Gibraltar. Having landed Mr. Rodney and his family, (who are all well), Capt. Biddle proceeded to Cadiz to land Mr. Nelson, our minister to Spain: after which he would return and again take Mr. Rodney and family on board, and proceed to Buenos Ayres.

THE PIRATES. Lieut. Gregory, in the U. S. sloop Grampus, has been, for sometime, off Matanzas, watching and inspecting all vessels that go in or pass out, effectually preventing piracy in that quarter. This appears to have displeased some there, and even the governor had sent him word that he remained too long; that Spanish vessels of war could anchor for 48 hours only: but Lieut. G. frankly stated his object, and said that he would remain where he was until compelled to retire.

Considerable depredations are said to have been committed in the neighborhood of Neuvitas, east part of Cuba; and large gangs of land-robbers infest the country about the great city of Principe, abusing and murdering those that they meet with, in the most shocking manner.

Vol. XXIV—26.

THE CHEROKEES, of the *Arkansas*, are about to be required to remove to their lands on the north side of the river, as heretofore arranged. Their boundaries are to be fixed, and the tract allotted to them will contain something over 3,300,000 acres—so they will hardly be stinted for room. These are those of the nation who preferred the hunter-life, and so became separated from their brethren on the east side of the Mississippi, who elected the agricultural, and have made great advances in civilization and in the improvement of their lands.

LACE. We hear of an extensive manufactory of this luxurious article at Medway, Massachusetts. Certain persons will have such things, and so it is best that they should be made at home. One machine produces fifty yards per day, equal in quality to any imported, five inches wide, and which sells for the very small comparative price of two dollars per yard. This cheapness, I apprehend, will materially effect the consumption of the article—the fashionables cannot submit to wear a thing that becomes common. The manufacturers had better, perhaps, send all that they make, in some of the whale ships, to Otaheite, to be brought back on the return voyage, and then exposed for sale in our great cities as the product of the labor of the people of that island! Having thus given the commodity the benefit of import, it will fetch four or five dollars a yard—"without grumbling."

CONNECTICUT. Of 110 convicts in the state prison 38 are blacks. The following are the crimes for which they were sentenced—burglary 54, horse stealing 12, forgery 9, passing counterfeit notes 8, attempt at rape 7, thefts 7, burglary and attempt to burn jail 4, adultery and arson 1, bigamy 1, attempt to poison 1, manslaughter 1, highway robbery 1, arson 1, rape 1.

Of the whole, 20 are under 20 years of age, and 2 from 80 to 90—and fifty of them were born in Connecticut, 12 in Rhode Island, 11 in New York, 10 in Massachusetts, &c.

The use of ardent spirits is believed to have been the chief cause of the crimes committed by those prisoners.

KENTUCKY. There has been a most ardent struggle in Fayette county, the capital of which is Lexington, for the choice of representatives to the state legislature. One party was for the "relief system," the other against it. The latter prevailed by an average majority of about 100.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The following, which appeared in a Charleston paper of the 15th inst. shews the force of the regulations which it is thought necessary to observe for the preservation of persons and property:

"The leaders of patrol on Charleston Neck, request that owners of slaves, who may have occasion to send them without the bounds of the city, will furnish them with special tickets, stating the day, the hour, where sent to, and the time of return—they also request all persons having negroes residing on farms in said limits, on which no white person resides, to leave a list of the names of all such slaves,

so resident, with the negro having charge of the farm."

MISSOURI. Three persons have lately been killed in duels in this state—and it seems likely that many more will take place, unless the good sense of the sober and discreet part of the community shall interpose itself to put down the *argument of the pistol*, which more commonly decides in favor of the worthless than the worthy.

FOREIGNERS. The master of a vessel from Belfast, (Me.), says a Boston paper, has been prosecuted by the city marshal, for secretly landing certain Irish passengers contrary to law. The penalty for landing without reporting passengers, who have no settlement within this commonwealth, is two hundred dollars for each passenger so landed.

YELLOW FEVER. A solitary case, of a youth, who had much exposed himself at a fire, and been exceedingly intoxicated, has occurred at New York—but the city is healthy. There have been many cases of disease in the country round about Philadelphia, and there are some now several miles from Baltimore, that, if they had happened in either of those cities, would surely have been called "yellow fever"—but both of those places, except in regard to children, have been and still are, in good health; the latter remarkably so.

LIGHT HOUSES. This establishment in the United States is considered as complete as any in the most commercial states in Europe. Capt. Lewis has returned to Boston from the inspection of the *light houses* south of that port, including the Floridas, and will proceed to examine those to the eastward, and on the lakes. The number of light houses between New York and the Spanish Maine, we learn, is fifty-one; and to the eastward, including Eastport, twenty-eight. There are seven on the lakes, and fourteen more are now building, or ordered to be built.

THE POTOMAC. It appears, from the surveys of the late *Thomas Moore*, that, at the mouth of Savage river, falling into the north branch of the Potomac, the descent to tide water is 1178 feet. Several of the lesser streams or head waters of this noble river, have a much greater elevation, but they descend precipitately.

CUBA. An anonymous address to the national militia at Havana, has been published—as given, in translation, below. It would seem to show that some important events may be expected to happen in this island.

"Manifest to the national militia of Havana. To you, national volunteers; to you, who have ever manifested the warmest love of liberty, an aged man, and one of your companions, now addresses himself, knowing that you are resolved to avoid the slavery which awaits you, or to perish in the attempt.

It is no longer to be doubted: there is, undoubtedly, a criminal conspiracy in Havana, equal, in every respect, to that which is cutting down and burning the fields of Spain—there is a conspiracy, and the conspirators live among us and deceive us by their pretended moderation. If despotism triumphs in Spain, (and what shall prevent it?) they intend to bind us to the chariot of victory. It becomes us to unite in time, and prepare for resistance. What a wretch must he be, who, bent down by

cowardice, shall yield his neck to despotism, while any means for obtaining his liberty are left unattempted."

COLOMBIA. Mr. Anderson, our minister to the republic of Colombia, having arrived at Caraccas, was received with the most marked respect.—The intendant of the department gave him a public dinner, in the most magnificent style. A number of toasts were drank—

On the health of Mr. Anderson being given in the most polite manner, by general Soublotte, that gentleman rose and said—

"That no ordinary act of kindness or attention, could have induced him to make any public acknowledgment of the feelings with which he had been inspired, by the manner of his reception in this city; but such had been the unvaried politeness and kind attention which had been manifested towards him and his family, since the first moment of his arrival, that he could no longer restrain the expression of his feelings. To be longer silent might indicate a want of that sensibility, without which he would have been unworthy of the favors he had received. For himself, for his family, for the constituted authorities, and people of his country, he returned his warmest thanks for the hospitable and honorable reception which had been given to him.

"It might have, indeed, been expected that the forms of official politeness would have been extended to him, but the attentions shewn to him had displayed a kindness of feeling which called for the most ardent expressions of his thanks. In his reception, cold formalities had been superseded by those kind courtesies, which, while they gave the highest enjoyments to social intercourse, have not failed to make an impression on him, never to be erased. He rejoiced in the idea of being the instrument of creating a most intimate and fraternal intercourse between the citizens of the two republics; an intercourse, already commenced in acts of reciprocal civility, and to be continued and sustained by those strong foundations, which are always created by an identity of public interests and political principles. For the particular sentiments conveyed in the toasts which had just been drank, he begged leave to express his personal thanks." Mr. Anderson concluded by drinking

"Wisdom to the councils of Colombia and victory to her armies."

General Clementi then proposed the healths of "The generous leaders of the republic of North America—who, in imitation of their countrymen of 1776, have set the world an example of liberty—and may those of the present age, in concert with Colombia, perfect the work of their ancestors, by laboring unceasingly in disseminating liberal principles throughout the various governments of the world."

The general afterwards proposed "Prosperity to the state of Kentucky," &c. which being drank—

Mr. Irribaren then rose and said, "that general Clementi having proposed a toast to the prosperity of the state of Kentucky, as the most prominent, among those of the North American union, in advocating the cause of our independence; he took the liberty to propose the health of "the honorable Henry Clay," who was the first to recommend the recognition of Colombia, and the other independent states of South America, to the congress of the United States. And, in like manner, as his sentiments were adopted by the sovereign congress of North America, may the same principles of equality and rational liberty prevail throughout the world."

SPANISH CAUSE. At the late great meeting in London, to aid the Spaniards in their holy struggle for freedom, the following letter was produced, and read with the most lively acclamations:

"To the chairman of the Spanish committee, Crown and Anchor Tavern.

"An active dwarf, is better than a sleeping giant."

"Sir—An humble individual of that class of his majesty's subjects, who, from their political activity, have obtained some share of public notoriety, begs to address himself to you, sir, in the hope of furthering that noble cause, upon which you appear to have set your heart as well as your hand. It is with peculiar satisfaction I am enabled to state, that there is an evident inclination in the major part of my brother mechanics to do something in the Spanish cause; I have little doubt of an association being formed to the number of 1,500, out of upwards of 3,000, taking a weekly subscription of sixpence for six weeks, and the sum of 225*l.* would be produced.

"This is a method of very easy practicability with us; but there is also a natural inactivity in man which requires a stimulus to move him to action, even in the most obvious works of duty; nor are mankind quite divested of the spirit of vanity implanted in their nature, but which may frequently be turned to good purposes. Under these circumstances, sir, I humbly submit the accompanying draught of a project to your notice. If you conceive it can be of any service to the approaching public meeting, or in any respect, it shall be prepared and duly forwarded. I am, sir, your most obedient, most devoted servant, to command,

WILLIAM VEALLS.

7 Prince-street, Leicester-square.

June 11, 1823."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES. *St. Louis, Aug. 2.* A succession of calamities, involving the lives and property of the Indian traders, follow each other in quick succession. Scarcely had we penned an account of the disasters brought by the last express, before we are called upon to record fresh instances of savage barbarity, committed in another quarter, upon our enterprising citizens. Mr. John McKnight, an old and respectable citizen of St. Louis, trading on one of the upper sources of the Arkansas, has been murdered by the Indians, and robbed of nearly all his merchandise. He had fixed himself near the Spanish boundary, where he erected a fort, protected by a few men, with the intention of making an establishment in that quarter, and opening a trade with the Indians. But, in consequence of the unfortunate fate of Mr. McKnight, the post has been abandoned, and the party has returned to the settlements.

The Indians, by whom this atrocity was committed, are called the *Camanches*, a numerous and warlike nation, bordering on the heads of the Arkansas, and spreading through a great portion of Texas. It is supposed they could bring into the field at least 15,000 warriors. The Spaniards have never been able to do any thing with them, and have almost relinquished the country to their possession. From St. Antonio, in Texas, to Santa Fe, in New Mexico, the *Camanches* roam at large, the undisputed masters of the soil. All the early frontier establishments of the Spaniards have long since been cut off by those Indians, and the further ingress of the Europeans entirely checked by the fears which they inspired. But the Americans they have heretofore viewed in the most friendly manner, between whom and themselves there has always been kept up a

kind and mutual intercourse. The *Camanches* are said to be under the direction of the celebrated Caddo chief, the same, as was mentioned a short time since, that Ilurbide wished to form an alliance with, for the purpose of getting his *Camanches* into the imperial service, in return for which, the Caddo was to have had an "empire" on his own footing.

[*Enquirer.*]

MEMORANDA OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. A person with a machine and ten hands produces, annually, commodities worth 10,500*l.*; and another employs 400 laborers at the rate of 25*l.* each, the produce of whose industry sells for the same sum of 10,500. Suppose wages rise 1 per cent. the profits of the machine owner would be reduced only fifty shillings, and those of the employer of workmen would be reduced to the extent of 100*l.*

By accounts, printed in the house of commons, it appears that the gross produce of the revenue of Great Britain for twenty years, commencing from January, 1797, amounted to the almost incredible sum of 1,290,180,593*l.* besides 450,000,000 borrowed.

Dr. Beeke, in 1800, valued income arising from land, labor, professions, &c. in Great Britain, at 218,000,000*l.* sterling. Since that period, income has greatly increased. Dr. Colquhoun estimates the value of new property annually produced in Great Britain and Ireland at 430,000,000*l.* sterling.

The fixed and circulating capital of Great Britain and Ireland are together equal to 2,500,000,000—(Dr. Colquhoun estimates them at 2,647,000,000). *British Paper.*

TREASURY CIRCULAR. The following circular, supplementary to one published a few days ago, will afford additional information to our readers:

[CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS].

Treasury department, 18th August, 1823.

SIR: In consequence of representations made to the secretary of state by the charge d'affaires of his most Christian majesty, resident in the United States, that the determination of his majesty's government not to capture Spanish or foreign merchant vessels, except for violating an effectual blockade, is more advantageous to neutrals than the principle that free vessels make free goods, and still more advantageous to the adverse belligerent, the president has instructed me to direct that, in the cases described in fourth regulation of the circular of the 30th July last, the cargoes of captured vessels shall not be permitted to be re-shipped from the ports of the United States in neutral vessels.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

"WAR IN DISGUISE"—Desultory. The editors of the "National Intelligencer," my good friends, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, are *caucus-men*. I do not approve of that mode of manufacturing a president of the United States—at a time like the present and at a place like Washington city, believing that it must needs be a "*monopoly*" more dangerous to the constitution and rights of the people, than any employment of the waste labor of our women and children, in the making of muslins and calicoes, for our own use, was ever apprehended to be! And I do not know that any manufactory flourishes at Washington, save that of documents; and, as the profit of giving these to the public is the right of the editors of the Intelligencer, in their other capacity, they should be content. Yet, no doubt, my friends have solid reasons for getting up a caucus; and I also have

some, as is well known to the readers of this paper and others. However, the idea of converting the representatives of the people, elected to make the laws, into a *machine* for the manufacture of a president to execute the laws, is nearly exploded—the *tax payers of the United States having concluded to keep the selection in their own hands, where the constitution left it; notwithstanding many busy and kind persons are ready to volunteer their services to make a president for them.* But this friendly disposition of the "beloved and trusty cousins" of the public purse, has been rejected, and those who have to "*pay the piper*" will take a part in the dance. A caucus was the creature of *expediency*, and the support of it departed with the causes that made it tolerable. It was resorted to by the two great political parties of our country to obtain or secure their respective ascendancies—and these parties have ceased in practice. I do not rejoice at that; though I would have moderated the zeal of the *inns* and have softened the temper of the *outs*, I would have preserved both parties, that one might keep a close watch on the other. It was when Rome was at peace, that Augustus deprived the *people* of the use of arms, and rivetted the chains that Julius had forged. I have as much confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the present administration, as any one ought to have; but I know that it is composed of *men*, for "angels have not condescended to govern us;" and the little knowledge that I have of history, with the results of my own brief experience, have perfectly satisfied me, that, in the language of Franklin, "*vigilance is the condition on which liberty is granted.*" It also appears to me, that a *free people* cannot be without parties of some sort; and I leave it to the good sense of every one to determine, whether it is best that they should be *general or local*—operating on the whole people of the republic and keeping passion in check, or on parts of the people, and arraying section against section, and district against district, as though they had separate interests. When the members of a party, even if the views of that party should be erroneous, are spread through an entire community, but little danger can be apprehended, because "*reason is free to combat*" their opinions; but when those of one sect, or set, are collected, as it were, in one place, the voice of reason is with difficulty heard, and one wrong opinion begets another, until the mind becomes charged with error, and fitted for the wiles of that species of men who would rather "*reign in hell than serve in heaven;*" of demagogues, who have no hope of distinction but in some time of commotion, when *feeling* is at war with *common sense*: and there are not a few who copy the conduct of the famous priest, who was the "*vicar of Bray,*" and are ready to support *transubstantiation, consubstantiation, any-substantiation, or no-substantiation* at all, as may best get money for them. It is not the consciences of *established* priests only, that accommodate themselves to the times: politics are a *trade* as well as the making of sermons.

But—the editors of the "Intelligencer!"—really, I had like to have lost sight of them, when thinking about caucus-men, dictators and "vicars of Bray." I hope that I shall not fly off again—but there are some "natural associations of ideas" that "puzzle the will," and require more discipline than I aspire to, to keep one's pen steady in its course. Now, here a dissertation on the propriety of giving utterance to a man's thoughts just as they occur to him, might be seasonably introduced—but I'll leave it for another opportunity.

A while ago, it must be recollected, that some

few were calling out for a "democratic caucus" of the members of congress, to nominate an "undeviating democrat" for the office of president of the United States. I was one of the millions who doubted the moral expediency and political practicability of the proceeding; and it appeared, certainly to me, that its purpose was *personal* rather than *general*. The reason for this seemed manifest. There are *five* gentlemen named for the presidency, each professing, (if their friends are to be believed), the common principles of the "democratic party," if any such *party* there is: now, as only the friends of *one* of the five were in favor of a caucus, the conclusion was irresistible that what had been used as a grand political lever, was meant to be converted into a personal affair—for it will not be affected that each and every one of the candidates has not, among his supporters, tens of thousands of those who have ranked as high in "democracy" as any of their fellows: and what is more remarkable and very difficult to account for, I happen to have heard of some members of congress, who are heartily in favor of holding a "*democratic caucus,*" that would not venture to present themselves for admittance, if *such* a caucus were held, for the reason that they are "*federalists*"—*at home.* This simple fact speaks volumes in favor of the ground that the people have taken against a caucus, in the present circumstances of things. The *avowed* purpose of a caucus, is to secure the election of an "undeviating democrat"—this was the stand taken by certain members of the legislature of the state of New York, when they *caucussed* to make a caucus. Now, if Messrs. Gales & Seaton, at the head quarters of caucussing, will say that either of the persons proposed to fill the dignified office of president, *is not* a democrat and that another *is*—and also, that there is danger of "*federal*" success in the election, I shall better understand the propriety of the measure which they claim the adoption of. I say; that the *purpose* for which caucusses were instituted has ceased, in regard to the election of a president; let the editors of the "Intelligencer" deny this if they please—but they will not, cannot. If they speak of it at all, they will take a *new ground*; so, if the principle of a caucus is a new thing, the old usage cannot be plead in favor of it, and the whole matter must be considered *de novo*. The object of a caucus was to support particular sets of political opinions—it is desired now, *to set aside certain provisions of the constitution of the United States!* Agreed, for the sake of the argument, that those provisions are objectionable, (though strong reasons were assigned for their adoption and still exist in full force, as operating on the *federation of the states*,) is this the way to remove them? Does it become a free people, whose constitution is the work of their own hands, and subject to their own will, thus to "beat about the bush" to avoid that which is only by their own consent? Let them abolish it, if they please; but, while it exists, *it is beneath their dignity to tamper or trifle with it.* And I will put a question to the able senior editor of the Richmond "Enquirer;" for, though I believe that he is favorable to the holding of a caucus, I think that he will answer it frankly, and his opinion on such subjects is much to be respected: whether he believes that, if the members of the convention of the great state of Virginia, who adopted the present constitution of the U. States, (perhaps the most enlightened body of statesmen ever collected, save the congress of '76), had supposed it possible, that any provision of that instrument could be evaded by a meeting of the *members of congress*, secretly and exclusively assem-

bled in their *individual capacities*—would that convention have ratified the constitution without an amendment, expressly forbidding any such proceeding? It was not supposed possible that such an interference would be attempted—if the constitution was to be set aside, or altered, it was presumed, that it would be done *openly, and by persons authorized to act on it.* And Mr. Ritchie will please to keep this in his mind, that, though the members of congress act in their "*individual capacities*," their *public capacity* is needful to constitute their individual pretensions to act—so the act must virtually be that of *members of congress*, for they would exclude him and myself from having a vote on the subject, though no more elected to hold a caucus than either of us. From my reading of the "Virginia Debates," if such a thing had been thought of, the idea of it would have been hunted down like a mad-wolf.

But here I am off again. Instead of halting in the famous ten miles square, remarkable for its "*broad ways*" and "*magnificent for its distances*," I have travelled to the constitution-expounding city of Richmond! I'll return, and endeavor to stick to my friends of the "Intelligencer."

Some time ago, to shew the "political impossibility" of holding a "*democratic caucus*," I thought it needful to say what had been some of the "*landmarks*" of parties, about which it is my design to write a regular history at some future period, having a great collection of materials for the purpose. That hastily written article attracted an unexpected degree of attention, and I verily believe that from 40 to 50,000 copies of it have been printed in different parts of the United States, long as it was; and yet, no point established in it has been contradicted. *As if* in opposition to that essay, Messrs. Gales & Seaton favored the public "with the creed of their political faith;" and it is about this that I sat down to write something—because I believe that, though *caucus* is not mentioned in the exposition, it was designed to counteract the views of others and myself, who are opposed to one; and, notwithstanding a "*democratic*" caucus cannot easily be held at Washington, they seem to desire to have one of some sort, *any sort*, rather than that the people should act freely on what is not a party question. The following is the creed of the editors of the National Intelligencer, as presented by themselves:

"It is a common error in politics to mistake things and names for principles, and to assume, as tests of political faith, particular points, which are in themselves supposititious or subordinate in importance. We thus find, at the present day, there are in our country very good men who differ exceedingly as to the tests of political orthodoxy. One will tell you that the *crisis* of 1798-99 is the only true test; so that if a man unluckily happened not to be in being at that day, he can be no republican. Another says that the *embargo* is republicanism. A fourth will allow no test but the *war* which followed it. A fifth tells you that *manufactures* is republicanism. With the sixth *internal improvements* is republicanism. And a seventh, more wild than all, allows of no test but *fortifications* and the *army*. It is thus, pursuing the shadows, they lose sight of the substance of republicanism.

"For ourselves, we do not allow of any one of these measures being considered as the test of political principle. Even in the crisis of 1798-99, though the course of the administration of that day was in many respects highly condemnable, yet, when our country was at war, [*Query—"war,"*] there were

many very respectable men who thought, as the did in 1813-14, that in a war between this nation and a foreign country there was but one side for a patriot, and that was the side for his country—and they stood by their country, though they manfully resisted those high-handed measures of the federal party which finally drove them from power. As for the embargo, however honest in its conception, it is pretty generally admitted at this day, we fancy, that, being prolonged beyond its due term, it was mischievous in its consequences to our agricultural and commercial interests, without producing the effects abroad which were predicted of it. Neither was the war of 1812, though a better test certainly than the embargo, by any means an infallible criterion. On the subject of the extent to which manufactures are to be fostered or forced, real republicans widely differ as they do upon that of internal improvement.—And as to fortifications and the army, they are well in their way; but we cannot think a brigade of men, more or less, or a hundred thousand dollars more or less for the forts, thrown into the composition of a man's politics, are matters of that importance to vitiate the qualities and alter the character of an otherwise correct politician.

"We have said we do not allow any one of these points to be a political test. There are questions, and there have been epochs in our history, in which we should consider a man's conduct as a fair test of his title to the public confidence, but these are not they. It is only by a recurrence to first principles, after all, that we can correctly estimate men and measures. It is thus we shall arrive at the definition of republicanism, in the sense in which we understand ourselves to be republicans. From this position, we proceed to redeem the pledge we gave a few days ago, by stating, without reserve, what those principles are, which compose, in our estimation, the republican character.

"It was in the inaugural address of THOMAS JEFFERSON, on his accession to the presidency, that the principles of the republican party were first collected into a written code. Principles never change, however men do.—What was republican then, is republican now. And we may safely resort to that authority for our guide and support, so far as it is applicable to the present circumstances of the country. We may the more safely rely on it, because its venerable author has never ceased to enjoy the full confidence of the party to which he belongs, who shewed their attachment to his principles by the cordial support which they invariably gave to him whilst in office, and by the respect which they have ever since paid to him. We take this address, therefore, for our authority, as far as it goes, whilst we quote from it the principles which, in the sage's own words, "should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civic instruction—the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust." They are as follows:"

Then we have various extracts from "the inaugural address" and many general remarks upon them. I shall give the different extracts, as they are numbered in the "Intelligencer," but only add the *remarks* attached to "number one" and "twelve," to shew the common amount of the rest on the several items:

"1. *Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.*"—This principle, which Mr. Jefferson placed the first among what he deemed "the essential principles of our government," is purely republican. It is one to which we can, with a clear conscience, affirm

that we have ever given a firm support, even so far as to incur the censure of more ardent politicians for the justice we have done to those who have differed from us in opinion. It is in perfect accordance with the leading principles of the declaration of independence, and is worthy of the pen which traced that immortal paper. However zealots and bigots may sometimes pass the bounds which this principle prescribes, *toleration*, in politics and religion, is of the essence of republican government."

"2. *Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.*"

"3. *The support of the state governments in all their rights.*"

"4. *The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor.*"

"5. *A zealous care of the right of election by the people.*"

[These three are terrible "*hits*" at the caucus system, though, perhaps, not so introduced—because,

[1. *The states have a right to act as states*, in the election of a president, in certain contingencies.

[2. The "*constitutional vigor*" of the "*general government*" cannot be in any act that impairs the *rights of the states*.

[3. The "*right of election by the people*" is in utter opposition to the *power of election by caucus*.

[On each of these I might also, make a plentiful body of remarks, but the inferences, like the propositions, are *self evident*.]

"6. *Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority.*" [Of the people, not of a caucus.]

"7. *A well-disciplined militia.*

"8. *Supremacy of the civil over the military authority.*"

"9. *Economy in the public expense.*"

"10. *The honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith.*"

"11. *Encouragement of agriculture, and commerce as its handmaid.*"

"12. *The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person, &c.* These principles are at the root of all free government, and at this day no man will venture to raise his voice against them. They necessarily make a part of the republican creed.

These are what the republican party of 1800, as represented by Mr. Jefferson, considered "the essential principles of our government." These principles have gained rather than lost strength in the intervening time, and will be true a century hence, as they are at this day. There are, however, one or two questions which are overlooked in the address, or have developed themselves since that day, (as new questions will continually arise in our government), on which a few words may not be spent amiss. For example:

"13. *In time of peace making due preparation for war.*

"14. *Facilitating the communication between different parts of the country.*"

The preceding is not only a fair, but a full view of what Messrs. Gales & Seaton have said. [I will not attack them without letting my readers know what they have said, and why they are attacked—though this has not been their practice with others, and especially in regard to myself; and now I shall offer some remarks on their "*creed*."] "

It is a "common error, say they," to mistake "*names and things for principles*." Very true—but how are "*principles*" known unless by "*names and things*?" A bushel and a gallon are equally principles of measure; but if a person were to say bushel

or gallon, how should we understand him? What sort of an idea would he convey of *quantity*—the object to be ascertained by the "*names and things*" used? Each measure is "*orthodox*;" each regards quantity, it is the common "*principle*" of both; yet they have very different meanings in their application. "A mare is a horse, but a horse is not a mare"—yet either of these are animals, and both possess the same essential qualities for the use of man. So there is something in "*names and things*," though the "*principle*" may not materially differ: but it was that difference which constituted the "*democratic*" and "*federal*" parties of the United States. Both acknowledged the general "*principles*" that the editors proclaim as "*their creed*," but they would have administered them in different measures; and hence the real contention between them. One of the caucus-editors reproved me for wishing to destroy the "*landmarks of parties*"—how must he be enraged with Messrs. Gales & Seaton who have cut them up by the roots!!!

If any supposed that, "if a man, unluckily, happened not to be born in 1798-99, he cannot be a republican," I have not before suspected it, because I have hoped that there would be republicans a few thousand years hence.

"Another says the embargo is republicanism." "As for the embargo, however honest its conception, it is pretty generally admitted at this day, we fancy, [that is, Messrs. Gales and Seaton] that, being prolonged beyond its due time, it was mischievous in its consequences to our agriculture and commercial interests, without producing the effects which were predicted of it."

Here let us pause a few minutes. It is a "prophecy after the fact," supposing the facts to be admitted—the "*I told you so*" of the old lady, when one of her children called out "mother, mother, the hogs are eating the grindstone!" But I say, that if ever there was "democracy" and "federalism" in the United States, there was "republicanism" in the embargo. A thousand proofs are ready to sustain this assertion—it was a party measure, and, its right or wrong has nothing to do in the matter before us. Let us see what the editors of the "National Intelligencer" said about it, the day after it was adopted—

"The measure could no longer, in fact, be delayed, WITHOUT SACRIFICING THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE NATION."

"The ocean presents a field where no harvest is to be reaped but that of danger, of spoliation and DISGRACE."

"Under such circumstances the best to be done, is what has been done."

And two or three days after this, they observed:

"A crisis has arrived, that calls for some decided step. The national spirit is up. That spirit is invaluable. In the case of war, it is to lead us to conquest." "The embargo is the best measure for maintaining the national tone. IT WILL ARM THE NATION. It will do more"—"it gives the president a new weapon of negotiation," which, "without being backed by power, is an empty sound." *Our negotiations will be armed with the public sensibility.*" &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

In another place they say, "The embargo is the best expedient in the best form. It passed by a large majority in the house of representatives, "where an honest difference of opinion may be added to THE HABITUAL OPPOSITION OF PARTY." Let them tell us how many of the "party" referred to voted for the embargo? Not one! So it was a "party" measure. All measures that are so, are so

made by the support or opposition of parties. In no other way can their *quality* be determined. Thus "names and things" establish "principles," and principles cannot be known without the names and things to which they have relation.

Though the embargo is now said to have been "prolonged beyond its due term"—that it was "mischievous in its consequences,"—that "it did not produce the effects abroad that were predicted of it," I can furnish as much matter from the files of the "National Intelligencer," (*from the time of the passage of the act to a few days within the repeal of the same*), to PROVE THE CONTRARY OF EVERY THING THAT IS HERE STATED, as would fill half a volume, or thirteen whole sheets of the REGISTER! "The effects of the embargo" was as a standing motto or "heading" for the editors, and they exhorted the people to adhere to it as the *sheet anchor of the republic!* Every one who read the "National Intelligencer" at that time, must perfectly recollect these things.

One other remark, and I shall dismiss the present point. The embargo was laid in Dec. 1807, and repealed 4th March, 1809. The autumn elections of 1808, held 4 or 5 months only before its repeal, *turned on the embargo, as the question between parties*: and when the friends of the embargo prevailed, the editors of the "National Intelligencer" shouted "*Lauds Deo*," and proclaimed the "triumph of principle!" They will not deny this.

Further—the grand political struggle in Maryland in October, 1808, rested wholly on the embargo question, and they who were then called "republicans" or "democrats" prevailed, to the great gratification of Messrs. Gales and Seaton and myself. And, while in the humor, I will tell them a *curiosity* of those days. In the month of August of that year, I wrote a series of articles in the "Evening Post," deprecating a repeal of the embargo, and shewing the supposed consequences that would follow the procedure. Heaven, I hope, has forgiven me, if I was wrong; but I meant what was right and yet think that it was so. Well—the "republicans" were so well pleased with these essays, that they raised sufficient money to have 15 or 20 thousand copies of them printed in pamphlet form, for the support of the "cause in Maryland," and they were published and distributed. But the curiosity that I allude to is, that, when the subject was under debate before congress, *some months afterwards*, two *great* speeches delivered therein, in favor of the embargo, and published at full length, (and as I believe), in the "National Intelligencer," contained a very large part of my pamphlet, words, letters and figures—not regarding the facts and arguments only, but the *hypothetical* cases that I had stated to shew the amount, (*in figures*), of the *tribute* that Great Britain was resolved to levy upon us! It is no wonder then, my opinions in 1808 being so highly honored, that I should now step forward to defend them!

The editors say—"A fifth tells you that *manufactures* is republicanism." Who ever said so?—On the tariff question, every vote given by Pennsylvania, save one, was for the bill; and every vote, save one, given by Virginia, against the bill: but the "republicanism" of one state is no more questioned than the other. The fact is, the policy of encouraging manufactures involves a question of real or supposed *interest*—and has no more concern with the *party* names of "republicans" and "federalists" than with "the man in the moon." So also it is in regard "to *fortifications and the army*," or "*internal improvements*," though made *political* points

of by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, as if to draw the public attention from other matters.

I shall now briefly notice the articles of their "*creed*." The inaugural speech of Mr. Jefferson is surely admitted to be one of the most simple, and, on that account, chiefly, one of the most beautiful expositions of the duties of freemen, in a state of society, that ever was laid before the world. It is like Milton's Eve, being "*unadorned adorned the most*." Yet the principles or propositions advanced are such as have been applied in every free state that history gives us an account of; nor is there one point made that might not be sustained under the *regal* government of Great Britain, except such as have relation to our own *confederative* system; and all of them were acted upon by the ancient republics of Greece and Rome, as well as by the modern republics which composed the Swiss confederacy. So that, as applied to *parties* of the United States, they mean nothing; but as applicable to the *rights and duties of freemen, of all ages and in all countries*, THEY MEAN EVERY THING. They are like the decalogue—setting forth *established principles*, which first ruled the *Jews*, were adopted by the *Christians*, next accepted by the *Mahometans*, and now agreed to by *all*, as needful to the performance of the duties that we owe to our CREATOR and our "neighbor," in the manner that the others teach the *political* duties of men and nations. The "federalists" of our country never *disavowed* either of these precepts—yet we have thought that they differed from the "republicans." Perhaps, both parties have been mistaken; and we, that were fighting about politics, were parcels of fools, set on by opposing *packs* of office holders and hunters. I shall not say that it was so—notwithstanding the *broad ground* taken by my friends, Messrs. Gales and Seaton, would make it appear to have been the case. Their rules will suit *any age and any meridian*—the republics of Athens, Sparta and Rome, of ancient days; or the republic of Switzerland and "*united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*," of modern times, just or nearly as well as the *United States of America*. And if I might presume to exemplify them by similar references to the most opposite of the sects professing christianity—we should find that, though the worthy Roman catholic, who worships the great I AM, in the magnificent temple on the hill, in Baltimore, and the equally worthy quaker who seeks the presence of his GOD in the humble meeting house on the plain, in "Old Town," they both mean the *same thing*—and they assuredly do; but yet we must believe that there is some "difference of opinion" between them: and hence it is that there are, and have been, and always will be, religious and political parties in the world; though *charity* would hope that all have a common object—the security of their own present peace and future happiness.

Suppose we apply the cases, just by the way of example:

1. Jefferson says—"Equal and exact justice to all men," &c. The commandments enjoin this, and every class of people [at least abstractedly] accept it.

2. "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations," &c. This is the desire of all nations. [The 3d and 4th are local.]

5. "A zealous care of the right of election."—Greece and Rome had that care while free, and even yet the Englishman boasts of it.

6. "Acquiescence in the will of the majority." Aristides, when banished by the "will of the majority," submitted and retired from Athens.

7. "A well disciplined militia." Look at Athens,

Sparta, Rome and Switzerland, and every other state when free.

8. "Supremacy of the civil over the military authority." This is ostensibly the case in every civilized government, unless in time of war, and even so then, except in great emergencies, if they have written constitutions.

9. "Economy in public expense." This has been the desire of every honest man, and even the pretension of knaves, paying homage to the virtues they had not—from the time of *Nimrod* to the present day.

10. "The honest payment of our debts," &c. This is not *fashionable* just now, but every body will say that it ought to be so.

11. "Encouragement of agriculture and commerce." Every wise government, imperial, royal or republican, has done, and will do, this.

12. "The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, of the press," &c. The old republics had their public schools—the public reason was appealed to often in meetings of the people; religion was not understood, but freedom it existed, perhaps quite as much as it now does; they had no presses, but they had the freedom of discussion, public and private, and to Great Britain we stand indebted for the freedom of person in her *habeas corpus* act.

13. Did not the Greek republics prepare in peace to receive the Persians in war?

14. This is local—but refers to the policy of all nations; and was especially acted upon by *Napoleon*, when emperor of France.

Now, to cut this long article short—What is the meaning of these things, as applied to the *parties* of the United States, and to get up a "democratic caucus," as desired by my friends of the "National Intelligencer?" Reader, ponder on this question, and answer for thyself.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at Baltimore, New York, &c. we have London dates of the 7th July, and those of Paris of the 8th. They furnish a great quantity of matter, but afford very little news. We shall, however, notice some of the chief things that are mentioned.

Spain. The wonderful stories of the conquests of France in Spain, are thus happily ridiculed by the *Courier Francais*.

"Mina, seven weeks ago, had 700 men under his command. With these 700 men he made a precipitate flight. Out of these 700 men 8000 deserted. In his flight, Mina attacks Vich with 4000 men, where he loses half his forces by desertion, and 2000 in killed and wounded. How many remained? Ballasteros was abandoned by all his troops except three incorrigible constitutionalists. He divides his three constitutionalists into several parties.—These parties are attacked by the detachments of Molitor's division; and, out of three constitutionalists, Ballasteros loses 1700! [and retires at the head of ten thousand men.] Abisbal, before his defection, had 1500 men; his defection lessened this number at least one third. Zayas collected the remains of Abisbal's 1500 men; and it is with these remains we find him on the road to Seville, commanding 5000.

"The majority of the royalists in Spain is immense, possessing both money and arms. The minority or the constitutional party is extremely weak, and without either arms or money; consequently, it is clear that we should march to the relief of the armed majority, which the unarmed minority oppresses.

"Our finances are in the highest state of prosperity. The Spanish war does not cost the treasury a centime. Consequently, we are going to sell 23 millions of annuities.

"The troops which we, at present, have in Spain are sufficient to re-establish the power of king Ferdinand. We are, therefore, going immediately to send a reinforcement of 40,000 men."

The *Drapeau Blanc*, to show the true state of affairs, published a list of the fortresses which we have still to take, and of the generals and guerrilla chiefs who are still to be subjected. This list appears to us incorrect; we believe the following will be found more correct and complete.

Fortresses of the first class—Figueras, Pampe-luna, St. Sebastian, Barcelona, Lerida, Badajoz, Cadiz, and the Isle of Leon, Tarragona, Alicante, Carthage, Tarifa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Hostalrich, Astorga, Santona.

Fortresses of the second class—La Seu d'Urgel, Venasque, Monzon, Las Penas de San Pedro, Chinchilla, Peniscola, Venaroz, Oropesa, Cardona, Ayamonte, Algesiras, Albuquerque, Campo Mayor, Olivenza, Valencia de Alcantara.

Generals at the head of corps of troops—Mina, Morillo, Quiroga, Milans, Lloberas, Saarfild, Manso, Roffen, Ballasteros, Zayas, Casteldorior, Villacampa, Lopez Banos.

Guerrilla chiefs—Juan Martin, (the empecinado), Gaspar Jauregny, (the pastor), Juan Palarea, (the physician), the Father Nebot, (el Trayle), Abady Moreno, (Chalero), Pablo, (Chapalangana), Campello, Anton Eroles, Seilas, Arana.

Many small affairs are reported through the French papers, but there is an evident want of candor in them, and we shall not attempt to recapitulate them. It may be generally said that the invaders have not yet gained any decided advantage—that the Spanish armies are all of them entire, and that forty thousand additional troops were pushing into Spain. So it is very certain that that country is not conquered!

One report says that Morillo has attacked and defeated the French; another that he has abandoned the constitutional cause.

It was thought that the British meddling minister, sir William A'Court, would proceed immediately home—to the great joy of every honest and honorable Spaniard.

Nothing new from Cadiz. The king remained safe there. A project was formed to carry off his person from Seville, in a bundle of blankets, but the decided conduct of the cortes defeated the plan.

The soldiers of the "faith," to shew their devotion to the christian religion, commit the most horrible excesses at Madrid, protected by the bayonets of their "holy" allies, the French. Strong parties of guerrillas are in the neighborhood of that city, and give much trouble to the enemy.

The French papers express much horror at the violence used to transfer Ferdinand from Seville to Cadiz, as if all the millions of Spain were made for the slaves of a fool.

The duchess of Angouleme is going into Spain. It is believed that her *glorious* purpose is to bring about a speedy re-establishment of the *holy* inquisition. It is an institution suited to her gloomy and revengeful soul.

The operations of the French, at Seville and its neighborhood, were much aided by a traitor general called Villa Campa. Like Abisbal, the French purchased this fellow; but, as it was in respect to the other, he did not seduce or take with him a

single soldier. They all remained faithful to the cause. Gen. Lopez Banos has had several pretty severe affairs with the French near Seville, in every one of which he was destroyed! The people too are, every where and to a man, opposed to the constitutional system!—according to the French accounts. But Banos reached Cadiz with about 3000 men.

It is reported that the late minister, San Miguel, has taken a command in the constitutional army. Mina goes to and fro, pretty much as he pleases, and gives ample employment to the whole of Moncey's army; which, powerful as it is, has not effected any thing important, except to watch the gallant Spaniard.

Mina appears to be well supplied with money. It is probable that he has captured some of the French canons, as has been reported. The French were preparing to besiege Barcelona.

The step father of Mina, who resides in Corunna, had received a letter from this general, in which he says—"The factious royalists run very well; but the French are not much behind them." Letters from Catalonia say, positively, that the public spirit is so strong, that such numbers present themselves for the service, that Mina might have an army of 50,000 men, and cover every position.

It appears that sir Robert Wilson had proceeded to Portugal, to assist in some arrangements that were making to bring the Portuguese troops to act in concert with those of Spain against France, as a common enemy. He was, at first, well received; but the revolution in favor of *absolute royalty* suddenly breaking out, some of the priests drew their knives upon him, and the holy men were only kept off by the bayonets of a party of militia that had been assigned to defend his person! The cries of the priests to kill him, had much influence on the people, and his life was, for a considerable time, in great danger from the assassins. After many hair-breadth escapes, he got into Spain and returned to Vigo, where he was again received with much joy. Sir Robert is said to express the greatest confidence in the success of the Spaniards.

The king and his family, is said to be shut up in a garret at Cadiz; and the French assert that the city was not provisioned for a month, and that nothing can enter it by land or sea!

Parcels of arms, &c. frequently arrive in Spain from England, furnished by the friends of liberty in the latter. One person, whose name is not yet known, lately gave 5000*l.* at London, to aid the Spaniards in driving out the French!

It has been frequently stated that the American minister refused or neglected to follow the king and cortes from Seville to Cadiz. The fact is, that, at the time of the removal, there was not any minister, from the United States, in Spain—Mr. Forsyth, having left that country, and Mr. Nelson not having arrived. Mr. Appleton, however, who had been left as charge d'affaires, we are happy to learn, followed the legitimate government to Cadiz, though no other agent of a foreign power so acted. For this he deserves the thanks of his countrymen, having done that which every one must approve of, out of his own just and liberal views of the subject.

Since the preceding was prepared, we have numerous arrivals from England, France and Spain—and some of the vessels have had very short passages: still, we do not observe that any great or decisive event has happened. Things remain pretty much as they were in Spain. We cannot do more now than very briefly notice some of the apparently most important matters.

The French regency at Madrid has been recognized by Russia, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, Rome and Sardinia. What a principle have they established!

The papers say that Madrid was suffering for every thing, except houses and water, provisions of all kinds being scarce and dear.

Bread at Madrid was selling at forty five cents per pound—so it is said.

It was reported at Madrid that the traitor general Bessieres had been killed in one of his reconres with the Spaniards.

Morillo has declared against the cortes, and had established a provisional junta.

Quiroga has rallied the troops that were under Morillo, and rendered the treason of the latter almost inefficient of injury.

From certain movements of the French, it is suspected that they have been very severely handled by Ballasteros, in Andalusia.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated July 23, says: "Cadiz still holds out, and there is not much probability of its surrendering. It is reported that a battle has been gained by the constitutionalists over the French in Catalonia. General Lallemand is said to be in the neighborhood of Valencia, with a good force. In this neighborhood, Terriffa, Algeiras and St. Roque, are in the possession of the constitutionalists, so that the cause of the Spaniards is not desperate."

Flour at Gibraltar is but \$10 per bbl. though the French cannot prevent its entrance into Cadiz, whither great quantities had been sent. There is no scarcity of provisions in that city. Flour only \$12, pork 17.

The cortes were in orderly discussion of the affairs of the nation, and directing the defences of Cadiz. The people seem united—the theatres and other places of public amusement were open as usual.

The city was blockaded by two ships of the line, three frigates, two sloops of war, one schooner, and one gun boat, anchored off the harbor. An English brig, laden with provisions, which attempted to go in, after being ordered off, was boarded from the squadron, most of her cargo thrown overboard, and the residue destroyed with salt water. [John Bull will surely make Monsieur pay for this.]

We have cheerful accounts from Vigo and its neighborhood. The people are united and well supplied. Quiroga has written a letter to sir Robert Wilson, declaring that he will never give up as long as there is an armed Frenchman in Spain; that the whole of his troops would sooner feed the rest of their lives on roots and water, than eat of the banquet of the French off golden plates.

Two or three Spanish privateers have been captured by the French, whose commerce in the Mediterranean is nearly destroyed by the multitude of them afloat.

Castanos, Palafox and Saarfild are said to have withdrawn themselves from the constitutionalists. Quiroga has been tampered with, but he remained firm. It is reported that Ballasteros has retaken Seville. Mina is pursuing his old game, flying and advancing at will, and employing five times the number of his own troops. All the strong fortresses of Spain still hold out, and it is very remarkable that the French have not yet taken one place that the Spaniards attempted to defend. Many small battles, or rather skirmishes, are mentioned in the French bulletins—but somehow, the Spaniards destroyed on one day, are fighting again on the next. It is stated that the Spanish troops at Barcelona amount to

15,000 men, that they can be increased 10,000 more if necessary—*arms and provisions being abundant.*

Nothing is permitted to be known as to the military preparations at Cadiz, but it seems the greatest efforts were making on the isle of Leon and at Cadiz proper. It is stated that the Spaniards having more troops than they want, have actually disbanded two battalions of the national militia.

Cadiz, July 10. Yesterday were published the following articles:

1. From this date, those guilty of treason, sedition or tumult, or any thing intended to disturb the interior or exterior situation of the place, of whatever class they may be, shall be tried and punished according to military law.

2. All individuals in the neighborhood, or passing through this place, who shall try to disturb the public tranquility, by words, discourses or expressions, shall be tried and punished in the same manner.

3. It is in like manner forbidden to write any thing concerning the operations or means of defence which are to be undertaken by our troops, either within or without the place.

Great Britain and Ireland. The last named is still greatly disturbed. Many little battles take place between the country people and the soldiers or the police—and there is much barbarity on both sides. Numbers are killed.

The value of British earthenware, including porcelain, &c. of every description, exported from Great Britain in the year 1821, was 423,399l. 12s. 7d. and, in 1822, 439,732l. 17s. 1d., the value of foreign earthenware imported into Great Britain, in the year 1821, was 4,992l. 18s. 4d. and, in 1822, 6,695l. 0s. 7d.

Ship building has much declined in the British dominions for several years past.

	Tons.
In 1818 the tonnage built was	104,366
1819	112,178
1820	84,584
1821	74,847
1822	62,534

Hence, the bill for *equalizing* the duties on goods imported in British or foreign ships, is opposed. "*Let us alone!*"

Great Britain is cut by a *thousand leagues* of canal navigation, and traversed in every direction by about forty-six thousand leagues of road.

In the British house of lords, on the 4th of July, the marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition, signed by two hundred ministers of different religious denominations, including some of the church of England, against prosecuting publications hostile to religion, as calculated to injure, rather than to protect the interests of that religion.

The banking-house of Smith, Payne and Smith, of London, has paid into the hands of the Spanish committee the sum of *five thousand pounds*, as the subscription of an anonymous individual.

France. It now appears, indubitably, that Mina, at the head of 4 or 5000 men, was several days in France, early in June. That he was liberally supplied by the people, and generously paid for all that he received. He appeared quite at his ease, though so often defeated and killed!

Two hundred vessels were lying at Marseilles dismantled, on account of the number and activity of the Spanish privateers—17 of which are out from Mahon alone.

So completely is the French press under the control of the government, that it was not allowed to publish the circular of the Spanish minister of foreign affairs.

M. Lafitte, the celebrated Parisian banker, intending to retire from public commercial affairs, has assigned to each of his clerks, in the bank, an annuity in the public funds equal to the amount of his salary.

The Americans, at Paris, celebrated the 4th of July, by a public festival, at which Mr. Steldon, charge des affaires of the United States, and the marquis La Fayette, were guests. Mr. Cox Barnet presided. The committee of arrangement were Messrs. Marigny, of New Orleans, Jotiam Post, of New York, and Charles Barnet, of Washington.

Among others, the following toasts were drank: *By Gen. La Fayette.* American liberty, founded on the rights of men and nations; may this doctrine open all eyes, fortify every arm, and may the cause of Europe triumph over the late convulsions of despotism and privilege.

By Mr. Geo. W. La Fayette. The prosperity of the United States; may it be an encouragement to other nations, and a proof that public happiness is the necessary consequence of liberty.

Portugal. The liberty of the press abolished—and the whole country "reposes in the arms of a legitimate sovereign."

A very severe decree has been issued against the Freemasons—but the latest accounts say that the greatest part of Portugal, and of the army, has again declared in favor of the constitution. This is good news, and it appears very probable.

Prussia. The king remains in a state of melancholy—and he is otherwise in bad health. The army is reduced at the rate of 20 men per company, on account of the wants of the treasury.

Turkey and Greece. Constantinople was quiet, at the date of the last advices—but a reported change in the Russian ministry had caused the most painful sensations.

The Turks, at Zeitown, finding that they could not hold the place, massacred all the Greeks, men, women and children, set fire to the town and retired!

The Greeks were waiting impatiently for the appearance of the Turkish fleet—that they may avenge on the water the barbarisms on the land.

Lepanto has been captured by the Greeks, and the large and valuable island of Negropont has surrendered to them. It contains some of the most important fortresses of Greece.

The elections are over, and the new congress has gone into operation with all the calmness of the most regular government. All looks well. Funds do not appear to be wanting, and the fleet, especially, is in a fine condition, through the patriotism of some rich Greeks, the chief of whom is Condurote, of Hydras.

The Greek troops are numerous and well paid—they have a corps of 40,000 men. Samos is yet threatened by the Turks. The Greeks have prepared their fire-ships, and many seem ready to conduct them into the midst of the Turks, even at the moral certainty of losing their own lives!

About the 1st June the Turks landed 5,000 men to regain possession of Negropont—they were immediately attacked and all killed or taken prisoners by the Greeks! This is a very important victory.

The Greek fleet consists of 135 sail, all at sea, of various descriptions—15 of which are *fire-ships*. The united barbarian fleet, Turkish, Algerine, Tunisian and Egyptian, is also at sea, and amounts to 150 or 160 sail; and the Greeks were anxious to meet with it.

Colombia. Letters from Laguira, announce the safe arrival of the Dutch ship *Goode Hope*, of 1200 tons, and 34 guns, (24 long 24 pounders and 10 carronades), and laden with military clothing, stores, arms and munitions of all kinds, for the Colombian government, the whole valued at upwards of one million of dollars. This arrival is not only a fortunate circumstance for the Colombians, but is a subject of congratulation in several ports of the United States, upwards of \$400,000 being insured upon the cargo in this country.

Mexico. Accounts from New Spain are to the 12 July. By an article, dated at Jalapa, on that day, we find that, on the 18th of June, the convention had closed which had been held in that city by Guadeloupe Victoria, representative of the Mexican government, and Don Juan Ramos Oses and D. Santiago Irisari, commissioners on the part of Spain, for the purpose of forming a treaty beneficial to the interests of the two nations. The convention continued during five separate sessions, and the proceedings are given at length. From the intimate connection that exists between the two nations, in laws, language and religion, and to terminate all the dissensions, which had been too frequent of late, it appears that a treaty of union and fraternity has been arranged to promote their mutual prosperity, and that this treaty is founded on the basis of a reciprocal acknowledgment of the constitutional king of Spain and of the sovereignty of the Mexican nation.

Haiti. An uniform system of weights and measures has been established in this republic, and one mode is to be used in selling the product of the island. It is stated that the growing crop of coffee promises to be very large—double that of last year.

Postscript to Phocion.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In the letter published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th, 8th and 9th instant, it is stated to be the impression of the writer, that, of the three plans for giving effect to the votes of the electors, the third, which declares *him* to be president who has the greatest number of votes, no matter what that number may be, is the most eligible. The impression remains unchanged: but the subject, in relation to this point, deserves more consideration than Phocion had leisure to bestow upon it. His attention was chiefly directed to the principles of the proposed amendment. The modifications of which they were susceptible were suggested only for further and future consideration.

In speaking of the election of vice president, Phocion meant to confine himself exclusively to the position, that the mode originally prescribed by the constitution is preferable to that prescribed by the 12th amendment. Under the first, we were sure that of two of the most distinguished men in the nation, one would be at the head of the executive, the other at the head of the legislature. We were sure on another point. We never could, except under very extraordinary circumstances, have a vice president acting as president who had not been pronounced, by a portion of his fellow-citizens, worthy of the highest station. Hereafter, all that we can be sure of is, that we can be sure of nothing? What is the state of things at this moment? A president and vice president are to be chosen on the first Wednesday in December, 1824. For the last two years the papers have been filled with discussions concerning the merits and pretensions of those who are thought, in the various circles of society, to be most

worthy to fill the presidential office. Of a vice president what has been said? Nothing. We neither know his name, nor even from what quarter of the union he is to come. All that can be said, with any degree of confidence, is, that when a president is selected from one quarter of the union, the vice president will be taken from one of the three other quarters. In fact, the election of the vice president is to be, and, if the present system, as practically sustained, continues, must be, a matter of political arrangement only. In this arrangement, the agency of the people will be merely nominal. The system, *therefore*, is radically vicious.

It may not be amiss to remark, that there is not one word or sentence in Phocion, that was intended to allude, in the slightest degree, to any one of the distinguished citizens, who have been presented to the public as candidates for the presidency; nor is there a word or sentence intended for the eighteenth congress. The aim of Phocion, he must say, was somewhat higher. He thought not of individuals, but of the American people; not of the characters and transitory passions and interests of the present day, but of the best mode of securing, forever, the tranquility, the happiness, the union of this great nation, from the awful danger with which they are threatened. PHOCION.

Virginia, August 18, 1823.

Republic of Colombia.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER, general of division of the armies of Colombia, of the liberators of Venezuela and Cundinamarca, ornamented with the cross of Boyaca, vice president of the republic, entrusted with the power of the executive, &c. &c.

The executive power, being, by the law of the 7th inst. authorized to promote the emigration of foreigners into this republic, and to be able to divide among them two or three millions of *fanegadas* of land, under the regulations which are therein prescribed,

I have thought proper to decree the following:—

Article 1. Any foreigner, whatever, who may claim land in Colombia in virtue of the aforesaid law, shall present himself to the governor or intendant of the province in which he may claim the land, stating the nation to which he belonged, the number of persons in his family, his profession or business, and what he intends to follow in future.

Art. 2. The governor or intendant will show to him where there is uncultivated land, that he may select, wherever he pleases, his grant, which being made known, the land will be ordered to be measured by a surveyor, who will be appointed by the governor or intendant. As soon as possible a topographical plan of the lands will be drawn.

Art. 3. This being performed, and, according to the quality of the land, the foreigner will disclose his intentions; expressing the number of *fanegadas* which he wants, and within what period of time he intends to commence cultivating them. The governor or intendant will transmit to the executive power of the republic all the documents informing it of the opinion concerning the same; from which the government will grant or deny the lands, under the conditions which it may think proper; and, in this case, the executive will send the order to the governor or intendant, to give possession of the grant to him who has been favored.

Art. 4. The expenses which may be incurred, both with regard to the surveyor and other persons employed in the survey of the land, together with the expenses of registering all the circumstan-

ces, will be paid from the value of the land, if sold, and by the foreigner who has been favored, if bestowed. In no instance, whatever, the governor, judges or other officers, are to pay any expense.—All the writings, containing the transactions, are to be sent to the government.

Art. 5. The government, being convinced of the utility which must result to the republic from the establishment of foreigners, will grant to them privileges conformable to the constitution and laws of Colombia, according to the profession or business with which they intend to occupy themselves.

Art. 6. The governors and intendants will endeavor to settle the strangers who may come to Colombia, in the lands most useful, near to harbors, or navigable rivers, building the towns in places elevated and healthy; they will also form plans under which will be established the towns that they may designate.

Art. 7. They are most particularly entrusted with the charge of protecting the new colonists, administering to them immediate justice in any occurrence which may take place, and giving them all the aid possible, whilst they are preparing their settlement.

Art. 8. The secretary of state and of department of interior affairs, is entrusted with the execution of this decree.

Given in the palace of the government of Bogota, on the 18th of June, 1823—13th of the independence.

FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANTANDER.

By his excellency the vice-president of the republic:

JOSE MANUEL RESTREPO,

Sec'y of state and the department of interior affairs.

It is a copy,

RESTREPO.

It is a copy, by the indisposition of the secretary,

JOSE BENITO FERNANDO, Second officer.

Fugitives from Justice.

THE CASE OF EDWARD SHORT.

From a Philadelphia paper of the 22d Aug. 1823.

This case was fully argued in the supreme court-room, before chief justice Tilghman, on the 11th and 14th inst. Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and C. S. Coxe for the prosecution, and Messrs. P. A. Browne and Keating for the defendant. On the 21st inst. was delivered the following

OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TILGHMAN.

The commonwealth, (at the instance of Edward Short),

vs.

Isaac Deacon, keeper of the prison of the city and county of Philadelphia.

It appears by the return to the habeas corpus, in this case, that Edward Short is detained, by virtue of a warrant of commitment issued by Joshua Raybold, a justice of the peace, founded on the oath of John Wallace, by which Short is charged with the murder of James Trimble, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, and afterwards flying from justice. The murder is alleged to have been committed on or about the 26th of July, 1821. John Wallace and other witnesses have been examined before me and the cause has been well argued by counsel, both for and against the prosecution. Two questions are to be considered: 1st—Whether the evidence is such, as would warrant a commitment for trial for murder, if the offence had been committed in Pennsylvania: 2d—Supposing the evidence sufficient, whether the warrant of commitment was legal.

I am by no means satisfied with the evidence.—It proves that, about the 26th of July, 1821, there

was an affray at the town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, in which James Trimble received one or more violent blows on the head, by which his skull was fractured, and in consequence of which he died in a short time. An inquest was held on his body, but no copy of it having been produced, we are ignorant of the finding of the jury. A reward was offered, by private persons, for the apprehension of Short, who fled and could not be taken. Since his arrival in this country, he has confessed, that he was in the affray, but denied that he was guilty of murder. Now, supposing that a homicide of some kind was committed, we are quite ignorant of its nature. And I think it might have been expected that a copy of the coroner's inquest should have been produced. I certainly should have called for it, had the offence been committed in Pennsylvania. On the whole, then, I should have inclined against the commitment for murder, had the case rested solely on the evidence. But a much more important question remains.—Ought the prisoner to have been committed, even if the evidence had been sufficient. He was arrested at the request of a private person, without the interference either of the British government, or that of the United States. It is a question in which the peace of many persons is deeply concerned—persons who have fled from Europe and sought an asylum in this country, where they thought themselves sure of protection.

The counsel for the prosecution have rested their case upon the law of nations; by which, as they contend, the government, within whose territory any offence has been committed, has an absolute and perfect right to demand the person of the criminal to be delivered up, by the government in whose dominions he shall be found. In support of this proposition, they rely on the opinions of respectable authors, the practice of nations, and judicial decisions. It is proper, therefore, that each of these grounds should be examined.

Grotius is of opinion that, when a criminal has fled from justice, the government to which he flies, is bound either to punish him according to his crime or force him to leave the country, or deliver him up. This he lays down in broad terms, without distinction as to the magnitude of the crime. Yet, he confesses that, for some ages past, the right of demanding fugitive delinquents, has not been insisted on, in most parts of Europe, "except in crimes against the state, or those of a very heinous nature. As for lesser faults, they are connived at, on both sides, unless it is otherwise agreed on by some particular treaty"—(Grot. book 2. ch. 20. sect. 3, 4, 5, 6.) Burlamaqui follows the opinion of Grotius, verbatim. He adds, however, that Puffendorf is of different sentiments, "who pretends that, if we are obliged to deliver up a criminal who takes shelter among us, it is rather in virtue of some treaty, than in consequence of a common and indispensable obligation"—(2. Burl. part 4. sect. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.) The opinion of Grotius, is adopted also by Heineccius, in his prelude in Grot. Vattel seems to have directed his attention, principally, to the case of sovereigns, whose subjects have committed crimes within the dominions of others. And he is of opinion, that the offenders should either be punished at home or delivered up. He does say, however, in general, "that the practice of delivering up is pretty generally observed, with respect to great crimes, which are equally contrary to the laws and safety of all nations;" and that "assassins, incendiaries and robbers, are seized every where, at the desire of the sovereigns in whose territories the

crime was committed, and delivered up to justice."* These are the opinions in support of the absolute and positive duty to deliver up the offender, upon the demand of the sovereign in whose territory the crime was committed. But we shall find, that it is a point on which all authors have not agreed. There are great names on both sides.—We have seen that Puffendorf, as quoted by Bulemaqui, founds the right of demanding a delivery of the offender, on treaty. Martens is of opinion, that a sovereign may punish foreigners, whether they commit a crime in his dominions, or fly to them, having committed a crime in the dominions of another; "*but, in neither case, is he perfectly obliged to send them for punishment to their own country, nor to the place where the crime was committed, not even supposing them to have been condemned before their escape.*" He adds, however, "that the general good seems to require that those, who attack immediately the safety of the state, should not go unpunished; and, accordingly, in case of requisition, no sovereign refuses directly, to take cognizance of such a crime—"(Martens' book, 2, ch. 3, sect. 22, p. 107, Philadelphia Ed.) Lord Coke, in his 3 Inst. (p. 180:) is strong and positive against delivering up. "*It is holden, (says he), and so it hath been resolved, that divided kingdoms, under several kings, in league one with another, are sanctuaries for servants or subjects, flying for safety from one kingdom to another; and, upon demand made by them, are not, by the laws and liberties of kingdoms, to be delivered; and this, (same hold), is grounded upon the law in deuteronomy, non trades servum domino tuo, qui ad te confugerit.*" Coke cites no case in which the point had been adjudged; but he mentions three memorable instances, which shew the opinions and practice of the sovereigns of that day. Queen Elizabeth, in thirty-fourth year of her reign, demanded of the French king, (the great Henry 4th), Morgan, and others of her subjects, who had committed treason against her. The answer of the king was—"that, if these persons had machinated any thing against the queen in France, he could lawfully proceed against them; but, if the offence was committed in England, he had no right to take cognizance of it. That all kingdoms were free to fugitives, and it was the duty of kings to defend every one the liberties of his own kingdom, and that Elizabeth herself, had, not long before, received into her kingdom, Montgomery, the prince of Conde, and other Frenchmen," &c &c. and so, says lord Coke, the matter rested. The second instance was the demand made by Henry 8th of England, of the king of France, to deliver up to him the cardinal Pool, being his subject and attainted of treason. This demand was not complied with, though it must have been well considered, since Henry had a treatise written in support of his claim. The third was the case of the earl of Suffolk, attainted of high treason by parliament, and demanded by Henry 7th, of England, of Ferdinand, king of Spain. Ferdinand refused to deliver him, but was afterwards induced to do so, in consequence of the promise of Henry, not to put the earl of Suffolk to death. This promise was basely violated by Henry, who, affecting to consider it as only personal, commanded his son, Henry 8th, to execute the earl after his decease, who as basely carried this command into effect, in the 5th year of his reign.

These are the cases mentioned by lord Coke, to which he might have added that of Perkin Warbeck, an imposter, who contended, with Henry the

7th, for the throne of England, and having fled to Scotland, was protected by the king of that country, against Henry VII, who demanded him. In opposition to the opinion of lord Coke, has been cited a treatise by Mr. Wynne, entitled, "*Eunomus*," (dialogue 3. sect. 67, page 317.) In this treatise the author makes very free with the judge's opinion—he remarks that Coke says, "*it is holden,*" &c. so it hath been resolved, but neither tells us when or where it was resolved, and that his examples from history are far from proving the point. Although lord Coke was as great a common lawyer as England ever produced, yet certainly he was not equally profound in his knowledge of equity or the law of nations. Perhaps, indeed, his attachment to the common law, gave him a prejudice against all others. Yet, when he says, a matter has been resolved, I should think he might be relied on: for he certainly was not apt to speak without book. It may be remarked, by the by, that Mr. Wynne does not seem to have been in all respects master of the law of nations. For, in his argument against lord Coke's opinion, we find the following passage: "If a criminal flies from his own to another state, for refuge, his own cannot seize him there by evidence. The case, in this respect, is much the same, though stronger than that of pursuing an enemy's ship, under the protection of a neutral port. In both cases you are first to apply to the justice of the country; if that is refused, you may resort to war, at your option. This would be reckoned strange doctrine at the present day. The marquis of Beccaria gives no direct opinion as to the right of a sovereign to demand the delivery of a fugitive; but, from the whole scope and spirit of his thoughts, it is plainly to be seen that he was against it, (Beccaria ch. 35, p. 134). Ward, in his treatise on the law of nations, seems to rest the matter on treaties or conventions.

I will now take notice of what may be called objected cases, and they are but few—col. Lundy's case, in the 1st year of William and Mary, is in 2d Vert. 314; colonel Lundy committed a capital offence in Ireland and fled to Scotland, where he was arrested and sent to England. The judges were consulted, and all agreed that he might be sent to Ireland for trial. The king vs. Kimberby is reported in 2 Str. 848; 1 Barrard, (K.B.) 225, and Fitzg. 111: Kimberby committed a capital felony in Ireland, and having fled to England, was arrested on a warrant of a justice of the peace, and, on a habeas corpus, the court of king's bench refused to bail him. He was sent to Ireland by virtue of a warrant from the secretary of state. In the case of the East India company against Campbel, (1, Vez: 246), it was said, by the court of exchequer, that one may be sent from England to Calcutta to be tried for an offence committed there. The principle of these three cases is plain and undeniable. The territories where the crimes was committed, and to which the criminal fled, were parts of the same empire, and under one common sovereign. The king of England could have no privilege against the king of Ireland; being one and the same person. Calcutta is part of the British empire. The common good of the whole forbids an asylum, in one part, for crimes committed in another. So, prior to the American revolution, a criminal who fled from one colony found no protection in another. He was arrested wherever found and sent for trial, to the place where the offence was committed. On this principle, the court of cassation, in Paris, decided O'Donn's case in the year 1808, (2. Hall's Law Jour. 112). O'Donn was convicted of robbery, in Genoa, and

* Valt. book 2, ch. 6, sect. 71 to 77.

sentenced to nine years labor in irons, while Genoa was an independent government. He fled to France, enlisted in the army, and then did meritorious service. Afterwards, Genoa became united to the French empire, and it was made a question whether O'Donn was entitled to protection in France. It was held that he was not—that the right of any law was founded, not on the privilege of the fugitive, but of the sovereigns to whom he fled, and therefore ceased on the union of Genoa with France. But there are two other judicial cases in England, in which it is supposed, that the right of demanding a fugitive from a foreign country is recognized as the law of nations. The case of the *King, vs. Hutchinson* is very shortly reported in 3. Kelb. 785, (29th year of Charles the 2d.) The following is the whole of the report: "On a *habeas corpus*, it appeared, that the defendant was committed to New-Gate, on suspicion of murder in Portugal, which, by Mr. Attorney, being in fact, out of the king's dominions, is not triable by commission, upon 35. Hen. 8 ch. 3. sect. 1. but by a constable and marshal; and the court refused to bail him." Now there is nothing here like an intent to send the man to Portugal. But sergeant Corbit, speaking of this case in the *King vs. Kimberby*, (cited before) said, that Hutchinson was sent to Portugal for trial. What was his authority for this assertion we know not; so that the matter is at least doubtful. But the authority most relied on, is the *dictum* of justice Heath, in *Meer vs. Kay*, 4. Taunton 34, 43, on which Chitty forms his opinion in his treatise on criminal law, (1. Chitty, 16). The court of common pleas gave no opinion on the point in question, in *Meer. v. Kay*, but Heath J. said, "it has generally been understood that, by the *comity of nations*, the country in which a criminal has been found, has aided the police of the country against whom the crime was committed, in bringing the criminal to punishment. In lord Loughborough's time, the crew of a Dutch ship, mastered the vessel and brought her into Deal; and it was a question, whether we could seize them and send them to Holland; and it was held that we might; and the same has been the law of all civilized nations."

Having now gone through all the European opinions and authorities, I will make a few observations on them, before I consider, what is far more important, the opinions and authorities in our own country.

That no crime should go unpunished, and that the government which protects a fugitive from justice, becomes the abettor, and in some measure the partner of his crime, is a beautiful theory, but attended, in practice, with every difficulty. If all nations had the same idea of crimes and of punishments, and if all were equally upright and impartial in the administration of justice, there could be no cause of complaint, if the accused was always sent for trial to the place of his offence—indeed, that would be the most proper place, because, in general, there the evidence is to be sought. But it is not so. What some consider as a slight offence, is by others deemed worthy of death. In some, an impartial trial may be expected—in others, trial is but a cruel mockery. For these and other reasons, the theory of Grotius has not been adhered to in practice. He says himself, that, for ages, it has not been the custom to demand the delivery of a fugitive, except in case of crimes against the state and other heinous offences—and all who have adopted his opinion, mention crimes against the state, as peculiarly those in which an offender should find no protection. Now, it must be confessed, that, in a mild, paternal go-

vernment, treason is the greatest of crimes. But when government becomes oppressive, the best citizen, with the best intentions, may be implicated in treason; and, therefore, it is that the very crime which Grotius denounces as that which should be cut off from all asylum, is precisely the one to which, at the present day, an asylum is always granted by liberal and enlightened nations. There are at this moment, both in England and America, fugitives from France, Spain, Portugal, Savoy and Naples, all guilty of treason by the laws of their respective countries; yet all living in undisturbed quiet; all trusting, with undoubting confidence, to the protection of the government to which they have fled. To say nothing of ourselves, would England give one of these people up? Or rather, would it not be deemed almost an insult to demand a delivery? The most heinous crime, next to treason, is murder. Yet, there the degrees of guilt are so widely different, that the nature of each case should be well considered before a fugitive is given up. Murder, in a *duel*, is undoubtedly a great crime; but is it such, in the general estimation of nations, as would preclude the guilty fugitive from protection. The same remark is applicable to a murder in a tumult, where political and party dissensions run high. Such unfortunate cases partake much of the nature of civil war, and cannot be compared to murder of an individual for the base purpose of robbery. In short, a crime can scarcely be conceived in which the degrees of guilt are not so various that the sovereign, on whom a demand is made, ought to exercise his own judgment, and determine, according to the circumstances of the case, whether or not the fugitive should be surrendered. He has a right to consider also, whether the offence be such as falls within Grotius' rule of *heinousness*. This is a matter on which there may be great difference of opinion. Nations, not much engaged in commerce, may not think *forgery* an offence deserving death. Not so the English. It is what they never pardon. They pursue it with unrelenting severity. In their treaty with the United States, murder and forgery were the only crimes in which a delivery of fugitives was stipulated. In their treaty with France, (at Amiens), fraudulent bankruptcy was added to murder and forgery. Now, though England may be excusable for proscribing an offence which touches her vital interests, can it be said that another government, differently circumstanced, and wishing to act fairly and conscientiously towards all mankind, might not refuse to give up a forger or fraudulent bankrupt, to certain death? The more deeply the subject is considered, the more sensibly shall we feel its difficulties; so that, upon the whole, the safest principle seems to be, that no state has an absolute and perfect right to demand of another the delivery of a fugitive criminal, though it has what is called an *imperfect right*; that is, a right to ask it as a matter of courtesy, good will, and mutual convenience. But a refusal to grant such request, is no just cause of war. No nation has a right to ask the delivery of a fugitive for the purpose of wreaking its vengeance upon him. All that can be said is, that, unless he be given up, others may be encouraged to transgress, by a hope of escaping punishment by flight, and then an injury may be sustained. And, indeed, in case of neighboring nations, the argument is so strong, as to be almost irresistible, except in cases attended with particular circumstances. It will, probably, be found, therefore, that, between neighbors, this matter has generally been put on some convenient footing, either by convention or long usage. But the more remote two na-

tions are from each other, and the more difficult the passage from one to the other, the less forcible will be the reasons for the demand and the more doubtful the duty of delivering. It is manifest that, between nations separated by the Atlantic ocean, the inconveniences, arising from an asylum to fugitives, will be much less than between those who inhabit the same continent.

It will not be matter of wonder, therefore, if, between the European and transatlantic nations, a different practice on this delicate subject should prevail, from that which may be found necessary among the European nations themselves. Let us see, then, what has been the practice so far as concerns the United States of America. We are now in the 48th year of our independence, and yet it is not known that, in *any one instance*, a fugitive from Europe has been surrendered, except Jonathan Robbins, whose case turned upon our treaty with Great Britain. And it is worthy of remark, that, in the celebrated speech of chief justice Marshall, on the floor of the house of representatives, in defence of the conduct of president Adams, at whose request Robbins was delivered up by judge Bee to the British government, there is not a suggestion, or intimation, that the president possessed any power independently of the treaty. Indeed, I know but of two instances where a *demand*, except under the treaty, has been made, and, in both, the delivery was refused; one was the case of the Chevalier de Longchamps, a subject of the king of France, who, in the year 1784, was demanded of the executive council of the state of Pennsylvania, by the French minister, to be sent to France, and there tried and punished for an insult offered, in the city of Philadelphia, to Mr. De Marbois, secretary of legation to the French embassy, and consul-general of France. The council consulted the judges of the supreme court, and, by their advice, refused to deliver de Longchamps, who was punished, however, on an indictment in Philadelphia for breach of the law of nations—(1. Dall. 111). This was before the existence of the present federal constitution. But the other case, which I am about to mention, was since the adoption of this constitution. In the year 1793, Mr Genet, minister of the French Republic, requested of Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, a warrant for the arrest of several persons, citizens of France, who had escaped from the French ship of war Jupiter, after committing crimes against the republic. The answer of Mr. Jefferson, in the following words, will be found, in the 1st vol. of American state papers, p. 175. "The laws of this country take no notice of crimes committed out of their jurisdiction. The most atrocious offender, coming within their pale, is received by them as an innocent man, and they have authorized no one to seize or deliver him. The evil of protecting malefactors of every dye, is sensibly felt here as in other countries; but, until a reformation of the criminal codes of most nations, to deliver fugitives from them, would be to become their accomplices. The former is viewed, therefore, as the lesser evil. When the consular convention with France was under consideration, this subject was attended to; but we could agree to go no further than is done in the 9th article of that instrument, where we agree mutually to deliver up captains, officers, mariners, sailors, and all other persons, being part of the crews of vessels, &c. Unless, therefore, the persons, before named, be part of the crew of some vessel of the French nation, no person in this country is authorized to deliver them up, but, on the contrary, they are under the protection of the laws."

In the conclusion of Mr. Jefferson's letter, he says, "I have not yet laid this matter before the president, who is absent from the seat of government; but, to save delay, which might be injurious, I have taken the liberty, *as the case is plain*, to give you this provisional answer. I shall immediately communicate it to the president, and if he shall direct any thing in addition, or alteration, it shall be the subject of another letter. In the mean time I may venture to let this be considered as a ground for your proceeding." When this answer was given, general Washington was president of the United States, and general Hamilton secretary of the treasury. It was at the time of a memorable crisis, when our government took its stand upon neutral ground, and it was necessary to reflect maturely on our duties towards foreign nations. And I believe that no government ever considered that important subject with more candor, or formed its resolutions with more integrity, good faith and sound judgment, than did ours on that occasion.

It may be presumed, that no change has taken place in the sentiments of the executive, with respect to the delivering up of fugitives from Europe, because, in the instructions from Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to our plenipotentiaries, charged with negotiating a peace with Great Britain, which terminated in the treaty of Ghent, is the following passage—"Offenders, even conspirators, cannot be pursued by one power into the territory of another, *nor are they delivered up by the latter, except in compliance with treaties or by favor.*" Mr Madison was president, at the date of these instructions—so that we have the opinion of every president, since the formation of the government, except Mr. Adams, and it is not known or believed that he ever dissented. But it is necessary that I should now advert to a decision of the late chancellor of New York, much and deservedly relied on by the counsel for the prosecution. It is the case of Daniel Washbam, (4, Johns. ch. rep. 106), who was brought before the chancellor, on a habeas corpus, and charged with a larceny of bank notes in Upper Canada. He was discharged for want of sufficient evidence, but the chancellor was of opinion that, if the evidence had been sufficient, the prisoner might have been committed, "to the end, that a reasonable time might be afforded for the government here, to deliver him up, or for the foreign government to make the requisite application to the proper authorities here for his surrender." But, who are the proper authorities? Whether the executive of the state of New York, or of the United States, the chancellor thought it not necessary to discuss. I am sensible of the weight of an opinion delivered by chancellor Kent, for whose character, both as a private citizen and an eminent judge, I entertain the very highest respect. No doubt he was strongly impressed with the convenience of that *comity* between New York and Canada, which is the basis of the practice of the nations of Europe, and the very great inconvenience which would result from the want of it. Whether the state of New York has tacitly consented to a mutual delivering up of criminals by her officers and those of Canada, I know not, nor is it my business to know whether she has a right to enter into such an arrangement. But, if the principles laid down in Washbam's case are to be applied to persons who fly from Europe and take shelter in the United States, I cannot assent to them.—The American government has never recognized the principle of delivering up fugitives, except when bound by treaty. By our consular convention with France, we agreed to give up seamen who de-

sorted from French vessels; and, by our treaty with England, (Jay's treaty), we agreed to give up persons charged with murder or forgery—Both these treaties have expired, and, in our subsequent treaties with England, the article respecting the delivering up has been omitted. I do not consider the treaty with England as merely declaratory, and, of course, I cannot agree that, on the expiration of that treaty, we were open to a demand of all fugitives from the British dominions, whatever might be their crimes. On the contrary, I suppose that the treaty was intended to give, to each nation, a right that did not before exist, and that, on its expiration, that right ceased on both sides. That such was the understanding of our government it is impossible to doubt, when it is considered that this treaty was made about a year after Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Genet. The American government has never demanded the delivery of any criminal, who has fled from the United States to a foreign country. We all remember the case of Bradford, the leader of the insurrection in this state, in 1793, who fled to the Spanish territory and remained there in security. It is certain that this matter of delivering up is an affair of state, in which the judges and inferior magistrates cannot act, but as auxiliary to the executive power. The demand of the foreign court is addressed to none but the *executive*, and no other power than the executive has a right to comply with that demand.

I grant that, when the executive has been in the habit of delivering up fugitives, or is obliged by treaty, the magistrates may issue warrants of arrest, of their own cause, (on proper evidence), in order the more effectually to accomplish the intent of the government, by preventing the escape of the criminal. On this principle we arrest offenders, who have fled from one of the United States to another, even before demand has been made by the executive of the state from which they fled. But what right is their to arrest, in cases where the government has declared that it will not deliver up? For what purpose is such an arrest? Can any judgment be given by which the executive can be compelled to surrender a fugitive? Most certainly not. If the president of the United States should cause a person to be imprisoned, for the purpose of delivering him up to a foreign power, the judges might issue a habeas corpus and inquire into the legality of the proceeding. But they have no authority whatever to make such delivery themselves or to command the executive to make it. If those principles be just, it follows, that, under existing circumstances, no magistrate in Pennsylvania has a right to cause a person to be arrested, in order to afford an opportunity to the president of the United States to deliver him to a foreign government. But what if the executive should hereafter be of opinion, in the case of some enormous offender, that it had a right, and was bound in duty, to surrender him; and should make application to a magistrate for a warrant of arrest? That would be a case quite different from the one before me, and I should think it imprudent, at the present moment, to give an opinion on it. Every nation has an undoubted right to surrender fugitives from other states. No man has a right to say, I will force myself into your territory, and you shall protect me. In the case supposed, the question would be whether, under the existing constitution and laws, the president has a right to act for the nation, or whether he must wait until congress think proper to legislate on the sub-

ject. The opinion of the executive, hitherto, has been that it has no power to act, and should it ever depart from that opinion, it will be for the judges to decide on the case as it shall then stand. Neither do I give any opinions, whether the *executive of the state of Pennsylvania* has power to cause a fugitive criminal to be arrested, for the purpose of delivering him up; but, confining myself to the case before me, in which the arrest was made at the request of a private person, I am of opinion that there is no law to support it, and, therefore, the prisoner is entitled to his discharge.

CHRONICLE.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for deciding on the cases of claims, arising under the 1st article of the treaty of Ghent, assembled and organized itself, at its rooms on the Capitol Hill, on Monday last. The board is composed, on the part of the United States, of Mr. Cheves, commissioner, and Mr. Searwell, arbitrator; on the part of Great Britain, of Mr. Jackson, commissioner, and Mr. M'Tavish, arbitrator.

Mr. James Baker, the acting consul general of Great Britain, was chosen secretary to the board, and Mr. Charles Manly, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was chosen clerk.

Mr. Hay, it will be recollected, is the agent appointed to arrange the claims, &c.

On Tuesday, after transacting all the business which could at this time be acted upon, the board adjourned to meet again on the 20th of Oct. next.

We understand that no decision on the average value to be allowed for each slave has been made; and that, of course, the definitive list of claims has not yet been submitted to the board. [Nat. Int.]

LATE U. S. BRIG ENTERPRIZE. *Opinion of the court of inquiry, assembled to inquire into the causes which led to the loss of the U. S. brig Enterprize, under the command of lieutenant John Gallagher.*

[Published by order of the navy department.]

The court, upon a deliberate examination of the testimony of the officers and crew, lately attached to the U. S. brig Enterprize, find that the loss of the said brig was entirely owing to a current which, at the time, was setting in a direction different from the usual one and that laid down on the charts.

That there seems to be, in those seas, a general western current, and also a weather current, the latter depending for its strength and direction upon the prevailing winds. That the latter existed at the time of the sailing of this vessel, and was, therefore, unknown to lieutenant commandant John Gallagher, his officers and crew.

That lieutenant commandant John Gallagher used great caution in sailing the vessel under his command, and was particularly careful not to cross the latitude of any land in the night.

The court is, therefore, of opinion, that lieutenant commandant John Gallagher, his officers and crew, ought to be honorably acquitted of all blame in the loss of the said brig, and take leave to commend lieutenant commandant Gallagher and his officers to the favorable notice of the honorable the secretary of the navy, for the cool and correct manner in which they gave all orders which, in the opinion of this court, could tend to save the vessel; and the crew, for the alacrity and fidelity with which they obeyed these orders, and for their successful endeavors to save the armament and public stores belonging to the said brig, after they found that her loss was inevitable.





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